ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,611

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930

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THE TIMES, Saturday, September 6, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and six lines for subscribers inserting weekly is obtainable on application. In order to avoid unnecessary questions in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of mothers whose husbands' surnames should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BROWN.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at 2, Buckingham-terrace, Glasgow, W.2, to JANET (*née* Sargant), wife of PETER B. H. BROWN—a daughter.

BULL.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 3, Wilton-terrace, S.W.1, to ANGELA, the wife of ARTHUR C. H. BULL—a daughter.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Repton, Derby, to RUTH (*née* Mason), wife of CAPTAIN D. C. BUTTERWORTH, The North Staffordshire Regiment—a son.

CARR-SAUNDERS.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Water Eaton Manor, Oxford, to TERESA, wife of ALEXANDER MORRIS CARR-SAUNDERS—a son.

ESDEN.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at South Hill, The Drive, Sydenham, to JESSIE, wife of H. A. ESDEN—a son.

HOGG.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at Nairobi, to ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN T. R. HOGG—a daughter.

LENANTON.—On Friday, Sept. 5, 1930, at "White Angles," Farnborough, Kent, to PEGGY (*née* Batchelor), wife of HAROLD ARTHUR LENANTON—a son.

MITCHESON.—On Sept. 4, 1930, to DR. and MRS. V. S. MITCHESON, of Lymington, Kent—a daughter.

MOREL.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Tressillian, Llantwit Major, to MARY, wife of RALPH CORY MOREL—a daughter.

ORMROD.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Lytham Hospital, to ADA (*née* Aspinall), wife of Joseph Ormrod, 5, Lake-road, Lytham St. Annes—a daughter.

PATTESON-KNIGHT.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to FRANCES, wife of DOUGLAS PATTESON-KNIGHT, Royal Scots Greys—a son.

PAWSON.—On Sept. 2, 1930, to NANCY STORRS, wife of G. H. M. PAWSON, Chinley, Derbyshire—a son.

SALAMAN.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Roundwood, 22, Hocroft-avenue, N.W.2, to CLAIRE (*née* Rozelaar), wife of ALFRED A. SALAMAN—a daughter.

SIMPKINS.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Calcutta, to DOTH (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Burney), wife of CAPTAIN C. B. SIMPKINS—a son.

SHALIT.—On Sept. 5, 1930, to BESSIE (*née* Greenhill) wife of LEON SHALIT—a son.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 21, Highfield-road, Moseley, Birmingham, to MARY KATHARINE (*née* Bowen), wife of IRVOR SUNDERLAND—a son.

MARRIAGES

BROWN : SMITH.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Swaffham, by the Rev. M. W. Bowen, assisted by the Rev. F. Keeling Scott, ANTHONY HOLLAND, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Brown, The Berrystead, Oundle, to JESSIE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WALTER SMITH, Oakleigh, Swaffham.

COTTON : BERRY.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Dunstan's, Cheam, by Canon Wesley Dennis, assisted by the Rev. E. Austin, Rector of Ashtead, ARTHUR STAPLETON COTTON, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cotton, of Ashtead, to HILDA MIRIAM, only daughter of Sir WM. J. BERRY, K.C.B., and Lady Berry, of Cheam, Surrey.

FAULKNER : MOUNSEY.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, by the Rev. E. Y. Evitt, KNOX GEORGE FAULKNER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. FAULKNER, to MURIEL HELEN, younger daughter of the late Charles Harrison and Mrs. C. H. MOUNSEY.

GARDNER : BELL.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at St. Wystan's Church, Repton, CHARLES FREDERICK GARDNER, eldest son of the late C. F. Gardner and of Mrs. Gardner, The Old Vicarage, Park, Leicester, to LORNA JOAN, eldest daughter of CAPTAIN and Mrs. ADAM BELL of Repton Hayes, Derbyshire.

HAINES : READ.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Farningdon, Berks, by the Rev. Carey Ward (Vicar), BERNARD HAINES, Solicitor, only son of Alan G. Haines, Solicitor, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, and Mrs. Haines, Hillside, Faringdon, to RUTH GILL, youngest daughter of the late RICHARD J. G. READ and Mrs. Read, Cleveland, Spring-road, Faringdon, Berks.

MORNEMENT : VIZARD.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at St. Margaret's Church, Southsea, LIEUTENANT JOHN MORNEMENT, R.N., eldest son of Surg.-Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mornement, to MARJORIE JOAN (NANCY) VIZARD eldest daughter of Surg.-Captain and Mrs. Vizard.

PHILIPSON : KREGLINGER.—On Sept. 4, 1930, in Antwerp, OLIPHANT JAMES, younger son of Mr. and the Rev. Mrs. HYLTON PHILIPSON, to YVONNE, second daughter of Monsieur and Madame ALBERT KREGLINGER, of Chateau Dion Brandt, Antwerp.

PRIESTLY : CANN.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, by the Rev. J. Neill, the Rev. REGINALD E. PRIESTLY to YORA WOODLAND CANN.

RICHARDSON : BOOTH.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at Ewood Park, ALAN RICHARDSON to EMILY BOOTH.

ROPER : FORBES-GARDEN.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Tilford Parish Church, by the Rev. C. J. Vernon, CAPTAIN RICHARD BEATTEY ROPER, 9th, 15th Punjab Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Beattey Roper, Heath Vale, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey, to ELSPETH, only daughter of the late Mr. WILLIAM FORBES-GARDEN and Mrs. Wilkie of Inchgarden, Capesthorne, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.

SAINTON : LEWIS.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at Nazeakri, Jaipur, WILLIAM HENRY, third son of the late C. P. SAINTON, to LENA MARION, elder daughter of the late Mrs. J. LEWIS, of Nazeakri.

WESTALL : BUSHE.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Kilmaveonly Church, Blair Atholl, JOHN CHADDESLEY, son of the late JOHN CHADDESLEY WESTALL and Mrs. Westall, of New Zealand, to MAUD MARION, daughter of the late GEORGE FRANCIS BUSHE and Mrs. GORDON Gordon, of Trinidad, B.W.I.

SILVER WEDDINGS

ALLAN : POWELL.—On Sept. 6, 1905, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. S. Kirshbaum, WILLIAM CAMPBELL ALLAN, M.D., Ardrossan, Ayrshire, to NORAH ETH, younger daughter of Mr. HENRY H. POWELL, London.

HAWKINS : ALLCHIN.—On Sept. 6, 1905, at Lostcrleys by Fowey, WILLIAM BENJAMIN SELLER HAWKINS to WINIFRED MARY ALLCHIN. Present address: Grammont, Lyndon, Cheshire.

PAGE : NEWELL.—On Sept. 7, 1905, THOMAS JAMES PAGE, of Olney, Bucks, to FLORENCE MARY NEWELL, Sharnbrook, Beds.

DEATHS

ARNOLD.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at 2, St. George's-road, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, HENRY ARNOLD, son of the late James Arnold, of Fawley, Hants, in his 84th year.

BARSDORF.—On Sept. 4, 1930, suddenly, at Bank House, High-street, Kensington, IRMA K. BARSDORF, daughter of the late Augustus and Hermine Barsdorf, of Washington House, Basil-street, London. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery on Monday next at 3 o'clock. (South African papers copy.)

BAYNES.—On Sept. 4, 1930, suddenly, following a severe operation, WALTER MATTHEWS BAYNES, of Muswell Hill.

CLARKE.—On Sept. 4, 1930, in London, MADELINE (DAISY) CLARKE, dearly loved sister of E. M. White, 16, Malborough-road, Chelsea, S.W.3. No flowers.

CONSIDINE.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at 9, Willifield-way, N.W.11, PATRICK JOSEPH CONSIDINE, dearly loved husband of Ellen L. Considine (*née* Janson). R.I.P.

COX.—On Sept. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare, FREDERICK SEPTIMUS COX, B.A., late of Amberley, The Drive, Comlodun, aged 80.

DAUBNEY.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at 33, Minford-gardens, London, W.14, SUSANNAH BAILEY DAUBNEY, in her 87th year.

DAWES.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Crowborough, WILLIAM JEMMETT DAWES, of Tolfurrock, Jarvis Brook, Sussex, third son of the late George Dawes, of Angel-court, E.C., and Wanhurch-terrace, Blackheath, aged 84.

FUELLING.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at 155, Earl's Court-road, WILLIAM MARK FUELLING. Funeral at Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, Monday, Sept. 8, 3 o'clock.

GIBB.—On Aug. 30, 1930, HENAIAH DUNCAN GIBB, of 154, Lewisham-road, S.E.13, aged 84.

GILBEY.—On Sept. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Putney Hospital, EDWIN WILLIAM GILBEY, for many years associated with H.M. Foreign Office and Reuter's, aged 55. Deeply mourned by relatives, colleagues, and devoted friends.

GREGORY.—On Sept. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Sheringham, ADA, the beloved wife of JUPON HOLMAN GREGORY.

HAMMOND.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Bittadon Rectory, North Devon, JAMES HAMMOND, M.A., aged 79 years.

JAMES.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Corran, Ensworth, WILLIAM IAN JAMES, infant son of Captain and Mrs. W. A. James.

JOHNS.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at a nursing home, ELLEN LAURA MARY, second daughter of the late WILLIAM JOHNS, of Joynsount Court, Carrickfergus.

LIGHTFOOT.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Hove, ANNIE MABEL LIGHTFOOT, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T. Lightfoot, C.B. No flowers, by her desire.

MARSTON.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, CLARA, widow of JOHN TAYLOR MARSTON, late of Stanford, in her 86th year.

PEDU.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Eastbourne, after much suffering, MARIE PEDU, in her 81st year.

POCHIN.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Evington House, Leicester, FRANK HOWARD, the dearly loved husband of GRACE POCHIN, aged 55 years.

RITCHIE.—On Aug. 31, 1930, at Edolph, Charlwood, Surrey, ANNE, widow of CAPTAIN JOSEPH RITCHIE, J.P., late of Cushnieston, Bute, aged 90 years.

ROLLESTON.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 112, The Avenue, Ealing, ARTHUR HAMPDEN VILETT, formerly of New Zealand, and third son of the late GEORGIAN ROLLESTON, Esq., of Great Fan Manor, L.O.W., aged 75.

STEWART.—On Aug. 27, 1930, at The Rectory, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, HENRIETTA, wife of the Ven. HARVEY STEWART, Archdeacon of Dublin.

DEATHS (continued)

TETLEY.—On Sept. 5, 1930, after a short illness CALVERT GREENWOOD TETLEY, of Netherton, Colwyn Bay, and of Tetley and Whitley, Ltd., Manchester. Funeral arrangements later.

THURLOW.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Sunnyside, Walhampton, Lymington, AGNES ROSE THURLOW, widow of Charles Augustus Leslibridge Thurlow. Funeral at Southampton Old Cemetery, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, September 8.

WALLIS.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Lausanne, after long illness, DOROTHEA MARGARET, beloved wife of SIR JOHN WALLIS, formerly Chief Justice, Madras, Romagnia, Garavan, Menton. R.I.P.

WARREN.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Reading, following an operation, ALFRED CASTLE WARREN, M.D., L.R.C.P., dearly beloved husband of Ina Warren, of the "Lawn," Upper Redlands-road, Reading. Notice of memorial service will be published later.

WEBB.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, 1930, passed away at Thamesfield, Marlow, Bucks, HENRY WEBB, aged 71. Funeral at Dover Cemetery on Monday Sept. 8, at 2 p.m. Will friends kindly regard this as the only intimation?

WESTBROOKE.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Brighton, ROSAMOND KATHERINE WESTBROOKE, in her 80th year. Service at All Saints', Hove, to-day (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

WORSDELL.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at "Ronachan," Hervey-road, Blackheath, S.E.3, FREDERICK ERNEST WORSDELL, dearly loved husband of Florence Worsdell, and for over 30 years with Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Company, Limited, aged 52. Funeral service 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, St. James's Church, Kidbrooke. Inter-ment at Charlton Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Airy Hill, Sidmouth, FRANK LOSTUS WRIGHT, Barrister-at-Law, late of 11, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, elder son of the late Thomas Cooke Wright, aged 77. Funeral, Sidmouth Cemetery, Monday.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOONE.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR HENRY GRIFFITH BOONE, D.S.O., R.F.A., who died of wounds near Ypres, Sept. 6, 1917.

GWYNNE VAUGHAN.—In fondest memory of KENNETH DUNCAN, 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, attached M.G.C., killed in action near Albert, Sept. 6, 1916, aged 20, the most dearly loved youngest son of Mrs. Vaughan Smith, 4, Harrington-gardens, S.W.

Darling, A Dieu and Au revoir.—MOTHER.

There is no Death, thank God for that;
They are safe within His care,
In Life—not Death.

MITCHESON.—On Sept. 4, 1930, to DR. and MRS. V. S. MITCHESON, of Lymington, Kent—a daughter.

MOREL.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Tressillian, Llantwit Major, to MARY, wife of RALPH CORY MOREL—a daughter.

ORMROD.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Lytham Hospital, to ADA (*née* Aspinall), wife of Joseph Ormrod, 5, Lake-road, Lytham St. Annes—a daughter.

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COTTON : BERRY.—On Aug. 30, 1930, at St. Dunstan's, Cheam, by Canon Wesley Dennis, assisted by the Rev. E. Austin, Rector of Ashtead, ARTHUR STAPLETON COTTON, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cotton, of Ashtead, to HILDA MIRIAM, only daughter of Sir WM. J. BERRY, K.C.B., and Lady Berry, of Cheam, Surrey.

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MORNEMENT : VIZARD.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at St. Margaret's Church, Southsea, LIEUTENANT JOHN MORNEMENT, R.N., eldest son of Surg.-Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mornement, to MARJORIE JOAN (NANCY) VIZARD eldest daughter of Surg.-Captain and Mrs. Vizard.

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ROLLESTON.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 112, The Avenue, Ealing, ARTHUR HAMPDEN VILETT, formerly of New Zealand, and third son of the late GEORGIAN ROLLESTON, Esq., of Great Fan Manor, L.O.W., aged 75.

STEWART.—On Aug. 27, 1930, at The Rectory, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, HENRIETTA, wife of the Ven. HARVEY STEWART, Archdeacon of Dublin.

BUSINESS OFFERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

TO ESTATE DEVELOPERS.—For SALE, 200,000 RED MARSEILLES PATTERN CLAY ROOFING TILES, 49 per 1,000—12s. 9d. per square, delivered; great saving in battens; keen prices quoted supplied and fixed. Address orders and inquiries to The Anglo-Dutch Brick Co., 11/27, Ltd., 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LARGE GARAGE, London, has VACANCY ACTIVE INVESTOR £1,000; exceptional security and excellent prospects; public school preferred.—Write Box H.77, The Times, E.C.4.

DE VERE (Gateway to the Moor).—Unique small PRIVATE HOTEL with petrol-filling station and shop; 2½ acres; beautiful position. Freehold, £2,875, and GLADDINGS, 6-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

100,000 FENCING STANDARDS, 5ft. 9in., 2/3 each. Sample 2s. 6d. Fencing wire.—Army Surplus Depôt, Yeovil.

MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTURERS, having surplus plant, are willing to undertake the manufacture of patented or other machinery of suitable type for other firms.—Write Box R.1154, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVERTISER, with £5,000-£10,000 available is prepared to PURCHASE SOUND GOING CONCERN which will bear investigation and provides reasonable scope for expansion.—Letters in confidence to be addressed A. R., care of Messrs. Charlesson, Hyde and Co., Accountants, 34, London-wall, E.C.2.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, with excellent prospects, requires full time working director. CAPITAL REQUIRED, £500, under own control. No Agents.—Write Box M.717, The Times, E.C.4.

A TO TRAIN as WORKS MANAGER. INVESTMENT £1,000.—Write Box F.1771, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A SOUND MANUFACTURING and TRANSPORT BUSINESS for SALE as a going concern, commanding over £5,000 annual turnover of £300, with opportunities for expansion; at present being run by sole proprietor; should suit syndicate, company, or partnership entering into business only, in strictest confidence. Write Box F.1762, The Times, E.C.4.

BESPOKE SHOE BUSINESS.—J. PARKER, Ltd.—30, Goodwill and two leases in City and Westminster for SALE; stock and fixtures at valuation; present turnover about £6,000 per annum.—Apply H. J. Anderson, Receiver and Manager, 66½, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

FOR SALE by AUCTION on September 22nd, interesting old market FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL of Tudor period with oak courtyard; good accommodation and trade; in famous old-world market town. Eastern Counties; untied and with possession.—Auctioneers, BOARDMAN and OLIVER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

HOYLAKE, CHESHIRE, opposite Royal Liverpool Golf Links.—Well-established fully-equipped private BOARDING HOUSE; going concern; good living assured. No agents.—Apply J. R. Hughes and Lloyd, Chartered Accountants, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool.

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, OPTICIANS, and others.—FOR SALE as a going concern, well-established business in Newmarket, held on long lease at £90 per annum; extensive premises, part of which may be sublet at profit rental. Jewellery about £1,600; electric plant, £700; optical goods, £120.—Particulars from Poppleton, Appleby and Hawkins 4, Charterhouse-square, London, E.C.1; or O. S. Griffiths, Rothay House, Newmarket.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL, Southern County, for SALE; fully licensed and free; market town, main road; 17 bed rooms, lounge, smoking and buffet bars. commercial and tourist trade; stock at valuation; genuine proposition. —Full particulars and order to view apply HARDING and SONS, Land Agents, Warminster.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

POLICIES, Whole Life or Endowment, wanted. Also Reversions.—Utmost value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Est. 1843), 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

£600,000 AVAILABLE for INVESTMENT by way of Debentures on first-class industrial security.—Write Box M.678, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSPITAL NURSES

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LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 6333.

The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA. — CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental, Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour to NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).
Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams:—
Park 5606. Pelbo, Sloane, London.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

DEATHS

HARRIS.—The Consecration of the Memorial in loving memory of the late Mr. HENRY HARRIS, of 45, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, will take place to-morrow (Sunday), as Willesden Cemetery, at 12 noon.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., 140, Strand, W.C.2. Gerr. 2741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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CREMATION SOCIETY.—Life Membership £5 5s., includes cremation at death. Prospectus free.—The Secretary, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

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OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process 20s., suits 35s., costumes 37s. 6d.; alterations, cleaning and repairs.—Call or post garments, Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

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A DVERTISER, with £5,000-£10,000 available is prepared to PURCHASE SOUND GOING CONCERN which will bear investigation and provides reasonable scope for expansion.—Letters in confidence to be addressed A. R., care of Messrs. Charlesson, Hyde and Co., Accountants, 34, London-wall, E.C.2.

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There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

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P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Morea	11,000	Holland	—	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
†Narkunda	11,362	Parker	Sept. 26	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 5	Oct. 10
Nevasa	11,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Malda	11,000	Bruning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Nalders	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Rangoora (cargo)	6,000		Sept. 12	—
†Nanking	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Patna (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	—	Sept. 12
†Nevasa (cargo)	11,000	—	Sept. 6	—
†Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Kwarkindi	17,000	Bruning	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kaiyan	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
¶ Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also limited Cabin Passengers.

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(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
§*WARFIELD	8,662	—	—	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,430	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
§*HATIMURA	6,866	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

* Cargo steamer. § Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MORVADA	8,230	—	Sept. 17	Sept. 20
SULBERRA	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
MANTOLA	9,096	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
MASHOBRA	8,230	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MOMASA	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICER,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
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Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
ORCADES	12,500	Oct. 24
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19

* Via Suva. † 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. G. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 128, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL	13,600	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,600	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	14,060	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—
BENDIGO	12,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	—	Sept. 11
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

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ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
OTRANTO	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OSTERLEY	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORONTES	15,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

Manager, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bc City of Benares	11,080	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Nagpur	10,128	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter	9,417	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Simla	9,458	Oct. 1	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
abCity of Perth	10,500	Oct. 15	Bombay and Karachi
abcCity of Venice	8,308	Oct. 22	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of York	7,844	Oct. 29	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Calcutta	7,583	Oct. 11	Bay, East London
City of Karachi	5,573	Nov. 8	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Lancashire	13,500	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Shropshire	15,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 11
Oxfordshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 25

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

		London.	Southampton.
§GRANTULLY CASTLE		Sept. 11	—
*KENILWORTH CASTLE		—	Sept. 12
§*CARNARVON CASTLE		Sept. 18	—
*WINDSOR CASTLE		—	Sept. 19

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
§ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year Sailings.
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
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WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed. Sept. 10 | Olympic .. Wed., Sept. 24
Homeric .. Wed. Sept. 17 | Majestic .. Wed., Oct. 1

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(2) Baltic .. Sat., Sept. 6 | (1)(2) Adriatic Sat., Sept. 20
Cedric .. Sat., Sept. 13 | Britannic Sat., Sept. 27
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Doric .. Fri., Sept. 19 | Doric .. Fri., Oct. 17
Laurentic .. Fri., Oct. 3 | Laurentic .. Fri., Oct. 31

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Calgaric .. Sat., Sept. 6
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Talnui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Sept. 12

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(6) Pennland .. .. Sept. 6
(4) Pennland .. .. Sept. 13

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Sept. 13
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Sept. 27
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist, Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons		Sept. 13	Oct. 11
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons		Sept. 27	Oct. 25
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.			
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons		Sept. 6	Oct. 4

(Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - SEPT. 6
*LANCASTRIA .. Sept. 6 | MAURETANIA .. Sept. 13
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†LACONIA - - - SEPT. 6
†FRANCONIA .. Sept. 13 | *SCYTHIA .. Sept. 20
* Calls Boston. † Calls Galway and Boston.
† Via Belfast—not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - - SEPT. 6
ALAUNIA .. Sept. 13 | *AUSONIA .. Sept. 20
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
†ATHENIA - - - SEPT. 6
ANTONIA .. Sept. 12 | †LETITIA .. Sept. 20
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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"AVILA STAR"	From London	12 SEPT.
"ALMEDA STAR"	and Boulogne	26 SEPT.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		17 OCT.
"AVELONA STAR"		31 OCT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

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"ARANDORA STAR"
Of all the famous ships that cruise in the Waters of Romance, none can approach the "Arandora Star" for sheer charm and comfort. Her public rooms are palatial, yet planned with such taste that one feels at home in them all.
From Southampton Sept. 19th
for 24 days to
SPAIN, PALERMO, KOTOR, RAGUSA, BRIONI, VENICE, CORFU, TRIPOLI, BALEARIC ISLANDS, CEUTA (FOR TETUAN).
From Southampton Oct. 14th
for 24 days to
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS & MALAGA.

2ND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
From London Dec. 19th for 19 days to
PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE, MALAGA, LISBON, CEUTA (FOR TETUAN).

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The land of glorious sunshine. Return Fare from £60.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of
JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Surgeon. Stewardess.
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BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.
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INGOMA Sailing Oct. 10 LONDON
Three weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1; THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Clock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

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CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.
FROM LIVERPOOL
SEPT. 12 | OCT. 10
§BRITANNIA Sept. 24 | †CALEDONIA Oct. 21
First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. § Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying ONE CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. The vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

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TRANSYLVANIA Sept. 6 | CAMERONIA .. Sept. 19
CALIFORNIA Sept. 13 | CALEDONIA .. Sept. 26
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
TERUKUNI MARU	11,800	Sept. 13	Sept. 18	Sept. 20
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
HARUNA MARU ..	10,500	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX Sept. 11 and Sept. 25 ATOUS II.
ANGKOR Sept. 19 and Oct. 3 LA MARSA, MAURITIUS.
AV. E. JARROS Sept. 19 and Oct. 3 L. DE LESSEPS
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Sept. 6 and Sept. 20 PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION Sept. 9 and Sept. 15 ANGKOR
Passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

Vessel.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
"YOMA"	6th Sept.	—
"AMARAPOORA" .. 12th Sept.	20th Sept.	—
"MATAROA" 12,500 tons from Southampton 2 Jan., 1931		

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FREQUENT PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE SUDAN AND CHINA.

HECTOR	27 Sept.	SARPEDON	4 Nov.
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SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48, Colombo £95, The Straits £112 10s.
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BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service, offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

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(1) First Class only.
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For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
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TOURS

MR. EDWARD GRAY,
F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.A.G.S.,
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2.
Nov. 28.—New Zealand, South Sea Islands, Australia, Philippines, Borneo, Japan, Canadian Rockies, &c.
Jan. 23.—A most beautiful tour embracing (amongst other countries) a month in Ceylon and a month in Japan.

FYFFES LINE.

Direct Regular Passenger Services to
JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, COLUMBIA, HONDURAS.
Single cabins, bedsteads, berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.
For further particulars apply to
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PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS.
11TH GRAND WORLD TOUR
organised and accompanied by N. S. BISHOP, F.R.G.S., leaving Nov. and Jan. Visiting CEYLON, MALAY, JAVA, SIAM, ANGKOR, CHINA, MANCHURIA, KOREA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, U.S.A., CANADA.
Also INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON. 4 Mths.
Auckland-road, LONDON, S.E.19.

SPEND THE WINTER MONTHS ENJOYING A 25,000 MILES SUNSHINE CRUISE.

50 places visited
in 20 countries.
116 days, NOVEMBER 13th, 1930,
to MARCH 11th, 1931.
Sailing from HARWICH (Parkeston Quay), calling Monaco both directions.
The 6,000 tons Motor Cruiser
"STELLA POLARIS"
is the most modern boat afloat, specially built for pleasure cruising, and is unsurpassed for comfort, courtesy, service, and cuisine.
A Winter without cold or gloom, for the "STELLA POLARIS" will be in the Sunshine Belt.
EGYPT, ARABIA, CEYLON, SUMATRA, JAVA, BALI, CELEBES, MOLUCCA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, CHINA, INDO-CHINA, MALAYA, INDIA, SOMALILAND.
Fare from £295, inclusive of excursions to places of interest at ports visited.
All porthole cabins.
Illustrated Booklet, Traffic Manager, B. & N. LINE, ROYAL MAIL, LTD., 21, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, S.W.1 (Tele., Gerr. 4172), and leading Tourist Agents throughout the world.

INDIA—BURMA—CEYLON.

(100 days' private tour.)
Conducted and accompanied by doctor and his wife well acquainted with East. Leaving London November, visiting cities of interest. Interviews can be arranged. For particulars write F. W., care of Watkinson's, 115, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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Sailing regularly to Principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES. ROUND-AFRICA TOURS. 16 DAYS, £100 GUINEAS.
Special Winter Tour of s.s. "NIEUWKERK," sailing 5th December, to all principal South African ports, returning 22nd February, 76 days, £100.
For Sailings, Fares, and particulars apply to Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, S.W. (Regent 4520), 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Monument 0021).

DUNDEE (the GATEWAY to the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS).

Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday. Special Tour, September 3rd and 10th sailings, visiting Dundee, Glamis, Kirriemuir, Glen Clova, Forfar, &c. Five days, £7 7s. All found.
The DUNDEE, PERTH and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

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A SMALL SELECTION of
2,000 HOTELS and 700 RESORTS
contained in the
GEORGE LUNN A.B.C.

Prices include return travel from London, 7 days' full hotel accommodation, taxes, gratuities, two conveyances at destination (and in Paris, out and home).

AMSTERDAM		Flessinig ..	£8 19 6
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Ask for A.B.C. Post Free.
136, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1. Welbeck 6600 (10 lines).
MANCHESTER: 12, Victoria-street.
NOTTINGHAM: 31, Exchange-buildings, High-street.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra, and Branches.

MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES, LORRIES AND ACCESSORIES

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

FOR SALE

NEARLY new WOLSELEY "Hornet" Special Royal two-seater, six weeks' old; 1,250 miles only; taxed; cost £215; full guarantee. Bargain, £175.—Weybridge Automobiles, Ltd., York-road, Weybridge. 'Phone 235.

1922 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Landaulette de Ville; very clean; excellent order throughout; would make first-class hire car; £195.—Gill, 34, Craven-road, W.2. Pad. 7105.

1929 4½ litre BENTLEY Tourer, Blue, Weymann, four-seater must be sold immediately, £750 or near offer; inspection.—Shrimpton's, Halkin-street, S.W.1.

1930 (May delivery) PHANTOM II. ROLLS-ROYCE enclosed drive Sedanca with de Ville extension, by Thrupp and Maberly; condition beyond criticism; every appearance of new car. £2,650.—GILL, 34, Craven-road, W.2. Padd. 7115.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.
ALEXANDER HOTEL,
35-39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Tubes and Buses.
Inclusive weekly terms from £2 17s. 6d. single.
From £5 5s. double, or from 10s. 6d. per day.
PROVERBIALLY EXCELLENT FARE.
Billiards. Bridge. Gas fire in every bed room.
Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS.
Tariff on application. Paddington 5760, 5761.

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and electric radiators are installed in all bed rooms of
THE ALWIN HOTEL,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.
Redecorated throughout. Spacious and comfortable public room; central heating; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 42s. per week; affording outstanding value. Kensington 4672.

ASHBURN HOTEL,
111, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
EXCELLENT CATERING with every modern comfort; hot and cold water; gas fires and telephone in all bed rooms; central heating; lift; 3½gns. single, 7gns. double. Frobisher 4704.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
ASHLEY COURT HOTEL,
199, 200, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
The NEW HOTEL de Luxe of Kensington Gardens, facing Park gates and adjoining Albert Hall. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. The moderate inclusive terms are from 12s. 6d. daily or from 4 guinea weekly; also private suites.
All rooms fitted hot and cold water, telephone, gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges and electric passenger lift to all floors.
First-class service and cuisine. Large garage next to premises. Night porters. Telephone, Kensington 6615 (5 lines).

11, BEAUFORT-GARDENS,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.
(A cul-de-sac, one minute from Harrods.)
Suites with own bath rooms and telephone.
PASSENGER LIFT.
NEWLY DECORATED, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and EQUIPPED. Quiet. Single self-contained room, with bath room and telephone, 42s. per week. Double bed room 42s. Single self-contained suite, sitting, bed and bath room, from 63gns. Excellent cuisine and valet. Meals extra as required. Telephone: Sloane 5933.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Central heating; hot and cold running water and gas fire and ring in all bed rooms.
Healthy situation. Large, airy rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce.
From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. Phone Park 2940. Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

HOW'S HOTELS, LONDON.
Founded 1900 by H. E. HOW, Managing Director.
PALACE HOTEL, Bloomsbury, W.C. Ideal for Business Men. 'Phone, Museum 4050.
MANDEVILLE HOTEL, 8-10, Mandeville-place, W.1. 'Phone, Welbeck 8187. All licensed. Terms: Bed, Bath and Breakfast, from 10s. 6d. En pension from 5 guineas weekly.
LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. 'Phone, Frobisher 0852.
KENSINGTON GATE HOTEL, 104-6, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.
LINDEN GARDENS HOTEL, 69-5-7-9, Linden-gardens, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5810.
4min. from Queen's-road and Notting-hill-gate Stn.
Terms: Bed, Bath, and Breakfast, from 8s. 6d. En pension from 3gns. weekly.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service and food, this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above. 'Phone, Kens. 2675 (10 lines).

LOFTUS HOTEL, TEMPLETON-PLACE, EARL'S COURT.
Tele., Frob. 0491. Ideal spot for Overseas Visitors and City men. En pension terms from 2½gns.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
All bed rooms have hot and cold running water, gas fires, Exchange Telephones. Central heating.
HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a speciality. Garage. Terms: Double rooms, 4gns. Single rooms, 44gns. Tele., 9901 Park (five lines).
LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Terms from 4gns. Tele., 9121 Padd.
PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Delightful house for residents. Tele., 1800 Pad. The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY-HILL, S.W.15.
Close to Putney Heath. Lawn tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, sumptuous bath rooms, constant hot water, food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts; three minutes from Station. 'Phone, Putney 0091-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress—Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A newly opened Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 8s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required ; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; charges moderate; comforts a specialty. Phone Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms, good cuisine; partial board.—53, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

LOVELY BALCONY ROOM; suit two friends; other rooms from 30s. 6d. with breakfast, &c. ; references required.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, also small sitting room and bed room adjoining; gas fires; extension telephone.—31, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1. Phone, Padd. 6097.

MAYFAIR, 68, Curzon-street.—LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET; 2gns. weekly, inclusive of light, bath, and attendance. Gros. 2993.

MEN STUDENTS.—ATTRACTIVE HOME; large house and garden; best South-East district; 20 minutes City, West End.—Write Box W.1015. The Times, E.C.4.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nursing; excellent food, comfort; beautiful large garden. Phone, Hampstead 1610.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, GUEST HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD. Delightful position, 5 minutes Town, near links; lovely grounds, own produce ; tennis; garages; moderate terms, special for permanents.—Croydon 0657.

POSITION MOST CENTRAL.

9, OXFORD-TERRACE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

Up-to-date well Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water ; bedside lights and every comfort; shower bath. Terms, including breakfast, baths, &c., from 35s. single, 63s. double.—Phone, Paddington 6648.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0261.)

REDLANDS, RESIDENTIAL,

9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park. Rooms. Hot and Cold water, gas fires. Full board from 2½gns. Europeans only.

RICHMOND.—"THE HOMESTEAD." PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, three minutes station and river; very comfortable; good table ; gas fires, constant hot water; moderate. Phone, Richmond 0784.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; gas fires; 30s. inclusive; breakfasts, baths, lights.—Sa., Sunday, 5910.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS ; service, valeting; 25s.-3gns., breakfast; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY in London and stay at CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, breakfast served in own room ; terms from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

THREE newly decorated FURNISHED BED ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 35s. single, 45s. double, including service and light. Also bed room and sitting room, 2½gns.—Belgrave Chambers, Pembroke-mews, Pembroke-street, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. Sloane 7995.

TWO FOREIGN LADIES, wishing learn English, could be RECEIVED into private family, London.—Write Box H.380. The Times, E.C.4.

TWO GENTLEMEN REQUIRED, permanent GUESTS; 320 acres rough shooting, fishing near; home produce; 3 cars; every comfort; electric light, phone; excellent references. Green Farm, Hanslope, Bletchley.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; three rooms, bath room; 2 minutes; 2nd floor; 2½gns. ; good position; moderate charge.—Telephone Delgoffe, Flaxman 0482.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, as good as flat, ground floor; newly decorated house.—112, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

VACANCY for CHRONIC PATIENT in high-class North London Nursing Home; skilled nursing; every comfort.—Write Box F.1773. The Times. E.C.4.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. (Probate.) In the Estate of ALEXANDER WATSON deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of ALEXANDER WATSON late of "Konnetts" near Robe in the State of South Australia Storekeeper deceased, granted by the South Australia Supreme Court at Adelaide on the fifth day of February 1929.

SYDNEY MORSE & Co Alder House, Aldersgate Street London E.C.1. Solicitors for the Applicant.

IN the matter of the Estate of MARY SMITH WORMALD late of The South Cottage Harlows Lane Andover in the County of Southampton Widow deceased who died at Andover aforesaid on the 30th day of December 1929 intestate and Letters of Administration to the same were granted out of the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of June 1930 to John Edwin Eastwood and Mary Eastwood, Cousins german of the whole blood and two of the persons entitled to share in the estate of the deceased.

All persons CLAIMING to be interested in the Estate of the above named Intestate are required to communicate with the undersigned Solicitors to the said Administrators and to submit proofs in support of their said claims forthwith.

The said deceased was the widow of John Wormald late of Andover aforesaid Surveyor of Highways.

She was the daughter of James Patchett and his wife Judith Patchett formerly Woodhead (both deceased) resided at or in the neighbourhood of Halifax, Yorks.

Dated this 4th day of September 1930.

LAMB & SON Andover Hants Solicitors for the said Administrators.

QUAVOX Limited.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 26, Langham-street, London, W.1. on Friday the 26th day of September 1930 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 235, 236, 239 and 240 of the said Act and if thought fit of nominating a Liquidator and appointing a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 3rd day of September 1930.

By Order of the Board.

W. G. WOOLDRIDGE, Secretary.

ERNEST ONGLEY TAGART deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Any persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ERNEST ONGLEY TAGART late of 21 Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent (who died on 26th May 1930 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Principal Probate Registry on 3rd July 1930 to Douglas St. John Duke and Gerald Ongley Tagart the Executors therein named) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 9th November 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to deal with the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of September 1930.

HOLLOWAY, BLOUNT & DUKE, 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice In Bankruptcy. No. 584 of 1930.

Re ROBERT HENRI MARIE MULLER of 45 Palace Gardens Terrace, Notting Hill and lately residing at 1 Princes Gate, knightsbridge London W. Retired Army Officer.

I, REGINALD SYDNEY ANDREWS of 44S Strand London W.C.2 hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.

(Signature of Trustee) R. S. ANDREWS.

Date 5th September 1930.

"THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929." GASIFIED PULVERISED FUEL (G.P.F.), Ltd. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 238 of The Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company will be held at Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2 on Thursday, the 11th day of September, 1930, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose, if thought fit, of nominating a Liquidator and of appointing a Committee of Inspection. Notice is hereby also given that, for the purpose of voting, secured Creditors are required (unless they surrender their security) to lodge at the Registered Office of the Company before the Meeting a Statement giving particulars of their security, the date when it was given, and the value at which it is assessed.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1930.

A. D. THWAITES, Secretary.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.

STORM WATER RELIEF SEWER.

The above Council invite TENDERS from experienced and competent contractors for the CONSTRUCTION of a STORM WATER RELIEF SEWER, comprising approximately 1,303 lineal yards of 54 inch diameter and 367 lineal yards of 48 inch diameter concrete tubes with manholes, &c.; also the construction of a 30 inch cast iron pipe duplicate syphon; the construction of an overflow chamber on the main sewerage system, and the laying of approximately 93 lineal yards of 18 inch diameter glazed stoneware pipe sewer.

The works are for the relief of the unemployed and the contract will be subject to the conditions laid down by the Unemployment Grants Committee.

General Conditions, Specifications, Bills of Quantities, and Forms of Tender may be obtained on and after the 5th September, 1930, and the plans, drawings, &c., may be seen at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays. (Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.)

A deposit of five guineas is required (by cheque made payable to the Council), which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender in the manner and by the time stipulated.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Storm Water Relief Sewer, &c.," must be delivered to the Clerk to the Council, Town Hall, Shaw, Lancashire, not later than 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th September, 1930.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the acceptance will be subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health. The Council will not defray any expenses incurred in tendering.

F. T. JONES, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council. Town Hall, Shaw, Lancashire. 28th August, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum) ; Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

CROMWELLIAN BRACKET CLOCK, original movement by Jno. Thornton; excellent condition; seen London. What offers ?—Write Box F.1711. The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Manufacturers' Agent offers to furnish home or single suite at cut prices for cash.—Write Box R.1139. The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

EASTBOURNE.—THE CAREW, BOARD-RESIDENCE ; most luxurious house in own grounds; tennis court; garage; good table; 3gns.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water; gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, charming house; garden; tennis; near station, sea, Downs; garage.—Stead, Culver House.

LYME REGIS.—Don't miss the joy of late holiday at "FITZ" HOUSE, where reputation reigns. Special winter terms.

NEAR CHESTER.—Lady would RECEIVE SOLE PAYING GUEST in comfortable home ; two large, sunny rooms; every convenience; good garden; garage; near N. Wales coast; 3gns. weekly including board, fires, attendance, baths, waaning; or would suit semi-invalid. —Write Box G.5457, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NORFOLK BROADS.—"STAITHE FARM, SUTTON, near Norwich.—Delightful, modernly converted; hard courts; vacancies Sept., following months; suitable shooting, fishing, parties in district. Stalham 44.

ROSECLIFF COURT, Bonchurch, ISLE OF WIGHT. Appealing exclusively to lovers of beauty, luxury, comfort, privacy; 20 acres enchanting grounds to sea; sunshine, wonderful climate; R.A.C.—Write for booklet.

SWANAGE (Sussex Downs), HADDON HALL, ESPLANADE ; doubles from 3½gns., single £2 12s. 6d. ; bathing from house ; excellent food ; near tennis, golf.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM.

Central. Restful. Only week-end bookings vacant. Inc. 12s. per day. 'Phone 2379.

TORQUAY. CRANHAM.—Ideal situation in own grounds; garage; near Anstey's Cove; excellent cuisine. Terms from 4 guineas weekly.—Phone 2969.

VENTNOR for SUNSHINE. "The Brighstone" for Comfort; excellent cuisine; near to and overlooking sea. Terms from 2gns. weekly.—Mrs. Thorpe.

WOKING.—"COTTERIDGE," 35 minutes Waterloo, near station; comfortable; excellent cuisine; garage; golf course. Reduced terms long period. Woking 940.

WOMAN GARDENER OFFERS HALF a FURNISHED TUDOR COTTAGE; separate modern kitchen; use bath room; lovely position; telephone; 25s. weekly; near Lingfield.—Write Box F.1737, The Times, E.C.4.

YORKSHIRE MOORS.—VACANCY for MENTAL PATIENT in large country private house, run by its owners on home lines; many successes; references from well-known doctors and former patients and their guardians.—Write Box H.200. The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG FOREIGN GUEST RECEIVED good English family; seaside, until Sept. 21st, then London.—Walker, 55, Warrior-square, St. Leonards.

WANTED

BACHELOR GENTLEMAN, business Birmingham daily, desires TWO ROOMS, Bed Room and Sitting Room, facing South if possible, Leamington; good home with cultured people; sole paying guest; meals extra; telephone, garden, garage, and central heating preferred; servants kept; references exchanged.—Box C.462, 19-21, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

CONTINENTAL

GOOD FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES YOUNG LADY; conversation, lessons; comfort; references. Madame de Ducla, 197, Rue Fontenay, Vincennes, Paris.

NURSING HOMES

BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere.—For particulars of the Training School for Kennelmaids and Kennel Owners see "The Times" of yesterday.

BRIGHT EYES and silky coat are ensured by using regularly Benbow's Dog Mixture.—From all chemists and stores, or 2, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C.1.

DOGS CAREFULLY TRIMMED, WASHED. Cats combed, cleaned. Pets boarded, nursed.—Miss Walton, Canine Nurse, 2, Cheval-place, S.W.7 (near Harrods).

CATS

LOVELY PERSIAN KITTENS.—Red tabby male, 4 guineas; cream male, 3 guineas; female, 2 guineas; born April; sire Ch. Robemo, ex Magnolia; nouss trained. —Upcher, Watton, Norfolk.

FARM

LOVELY PONY, miniature hunter, well trained; absolutely reliable for children ride and handle; 12gns., trial.—Write Box F.1723. The Times, E.C.4.

SALE, BROWN GELDING, 5 years, 16 hands, bred in Ireland ; up to 10 stone ; hunted 4 months ; has very weight hunter ; quiet all traffic ; £85. Also double-barrel 12 bore elector Gun in fitted leather case, by Armstrong; £20. Elmer Down, within 25 miles London.—Write Box F.1772. The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT PUPIL, special facilities large farm, three Ch. Cows, many prizes, sheep, pigs, large poultry ; 150 acres ; £150.—Ellis, Bentley, Ipswich.

FARM PUPIL.—Vacancy 620-acre farm. All branches, thorough training. As family. Other pupils. Premium.—Hinxton Grange, Cambs.

AVIARY

AFRICAN GREY PARROT, young, fluent, clear speaker, extensive vocabulary.—Details, price, appointment inspect, write A., 79, Victoria-road, S.W.4.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BUCKS.—To be LET FURNISHED, from September, the COMFORTABLE 10-roomed HOUSE ; flower and fruit garden one acre ; convenient village ; garage, electric light ; might consider unfurnished.—Write Box F.1737, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES Parish.—Mrs. Wise, Hillside. 'Phone 340.

CORNWALL. Well FURNISHED detached ; near beautiful sands, golf, church, rail ; pretty sunny position ; seven rooms ; garage ; every convenience. Rent 3gns. weekly for six months.—Payne, Carbis Bay.

HIGHCLIFFE-on-SEA, BARTON-on-SEA, and NEW FOREST.—Many FURNISHED HOUSES.—HEWITT and Co., New Milton.

MALVERN, WORCS.—To be LET at once for six or 12 months, one of the most attractive, medium-sized RESIDENCES in the Province, equipped with every exceptional views ; three reception, cloak room and lavatory on ground floor ; six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), and two of dressing ; nice garden ; garage.—LEAR and SON, Estate Agents, Malvern.

NEAR SEVENOAKS.—To be LET FURNISHED, 1st October, three-six months, modern labour-saving COTTAGE ; three bed, dressing, and maid's room, two sitting rooms, usual offices ; central heating ; electric light ; garage ; two minutes bus route and village, 15 minutes station ; Rent 3½ guineas.—Morgan, Meadow Gate, Bracted, Sevenoaks. Tele., Bracted 6.

RIVER FAL.—Attractively FURNISHED HOME to be LET, Sept. 15 to Dec. 15. Five bed rooms, four reception, bath, hot and cold, w.c. ; telephone ; garage. Rowing boat could be left.—Write Box M.734. The Times, E.C.4.

RUSTINGTON, SUSSEX.—To be LET, FURNISHED, by month or year, old-world THATCHED COTTAGE ; three bed rooms, one bed room, bath room, cloak room, good domestic offices ; large garden, tennis court ; garage for two cars ; five minutes from sea, close to Post Office, church, station ; electric light.—Write Box M.733, The Times, E.C.4.

S. DEVON.—To be LET FURNISHED, or for Sale, Unique ESTATE at entrance of Dartmouth Harbour and River, with 2 miles FRONTAGE, which is sheltered from all cold winds and very sunny, contains 15 bed, four bath, four reception rooms and hall ; electric light ; central heating ; garage for six cars ; hard tennis court and croquet lawn ; large fruit and vegetable garden and woods leading down to sea and private landing stage, bathing pool and boat.—SMITH and SON, 9, Strand, Totnes.

SUNNY CLACTON.—Well FURNISHED six-room Detached HOUSE ; garage ; rising ground overlooking sea ; golf links and bowling green ; suit invalid ; six minutes ; 2½gns. —Woodstock, " Uplands-road, Clacton-on-Sea.

WHADDON CHASE.—Extremely well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for Hunting Season ; seven bed, three reception, bath ; electric light ; stabling 12 horses.—Apply "C.," care of W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Bletchley.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CHELSEA.—Important BUSINESS PREMISES, with living accommodation ; leasehold or freehold. Vacant possession.—Write 65, King's-road, Chelsea.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PROPERTY IN BOLTON. FOR SALE by Private Treaty as One Lot or separately :

Lot 1. The CENTRAL SHOP and PREMISES No. 55, NEWPORT-STREET, and Nos. 3 and 5, BOLD-STREET.

Frontage to Newport-street .. .. 14ft. 3in.
" " Bold-street .. .. 60ft. 0in.
" " Back Chesapside .. .. 12ft. 5in.

The Site is Freehold subject to an Apportioned Chief Rent of £3 19s. 11d. per annum, and contains a gross area of 272 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot 2. The SHOP and PREMISES No. 53, NEWPORT-STREET, and premises No. 50, BACK CHEAPSIDE.

Frontage to Newport-street 14ft. 10in
" Back Chesapside .. .. 11ft. 6in.

The Site is Freehold subject to an Apportioned Chief Rent of £9 per annum, and contains a gross area of 150 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot 3. The CENTRAL SHOP No. 51, NEWPORT-STREET, and No. 48, BACK CHEAPSIDE.

Frontage to Newport-street .. .. 15ft. 3in.
" Back Chesapside .. .. 15ft 11in.

The Site is Freehold subject to an Apportioned Chief Rent of £9 per annum, and contains a gross area of 167 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars apply to :—HARRY HIGSON, F.A.I., Auctioneer and Valuer, 8, Bowker's-row, Bolton (Tele. 69).

NEAR TOWER BRIDGE.—PREMISES suitable for Offices, Warehouse, Manufacturing ; facilities for unloading, &c. ; no agents need apply.—Apply Secretary, Riverside Works, Hammersmith.

Suitable for

GARAGE, MOTOR-COACH STATION, MINIATURE GOLF COURSE, &c.

ON Main Road, within two miles Marble Arch.—MODERN TWO-STOREY BUILDING, with extensive main-road frontage, equipped with petrol station and rear entrance. Total area 30,000 square feet ; might be divided.—Apply YATES and YATES, 134, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.

THE VALUABLE CORNER SITE on main road in centre of town suitable for Bank or other business premises ; approximately 2,500 square feet.—Apply the Clerk, Council Offices, Rickmansworth.

VICTORIA-STREET.—TWO good FIRST-FLOOR Bright OFFICES ; newly decorated ; £150 per annum. Also a suite of five rooms at £240 per annum ; and others available for the September Quarter.—HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 8s. 9d. (minimum)

BANBURY five miles, station one mile.—Valuable DAIRY and STOCK FARM for SALE. VACANT POSSESSION. Excellent RESIDENCE, modernised buildings, moist meadows for 34 ; two cottages ; 420 acres, 300 being well-watered pasture ; Tithe and land tax free ; opportunity to purchase genuine farm reasonably.—WISE, Land Agent, Banbury.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ROUGH SHOOTING. FIFTY ACRES WOODS for SALE, £1,250 ; acknowledged beauty spot. 700 feet high. London 26 miles. Ideal week-end retreat.—Write Box F.1783. The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOTING to be LET, 1,200 ACRES, near CROMER and SHERINGHAM ; prospects for both partridges and pheasants (wild) good ; 125 acres woods.—Apply GUY DAVEY, Estate Office, Aldborough, Norwich.

WANTED

TWO or THREE HUNDRED ACRES of good MIXED SHOOTING WANTED in Surrey, Kent, or Sussex.—Harper, 1, Ashurst-walk, Croydon.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

RECORDS FOR AUGUST, 1930.

2,077 Complaints of cruelty investigated.
4 Offenders imprisoned.
152 Offenders fined.
4 Persons acquitted, but the Society's costs were remitted, showing that the action was justified.
121 Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned in writing.
1,470 Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned by Inspectors.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTIONS.

HORSES.	Working whilst in an unfit state ..	62
	Beating, neglecting, starving, &c ..	12
DONKEY.	Working whilst in an unfit state ..	1
CATTLE.	Neglecting	1
SHEEP.	Neglecting	1
PIGS.	Neglecting	1
DOGS.	Attempting to drown, kicking, neglecting, &c.	14
CATS.	Killing in an improper manner ; kicking, neglecting, &c.	7
FOWLS.	Conveying in sacks	1
DUCKS.	Conveying in sacks	1
PIGEONS.	Conveying in mail-bag	1
COCKS.	Causing to fight	1
WILD BIRDS.	Offences under the Protection of Birds Act, 1925 :—	
	Confining to cages too small ..	5
	Using bird lime for the purpose of taking	1
	Offences under the Wild Birds Protection Act :—	
	In possession recently taken ..	5
	Infringement of Humane Slaughtering Bye-Laws	1
VARIOUS.	Permitting in above offences (Owners)	28
	Causing in above offences (Owners and others)	14
		156

Total number of complaints from January 1st	16,592
Total number of convictions from January 1st	1,754
Total number of cautions from January 1st ..	14,516

RECORDS FOR 1929.

COMPLAINTS	23,817
CONVICTIONS	2,624
CAUTIONS	21,630
NUMBER of cats and dogs received at the society's Animal Rescue League	43,483

No portion of any fines in connexion with the convictions is received by the society.

Names of complainants not given when letters are marked "Private."

CAPT. E. G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary.

105, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The BOARD earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 Patients last year. Homes : Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurer : M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices : 14, victoria-street, S.W.1.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A1 BULBS.—Empe'or Daffodils 65s., finest mixed : and Tulips, Cara Buut 2gns., Sarcissi Albo Plezo 30s., 1,000 ; list free.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly.

BRITISH BULBS.—the most economical way to buy the best bulbs—direct from the British grower. Free catalogue. Daffodils from 20s. 1,000. Tulips from 7s. 100.—Backland Flower Farm, Kingsbridge, Devon.

GARDEN COLLECTION or TOP SIZE BULBS.—50 Tulips, in five good varieties ; 100 Crocus, mixed ; 100 Anemone St. Brigid ; 100 Snowdrops ; 25 Spanish Iris, mixed ; delivered free for £1 ; half the above for 11s. —L. J. KNIGHT, Coniston Nurseries, Ringwood, Hants.

TOPIARY.—Perfectly clipped and trained specimens YEW and BOX, in all possible designs ; largest collection in existence.—John Klinkert, Richmond, London.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites APPLICATIONS for the position of Principal of a new technical institute at Lewisham High Road, S.E. The institute will be known as the L.C.C. South East London Technical Institute, and will provide accommodation for :—

(i.) An engineering and building department capable of accommodating the activities at present conducted in the evening at the Goldsmith's College.

(ii.) A physics, chemistry, and mathematics department.

(iii.) A junior technical school for boys.

(iv.) A commercial department comprising :—

(a) A day trade school for girls.

(b) A home training school.

(c) Evening classes in trade and domestic subjects.

The institute is expected to be ready for occupation in September, 1931, and the principal will be required to commence full-time duty three months before the institution is opened. From the date of appointment until the beginning of full-time duty he will be required to serve in an advisory capacity respecting the lay out of equipment, the installation of machinery, &c. for which an honorarium will be given of 100 guineas, together with the necessary travelling expenses.

The salary is £650 a year, rising by £50 a year to a maximum of £1,050 a year.

Apply to the Education Officer (T.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), for a form of application to be returned by Saturday, 11th October.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

ASHRIDGE.—THE BONAR LAW COLLEGE. RESIDENT POLITICAL TUTOR (MALE) REQUIRED. Bachelor. Should have lecturing capacity and high Honours Degree in Economics or Modern History. Initial salary £500-£600 per annum, according to qualifications, with board and lodging.

Also RESIDENT LECTURER (WOMAN). Qualifications as above, initial salary £300 per annum, with board and lodging.

APPLICATIONS should take the form of detailed letter by Principal, Ashridge, Berkhamsted, Herts, stating age, education, and experience, together with recent testimonials and names of persons of recognized standing to whom reference may be made.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The Corporation of Manchester invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of DIRECTOR of EDUCATION from men and women who possess the necessary qualifications to be attached to the position will be £1,600 per annum, rising by £100 each alternate year to a maximum of £2,000.

A printed statement of the duties and conditions attaching to the appointment will be forwarded on request by letter addressed to the Town Clerk.

Sealed applications, with copies of three recent testimonials, endorsed "Director of Education," are to be delivered to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Manchester, on or before the 11th day of October, 1930.

Canvassing in any form, oral or written, direct or indirect, will be regarded as a disqualification, and applications and testimonials are to be sent to the undersigned only.

By Order,

F. E. WARBRICK HOWELL, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Manchester. September 4th, 1930.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ST. HELENS.

DEPUTY TOWN CLERK.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY TOWN CLERK at a commencing salary of £450 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £25 to £500 per annum.

The gentleman appointed must have had experience of conveyancing, and advocacy in the Police Court.

The candidate selected for the appointment will be required to pass a medical examination, and (if appointed) to contribute to the fund established under the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922.

Applications, endorsed "Deputy Town Clerk," stating age and experience, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, are to be addressed to the undersigned, and must be delivered at the Town Hall, St. Helens, not later than Saturday, the 20th September, 1930.

Canvassing in any form will be deemed a disqualification.

W. H. ANDREW, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, St. Helens, 2nd September, 1930.

ROYAL AIR FORCE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

THREE APPOINTMENTS as CIVILIAN EDUCATION OFFICERS, Grade III., in the Royal Air Force Educational Service will shortly be made. For two of the appointments candidates with a degree in engineering are required, and for the other a candidate with a degree in history. Previous teaching experience will be an advantage.

The scale of salary for Grade III. is £234-£15-£480, with an allowance varying from £60 to £100 per annum according to position on the scale. For entrants with appropriate previous experience commencing salaries up to 10 increments above the minimum of the scale may be allowed. Promotion to appointments in higher grades is by selection.

In the case of the vacancy to be filled by a history graduate, candidates should be unmarried and be prepared to proceed on first appointment to a post in India. A first-class passage is provided. A special rate of salary, &c., is payable during service in India amounting, in the case of an unmarried Education Officer, to 805 rupees per month, with an annual increment of 20 rupees per month. After a tour of duty in India of three years the Education Officer will return to a home appointment on the substantive salary and allowance for his Grade.

Preference will be given to suitably qualified ex-Service candidates.

The form of application and a copy of the regulations for the Educational Service may be obtained from the Secretary, Air Ministry, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1. Applications should be returned not later than Monday, 22nd September, 1930.

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON.

The Governors will shortly appoint, subject to approval by the Ministry of Agriculture, a PERMANENT ASSISTANT to the Advisory Economist.

The salary offered is £250 for a probationary period, subsequently rising to £300.

Candidates must possess an Economic degree, or adequate training in Economics. A knowledge of Agriculture is desirable.

Particulars and form of application (returnable by October 1st) from the undersigned.

D. R. EDWARDES-KER, Principal.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY READERSHIP in SWAHILI tenable at the School of Oriental Studies. Salary £500 a year.—Applications (12 copies) must be received not later than first post on 22nd September, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE RURAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY.

This newly established Council invites APPLICATIONS for APPOINTMENT as FULL-TIME ORGANIZING SECRETARY. The purpose of a Rural Community Council is to bring more closely together the various organizations in a country whose aim is to improve conditions, widen interests and develop initiative in rural areas. Organizing ability, physical fitness, and the energy necessary for pioneer work are essential qualifications. The Organizing Secretary will be required, as part of the duties of the appointment, to act also as Assistant Secretary of the West Riding Branch of the National Playing Fields Association. Age not to exceed 45. Commencing salary £450 to £500 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Form of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary (pro tem.), J. H. HALLAM, Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield. Last date for receipt of applications, 20th September, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

CONTINENTAL Plywood Mill wants to employ young salesman with first-class references, well acquainted with English market.—Please write under "Wa 2125" to Dorland, 14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1.

COMMERCIAL Manager wanted for combining property in Spain ; salary £800 per annum.—Write, stating age, with full details of experience and copies of testimonials, to "M.X.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 21, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

FOREMAN for good fruit and glass ; first-class experience in good growers. Can any owner or head gardener recommended dependable man ? Home free or bothy if desired.—Write with all details to Benjamin Drage, Esq., Weir Courtney, Lingfield, Surrey.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

REPRESENTATIVES required to work in conjunction with a lady interviewer to sell high-grade speciality ; must reside in Highbury, Winchmore Hill, Walthamstow, Ilford, Croydon, and South London ; highest credentials necessary ; training given.—Box 5002, "Homefinders," 74, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SALESMEN wanted by Tellus, Ltd.—Unlimited prospects for well-educated men ; all parts London ; excellent backing, assistance, and remuneration.—68, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 10-4. Monday and Tuesday.

STATIONERS' Assistant, accustomed to printers' papers, cards, &c., to represent Scotch established house in London and surrounding districts ; good prospects to a steady worker.—Reply to Box 338, Robertson and Scott, Edinburgh.

A LIE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 226, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

HEAD Printer.—London daily paper requires first-class Printer ; able to take entire control linotype department. Must be skilled organiser with modern ideas.—Write, with full details of experience and present occupation, references, age, and salary required, to Box R.1114. The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A Bright and ambitious boy with aptitude for commerce is offered opening with progressive firm for thorough business training ; commencing salary £78 per annum ; personal supervision of managing director. Premium required £300, repayable as salary in two years. Permanent position assured to suitable applicant.—Write fully, Box R.1041, The Times, E.C.4.

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as Pupil ; Public School boy preferred ; good opening ; premium.—Box 1, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for Pupil ; personal training ; moderate premium ; unique opportunity.—Write Box Z.284, The Times, E.C.4.

OPENING for Gentleman, aged 17, to serve in one firm, which he left through re-organization of staff.

JOURNALIST (aged 25), speaks three languages ; natural gift for personal reference ; well-known member of staff of leading London newspaper.

PORTER or General Labourer, aged 28 : came with good introduction.

PUBLICITY Man, aged 44 ; well known ; excellent

Sporting News

RACING

THE MANCHESTER MEETING

LINDOS OJOS WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Manchester September Meeting was begun yesterday in weather which for Manchester was quite fine, although there was a haze over the far ends of the course which made it difficult to distinguish the colours early in the Straight. The going was inclined to be soft. Fields were, for the most part, small, but the racing was not without interest.

Mellin, as he was entitled to do on the handicap, duly won the opening race, the Ellesmere Handicap Sweepstakes, for which he started favourite. Trochee was second and Tad third. There was no doubt about the result some distance from the finish. Caraquette had every chance but ran badly, as did Quartrain, who on this running has lost his form. The field for the Cobden Selling Handicap was so bad that Collingwood was made favourite at 11 to 8. He began rather slowly, and when Richards asked him to improve his position in the Straight he refused. The son of Grand Parade and Black Flier would not gallop, in the end being beaten out of a place behind Kippit Lee, who made all the running and just succeeded in holding off a challenge from Stormy to win by a very narrow margin. Aspenleaf was third. Kippit Lee, a three-year-old colt by Stratford, had never won a race before.

The handicapper at Doncaster had come to the conclusion that Straverna was as good as Lampeto, and therefore only a few pounds below the best of her age and sex. If the handicapping had been correct either Straverna was certain to win the Manchester Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate, or the winner of the race was to be considered a very useful two-year-old. The market on the race suggested that Straverna would be beaten and that the winner would be Lindos Ojos, who was giving Lady Violet Henderson's filly 17lb. If Lindos Ojos could do that and win, then the Doncaster handicapper would make Lampeto more than a stone behind Lindos Ojos, which seems absurd. The truth is that the Hurst Park form of Straverna with Portlaw has hopelessly flattered Straverna, for Lindos Ojos beat her with ease yesterday, and not only her but the rest of the field as well. Lindos Ojos either began slowly or Beasley steadied her in the early stages of the race. In either case at the end of two furlongs she was a length or more behind Straverna, but a furlong later she was in front and going so easily and well that the result of the race was never in doubt from that point, and in the end she won without being really extended. Straverna was second and Heritage third. The other runners performed so indifferently that they must be very moderate on the race-course, although at home one of them, at any rate, gallops as if he were a really good colt. Such animals are worse to own than very bad ones.

As was generally anticipated, Lady Marjorie won the Palatine Nursery, for which she started at odds on. She finished a length and a half in front of Jerome Fandor, with the one-time selling plater Farimage third. I do not think that Lady Marjorie could have won by more than she did, but even then, on this form she must be considered a useful second-class two-year-old. The Irish filly, Betty Fay, who was backed severed badly in the closing stages of the race, and on this form is not of much account. A three-parts brother to Lady Marjorie, by Blandford out of Florena, comes up for sale at Doncaster next week. It will be interesting to see how much he makes.

Only the judge can see what has won a race, but after the Irish Hospitals Sweep Cup had been run and the judge's verdict displayed on the board, every one seemed to disagree with the judge, who announced that Tefnut had won by a head from Heronslea, with Knight of the Vale third, three lengths behind the second. Every spectator seemed to be convinced that Heronslea had won the race. Knight of the Vale slowly but surely made up the lost ground, and two furlongs from the finish appeared to have a good chance. He then hesitated and was out of the race, it seeming certain a furlong from the finish that the winner would be Heronslea, who was going well in front on the rails. Then, just when the race appeared over, Tefnut came with a run, and very nearly caught Heronslea on the post, as it appeared to me and others, but Heronslea quickened, and we all thought he had won. The judge decided otherwise, and so the stake and the cup go to Sir John Rutherford, the owner of the winner, a filly by Phalaris out of The Sphinx, and no one really interested in racing can complain of the success of such an owner.

Cenobite, a four-year-old gelding by Abbots Trace, who had never won a race before, won the last race of the day, the Spinners' Plate, with ease from the King's filly Fairy Story. Coup de Grace, who was well backed, ran very badly. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon, when the Prince Edward Handicap will be the most important event to be decided.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.30.—WILTON NURSERY PLATE (6f.).—Tom Tit III. has won his last two races, and is very useful, as is the Miss Jessica filly, who, on Newmarket form, is rather better than Berrydale. Froissee puts Clove Hitch in here with less than 9st., so must be considered well handicapped. Cloutsham is a useful plater, and, if a small boy can do him justice, has an outside chance. I like best the chance of the MISS JESSICA FILLY, but this is a puzzling handicap, as are so many of Mr. Fawcett's.

3.0.—EXCHANGE SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—Bargee missed a race yesterday, in which he had appeared to have a good chance, apparently to run here, where, on the Windsor form, he does not seem to have the beating of Barnabas. Trunch may run well, but it is a very long time since Quivil won a race. Dancer On, Double Spot, and Snoops, the last-named running for the first time in a selling race, are others who may run well, but for the winner I shall take BARNABAS, who, both through King's Colour and Bargee, seems to me to have been given a pound or more too little weight.

3.30.—YARN MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—It is almost impossible to make a selection here. Perhaps the winner will be IPOMEA, who has been placed fourth in each of her races, and

LAW NOTICES, SEPT. 6

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Lieglo's Inn, 2 p.m.: Cazenove.—Room 36 (Receiving Office).—At 11.30: Ex parte Applications.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Wilton Nursery Handicap at Manchester we have Miss Jessica filly, Froissee, Gladly, and Cloutsham. I have a very big opinion of the first-named, and useful two-year-olds can give the weight away as a rule, but I believe she will find one too good for her in FROISSEE, who has done well since she ran at Lewes last month.

There is a big entry of moderate horses in the Exchange Selling Welter Plate. The public form of Aide-de-Camp, Snoops, Vivien Rosalie, and Quivil is well known, and if AIDE-DE-CAMP shows his true form he may win.

In the Yarn Plate Boy Bachelor, Roi des Alpes, and IPOMEA will be our runners. The last-named is a nice filly and is now better than her public form shows. She will require beating.

The Prince Edward Handicap, the chief event on the programme, will attract a useful field. Cacao did about the best gallop that I have seen him do so far last Saturday, when he beat Christopher Robin and Libertine II. in the style of a good horse, and there is no doubt that he is now at his best. Montclair has an obvious chance on some form, and Oletta is looked upon as a sure big handicap winner before the end of the season, even if she fails in this race. I shall make CACAO my selection.

Headquarters will not be represented in the Spindle Selling Nursery, but the Egerton Handicap Sweepstakes is just the kind of race to suit GLASTONBURY, who has only to produce his true form to win.

SPINNER'S COTTAGE may be our only representative in the St. Denis Plate, and, although he has had plenty of racing this season, he keeps his form wonderfully well and may win again.

FOLKESTONE

I doubt if The Niche can prove good enough to win the Stayers' Handicap Plate with the big weight of 8st. 12lb. to carry, but VARNISHING DAY is expected to win the Dymchurch Welter Plate.

MANCHESTER RESULTS

2.30 (2.33).—The ELLESMERE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 4 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Five furlongs (straight).

MELLIN, b g, by Syndrian—Polymea (Mr. S. B. Joel), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
TROCHEE, ch f, by Totalizator—Spondee (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... A. Richardson 2
TAD, b or br f, by Tetrameter—Lemonade (Mr. W. E. Smith), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (exr. 7st. 5½lb.) ..... W. Nevett 3

Caraquette (Mr. G. C. D. Brighton), 4 yrs, 8st. ..... R. Perryman 0
Quartrain (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... G. Baines 0
Peppermint (Lady Ludlow), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Konda (Mr. A. Sevastegulo), 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (exr. 6st. 13lb.) ..... H. Gunn 0

(Winner trained by Earl, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Mellin, 3 to 1 Caraquette, 4 to 1 Tad, 7 to 1 Konda, 10 to 1 Quartrain, 40 to 1 Peppermint, 100 to 6 agst Trochee.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 4s. 6d.; place, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,006 units; total place pool, 2,344 units.

Won by one and a half lengths; a short head separated second and third. Caraquette was fourth and Quartrain last.

3.0 (3.3).—The COBDEN SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

KIPPIT LEE, bl or br c, by Stratford—Leenane (Mr. R. Lumsden), 7st. 11lb. ..... W. Nevett 1
STORMY, b f, by Stornoway—Marshy (Mr. H. M. Martineau), 7st. 12lb. ..... F. Fox 2
ASPENLEAF, b c, by Blink—Multiluen (Mr. T. Green), 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Skelton 3

Confidence Trick (Captain C. F. Elsey), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Collingwood (Lord Glanely), 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Mr. Jinks (Mr. S. Hasker), 7st. 13lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Storm Cycle (Mr. C. Warrington), 8st. 3lb. ..... W. McCafferty 0
Royal Ruby (Mr. J. Hamer) 7st. 7lb. ..... A. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by Lumsden)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Collingwood, 9 to 2 Aspenleaf, 6 to 1 Storm Cycle, 7 to 1 Confidence Trick, 8 to 1 each Kippit Lee and Stormy, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 37s. 3d.; places, 10s. 3d., 6s. 3d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,029 units; total place pool, 3,006 units.

Won by a neck; two lengths separated second and third. Storm Cycle was fourth and Royal Ruby last.

The winner was bought in for 180 guineas.

3.30 (3.22).—The MANCHESTER AUTUMN BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE of 1,000 sovs.; for two-year-olds; the breeder of the winner to receive 100 sovs., the breeder and owner of the second each to receive 50 sovs., and the breeder and owner of the third each to receive 25 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs (straight).

LINDOS OJOS, gr f, by Buen Ojo—Fourfold (Lady H. McCalmont), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Beasley 1
STRAVERNA, br f, by Stratford—Kate Kearney (Lady V. Henderson), 7st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 2
HERITAGE, b c, by Legatee—Bartford (Sir V. Sassoon), 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Perryman 3

Pinnacle (Mrs. C. Beatty), 8st. 2lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Wittiesm (Mr. J. Field), 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Twelfth Night (Mr. W. Bott), 8st. 1lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Over the Sea (Lord Glanely), 7st. 3lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Extension (Mr. J. B. Joel), 7st. 5lb. ..... F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Lindos Ojos, 2 to 1 agst Straverna, 6 to 1 Heritage, 100 to 1 Extension, 100 to 8 Twelfth Night, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,635 units; total place pool, 4,613 units.

Won by three lengths; a neck separated second and third. Extension was fourth and Over the Sea last.

4.0 (4.1).—The PALATINE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

LADY MARJORIE, b f, by Sansovino—Florena (Mr. H. Benson), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 1
JEROME FANDOR, ch c, by Fantosmo—Minden Maid (Mr. A. E. McKinlay), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
FARIMAGE, b g, by Silver Image—Far West (Lord Lonsdale), 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Betty Fay (Miss B. V. Harris), 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Canty 0
Amec (Mr. J. S. Austen), 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by M. Hartigan, at Ogbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Lady Marjorie, 6 to 1 agst Farimage, 7 to 1 each Betty Fay and Jerome Fandor, 33 to 1 agst Amec.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 2d.; places, 2s. 5d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,109 units; total place pool, 2,570 units.

Won by a length and a half; a length separated second and third. Amec was last.

4.30 (4.23).—The IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEP CUP, a handicap plate of 500 sovs., being a cup value 200 sovs. or specie at option of the winner, given by the Irish Free State Hospitals Subscription Committee), with 800 sovs. added by the Racecourse Executive; for three-year-olds only; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

TEFNUT, b f, by Phalaris—The Sphinx (Sir J. Rutherford), 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Dines 1
HERONSLEA, ch c, by Rachelor's Double—Dinah Desmond (Mr. W. E. Smith), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Taylor 2
KNIGHT OF THE VALE, ch c, by Prince Galahad—Maida Vale (Sir G. Noble), 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 3

Peruke (Mrs. Y. D. Sainsbury), 7st. 7lb. G. Baines 0
Dancon (Mr. J. Benson), 7st. 3lb. (exr. 7st. 5lb.) ..... W. Nevett 0
Ismailia (Lord Glanely), 6st. 12lb. ..... A. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by R. Day, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Knight of the Vale, 13 to 8 agst Heronslea, 8 to 1 Tefnut, 10 to 1 Peruke, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 42s., places, 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,338 units; total place pool, 2,600 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Peruke was fourth and Dancon last.

5.0 (5.2).—The SPINNERS' PLATE of 200 sovs. Cup Course (one mile and a half).

CENOBITE, b g, by Abbots Trace—Indulgence (Mrs. J. I. Power), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... D. Carslake 1
FAIRY STORY, b f, by Captain Cuttle—Fairy Glen (His Majesty), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Childs 2
TINKER'S WELL, b g, by Trespasser—Picotee (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 3 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... W. Nevett 3
Cadenabbia (Major W. Roderick), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Revesby (Lady B. Gilbert), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... P. Edwards 0
Quick Work (Mr. J. Harrison), aged, 8st. 11lb. ..... Richardson 0
Fog Horn (Mrs. Tilleard), aged, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Coup de Grace (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by M. Vasey, at Doncaster)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Coup de Grace, 5 to 2 Fairy Story, 5 to 1 Cadenabbia, 11 to 2 Cenobite, 10 to 1 Quick Work, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 16s. 3d.; places, 5s., 4s., 17s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,005 units; total place pool, 3,439 units.

Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Cadenabbia was fourth and Revesby last.

MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.30.—The WILTON NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
TOM TIT III. (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury) ..... Holland	9	0
LUXOR (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	8	13
aMISS JESSICA F., by Bucks Hussar (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Beatty	8	11
PALLET CRAG (Mr. N. Field) ..... F. Armstrong	8	5
DEREFAKE (10lb. ex.) (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	8	3
aSILVADARE (Mr. A. Monsech) ..... Beasley	8	1
HUSKY (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8	0
FAIR BARGAIN (M. J. Wilcock) ..... Bridges	7	12
aBRIDLESTONE (Mr. F. Dewhurst) ..... F. Armstrong	7	9
SILVER GLARE (Lady Green) ..... R. Armstrong	7	6
aROCKETTER (Colonel W. F. Story) ..... Elsey	7	5
aFIREMIST (Lord M. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh	7	5
GOLDEN APPLE (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	7	4
CHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	7	3
aTHEOCRAT (Mr. Herbert Swift) ..... Templeman	7	2
FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	7	1
BALMY BREEZE (Sir E. Bushby) ..... F. Armstrong	7	0
aTRAGHT (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	7	0
MONODLIAN (Mrs. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	6	13
aGLADLY (Mr. G. Langley) ..... J. Canon	6	11
TOM LEMON (Mr. W. Thompson) ..... Metcalf	6	11
aCLOUTSHAM (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	6	11
GRAND LIGHT (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TOM TIT III., H. Wragg; MISS JESSICA FILLY, R. Perryman; DEREFAKE, F. Armstrong; SILVADARE, T. Weston; ROCKETTER, W. Nevett; FROISSEE, G. Richards; TRAGHT, W. McCafferty; GLADLY, J. Simpson; CLOUTSHAM, A. Richardson.

3.0.—The EXCHANGE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aDOUBLE SPOT (Major D. Mairs) ..... Mairs	a	9	13
PISTACHE III. (Baron E. de Nexon) ..... F. Hartigan	4	9	11
PREDDON (Sir D. Broughton) ..... Farquharson	a	9	10
DARKNESS (Mr. R. Bonsfield) ..... F. Armstrong	a	9	4
AFRICORN (Lord Grimthorpe) ..... Bazley	3	9	4
DREAMY TREMOR (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... William Griggs	3	9	3
SWEET HELEN (Mr. N. Luke) ..... F. Armstrong	4	9	1
NURSEWOOD (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling	3	9	0
aKING'S COLOUR (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... Douglas-Pennant	5	8	13
VANDA (Mr. C. V. James) ..... Templeman	3	8	12
aDANCE ON (Captain C. F. Elsey) ..... Elsey	3	8	12
aAIDE-DE-CAMP (Mr. H. Stobart) ..... R. W. Colling	3	8	12
TYROE LADY (Mr. H. Pulitzer) ..... S. Darling	3	8	11
TULLY WOOD (Mr. C. C. Fitch) ..... Woods	3	8	11
aSNOOPS (Mr. J. H. Peck) ..... Canon	3	8	10
HEATH LODGE (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ..... E. Piggott	5	8	9
aBARNABAS (Mrs. G. Smith) ..... Kelly	a	8	9
SYLVAN CALL (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Rintoul	3	8	8
aVIVIEN ROSALIE (Mr. G. F. Leader) ..... F. Leader	4	8	7
ZIG-ZAG (Mr. W. E. Peel) ..... Bazley	4	8	6
aLORD OF THE LOCH (Mr. W. J. Peel) ..... Bazley	4	8	6
aQUIVIL (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	6	8	6
aBRUNCH (Mr. W. H. Cox) ..... Sugden	3	8	6
QUENTA (Mr. H. Pulitzer) ..... S. Darling	3	8	5
CAPTAIN DESMOND (Mrs. S. Hanley) ..... Hanley	4	8	4
aBARGEE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Hartigan ..... Green)	3	8	3
aPUCCINI (Mr. H. M. Martineau) ..... F. Armstrong	3	8	3
SEABOARD (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	3	8	2
DAN LENO (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	4	8	1
WIDGEON (Mr. G. Coldbeck) ..... Coldbeck	4	8	0
THOSE GROVE (Mr. W. R. Loraght) ..... Newey	4	8	0
VISIBILITY (Mr. F. E. S. Grovesi ..... De Moleyns	4	7	13
OPEN PROSPECT (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock	3	7	12
GOLD SLIPPER (Mr. T. Dawson) ..... Dawson	3	7	11
RED SUNSET (Mrs. J. J. Power) ..... M. Vasey	4	7	11
RUSHALL DOWN (Mr. H. E. Andrews) ..... Douglas-Pennant	3	7	11
aLION AID (Mr. I. Isaacs) ..... Botterill	4	7	11
aQUEEN BEE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... Cottrill	4	7	10
PLACID (Lord Glanely) ..... Newey	3	7	9
LADY CLARA (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Pope	a	7	8
aDOWNHOLME (Mr. F. Armstrong) ..... Armstrong	3	7	8
aMINIATURE (Mr. J. Gorman) ..... Yapp	5	7	7
aCAROUSAL (Mr. T. Pullen) ..... Westlake	3	7	7
POTTER'S BAR (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	3	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOUBLE SPOT, —; KING'S COLOUR, C. REY; DANCE ON, H. Wragg; AIDE DE CAMP, D. Morris; SNOOPS, J. Leach; BARNABAS, E. Carslake; VIVIEN ROSALIE, Simpson; LORD OF THE LOCH, J. Thwaites; QUIVIL, G. Richards; TRUNCH, M. Wing; BARGEE, F. Fox; PUCCINI, Weston; DAN LENO, Glover; H. Graves; LION AID, S. Wragg; QUEEN BEE, J. Dines; DOWNHOLME, —; MINIATURE, A. Richardson; CAROUSAL, H. Whitehouse; CAPTAIN DESMOND, K. Gethin.

3.30.—The YARN MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
GAY FACE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) R. Armstrong	8	7
SWALLOW (Mr. A. Talbot) ..... R. Talbot	8	7
aGREENHOLME (Sir K. Cayley) ..... Elsey	8	7
PHILIPPOS (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	8	7
BERENICE (Mr. H. Dewhurst) ..... M. Vasey	8	7
FOURLOOM (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Dicby	8	7
aABAVOS (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	8	7
aBOY BACHELOR (Mrs. S. H. Joel) ..... Earl	8	7
aFORAKER (Mr. J. C. C. Plummer) ..... Hammett	8	7
MULTORR (Mr. J. Ramsden) ..... Pickering	8	7
GOLDEN EKTO (Mr. C. Ivey) ..... Ivey	8	7
ROCKMARTIN (Mr. W. R. Smith) ..... Peacock	8	7
PETER'S FAIR (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	8	4
aCULLOCH (Mr. J. Clayton) ..... Canon	8	4
aBRIDESMAID (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8	4
EVENING GLOBE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	4
HOWDYDOO F., by Chorses (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	8	4
aLADY ALBANY (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... McGuigan	8	4
POLYCOTTE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	4
SUN LUCK F., by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	8	4
aROI DES ALPES (Mr. A. K. Macomber) S. Darling	8	4
COMPOSURE (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Perse	8	4
SPINSTER (Duchess of Westminster) ..... Elsey	8	4
aSEATON MAID (Captain H. Whitworth) ..... Bellerby	8	4
aPELAU (Lady Yule) ..... J. Cannon	8	4
aIPOMEA (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GREENHOLME, —; ABAVOS, B. Carslake; BOY BACHELOR, H. Wragg; FORSKER, H. Jameson; CULLOTH, R. Perryman; BRIDLESTONE, R. Jones; ROI DES ALPES, G. Richards; SEATON MAID, W. Nevett; PELAU, J. Simpson; IPOMEA, E. James.

4.0.—The PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP PLATE of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 80 sovs. and third 30 sovs. Round Course (two miles, two furlongs and 75 yards).

	Yrs	st	lb
OLD ORKNEY (Mr. J. J. Murphy) ..... Sneyd	6	9	2
aCACAO (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	4	10	0
aARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... Hulme	6	8	10
aMONTCLAIR (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	4	7	7
PAUL CRAFT (Mr. M. G. Singer) ..... Lovell	4	7	4
aOLETTA (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling	4	7	4
TROUBADOUR (Mr. C. Glenney) ..... Perse	5	7	3
aSERVITUDE (Mrs. Whitney) ..... Whitney	4	7	3
PUTNEY (Mr. R. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	5	7	2
aMEDARLIN (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	5	6	8
BOSS OF THE SHOW (5lb ex.) (Mr. W. H. Mackie) ..... Harry Powney	4	6	7
MASTER MINT (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	3	6	5
CASTANOS (Mr. A. Lacey) ..... R. Day	3	6	4
GLENLOSSIE (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden	5	6	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CACAO, C. Ray; ARCTIC STAR, R. Perryman; MONTCLAIR, F. Fox; OLETTA, G. Richards; JOYOUS GREETING, J. Dines; MEDARLIN, F. Fox; BOSS OF THE SHOW, Alford; GLENLOSSIE, P. Evans.

4.30.—The SPINDLE SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
SAXE F., by Putteridge (Mr. E. C. Sykes) ..... Rossiter	8	9
QUEEN OF MAY (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8	8
REDCOTE COUNTESS (Mr. H. Bennett) ..... Rossiter	8	7
aLOYAL RISK (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... M. Vasey	8	6
aLADY LUCY (Mr. A. Lacey) ..... Kelly	8	6
aMOUNTAIN DANCER (Sir L. Parkinson) ..... Bullock	8	3
LARVITE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Cundell	8	2
aLA PUCELLE (Mr. J. Gorman) ..... Yapp	8	1
MRS. SHEAR'S (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts	8	1
HAPPY WELFARE (Sir David Llewelyn) F. Hartigan	8	0
aJEDDELLE F., by Tremada (Mr. F. Wright) ..... Templeman	8	0
SILVERTON (Mr. F. Deuchar) ..... F. Armstrong	7	13
CRACKABERRY (Mr. H. Mason) ..... Drake	7	13
aPETAFORD C., by Beresford (Mr. J. Gorman) ..... Yapp	7	12
aCOPRA (Mr. J. Shepherd) ..... De Mestre	7	12
TWIN SPIRIT (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Sneyd	7	12
TALOSIN (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	7	11
aTUDOR (Mrs. K. Mines) ..... Hobbs	7	10
GREY MOSS F., by Square Measure (Lady Arrieford) ..... Douglas-Pennant	7	10
LAVA (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	7	10
aNORMAN ABBESS (Major D. Mairs) ..... Mairs	7	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SAXE FILLY, —; LOYAL RISK, G. Skelton; LISALLES, R. Carslake; MOUNTAIN DANCER, D. Morris; LIZZ PULLEN, H. Wragg; HAPPY WELFARE, —; LEMBELLE FILLY, F. Fox; CRACKABERRY, Topping; PETAFORD GIRL, —; COPRA, T. Weston; TUDOR, J. Simpson; NORMAN ABBESS, K. Gethin.

5.0.—The EGERTON HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
POSTHOLE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	5	9	0
aPORTLAND (Captain G. F. Dunne) ..... G. Armstrong	a	8	12
MERTON ABBEY (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Pickering	4	8	8
aPEREGRINUS (Mr. H. Boulton) ..... H. Beasley	4	8	7
aGLASTONBURY (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	4	8	6
BULWARK (Mr. G. Coldbeck) ..... Coldbeck	4	8	6
TEFFAN (Mr. H. Thorne) ..... Pollock	4	8	6
ARRAN BEG (Mr. F. Deuchar) ..... F. Armstrong	5	8	5
aBLUE DRIFT (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield) ..... Pope	3	8	2
PIPERNO (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	3	8	2
BELLIGERENT (Lady Z. Wernher) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	3	8	0
RADIO (Mr. W. de Selincourt) ..... G. Armstrong	5	7	13
FORE-TOPSAIL (Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Charteris) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	3	7	12
SOMERSET (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	3	7	11
VANOC (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	6	7	10
NEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	3	7	8
SCARLET FLY (Mr. F. R. Jeffrey) ..... Butchers	5	7	7
GOLDEN GLOW (Mr. M. Albrecht) ..... Osborne	3	7	7
JUNE CLOVER (Captain C. Hayward) ..... C. Chapman	3	7	7
DAN FRENCH (Mr. S. B. Mason) ..... Drake	4	7	7
FRIAR'S SONG (Mr. J. W. Sharples) ..... Reader	6	7	2
aMOURNING (Mr. H. O. Madden) ..... Madden	4	7	1
BELLE (Mr. H. C. Evans) ..... Merritt	3	6	10
ROCHESTER ROW (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	4	6	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PORTLAND, M. Wing; PEREGRINUS, R. Perryman; GLASTONBURY, C. Childs; BLUE DRIFT, R. Weston; VANOC, A. Richardson; JUNE CLOVER, —; MOUCHON, J. Simpson; ROCHESTER ROW, W. McCafferty.

5.25.—The ST. DENIS PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

	St	lb
POMARREL (Mr. J. G. Thompson) ..... Peacock	10	0
THE MARSHER (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt	10	0
SPINNER'S COTTAGE (Mr. G. D. Brighton) ..... C. Leader	10	0
BREADCRUMB (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	9	11
RIVALRY (Mr. Clifford) ..... Maenee	9	11
RIAMUS (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling	9	9
LAND O' BURNS (Mrs. A. Bendir) ..... M. Hartigan	9	2
GOLD SEAL (Sir W. Cooke) ..... De Mestre	9	2
PARTHENON (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	9	0
ROYAL COUNTESS (Mr. T. Green) ..... T. Green	8	11
GLEN GOWAN (Mr. D. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
DAILY CRAFT (Mr. T. Lant) ..... M. Hartigan	8	11
MOLONEY (Mrs. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	8	11
WEARY WILLY (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	8	13
SILVERLING (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	8	11
LIGHTS OF WESTMINSTER (Mr. P. Home Rigg) ..... Stedall	8	11
POLO (Mr. W. R. Smith) ..... Peacock	8	11
RAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	4
PARTIAL ECLIPSE (Mr. F. St. G. Stedall) ..... Stedall	8	4
DIMS (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8	4
JUNIPER (Lord Cawley) ..... O. Bell	8	1
aSPUN YARN (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butler	8	1
SILVERLING (Sir L. Green) ..... Private	8	1
PANTELLERIA (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	1
GOLDEN HERITAGE (Mr. A. Scott) ..... Hall	8	1
aRACING GELDING (Mr. D. Peacock) ..... Peacock	8	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SAXE FILLY, —; LOYAL RISK, G. Skelton; LISALLES, R. Carslake; MOU

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

THE SCARBOROUGH FESTIVAL

YORKSHIRE'S BRIGHT BATTING

The match between Yorkshire and M.C.C. at Scarborough ended yesterday in a draw. Although there was little sunshine, the day was again fine and moderately warm. The crowd, however, was very much smaller than it had been on the two previous days.

A. T. Barber and Wood had on the Thursday evening done what they set out to do, which was to stay in until the close of play, and yesterday they added another 22 runs, most of them coming from Wood, who immediately attacked the bowling of Bowes and Kennedy vigorously. When Wood was caught at first slip by Hendren, who had to move to the left and take the ball almost behind the wicket-keeper, he had scored 31 out of the 37 runs on the board. Eleven runs later Barber was caught close in at square-leg by M. J. Turnbull off a ball of Bowes that got up abruptly, and there was at this point a very fair chance that Yorkshire would lose the match.

Holmes and Sutcliffe, however, produced one of their brightest partnerships. The first ball that Sutcliffe received from Bowes rose head high, and he hooked it to the square-leg boundary with the utmost certainty and assurance. Two more short balls from Bowes gave him a 4 and a 6, but after this violent start Holmes had far more of the bowling, and in consequence went well ahead of his partner.

When V. W. C. Jupp came on and placed three men in a straight line on the leg boundary, it implied a definite challenge, which was promptly taken up by the batsmen. Twice in one over Holmes picked out the gaps and scored two boundaries to bring up the hundred, and a little later he twice played the hook stroke a little harder and scored two 6's. His batting made his century seem inevitable, but after he had made 86 runs he was caught at backward point off Bowes, and luncheon was then taken with the score at 179, and Sutcliffe 49 not out.

After luncheon Leyland and Sutcliffe scored at the pace which is right and proper when a side is in no danger of losing a match, and when a declaration is the obvious end to the innings. Leyland played some beautiful forcing strokes, and the facts that Turnbull, at long-leg, let a ball he had got well into his hands drop out of them, and that E. M. Dawson came in too soon from deep mid-on, and could not get back in time to hold a mistimed drive, were very much less important than the fact that Leyland played the game the circumstances demanded. He reached his 50, and Sutcliffe his 100, both of them delightful innings, before Barber declared the innings closed, leaving M.C.C. 202 runs to make to win in a little under two hours.

Dawson, who had been hit on the hand in the first innings, was again hit, and retired hurt, and, although the other M.C.C. batsmen, especially K. S. Duleepsinhji, gave the spectators some considerable pleasure, there was never any possibility of a definite result, and stumps were drawn at 5.45.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Holmes, b. Bowes	..	34	c. Kennedy, b. Bowes	..	86
Sutcliffe, b. Jupp	..	19	not out	..	102
Oldroyd, c. Dawson, b. Bowes	..	0			
Leyland, st. Gilligan, b. Jupp	..	11	not out	..	50
T. Barber, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Jupp	..	51	c. Turnbull, b. Bowes	..	11
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	..	29	Bowes	..	11
Macaulay, c. Kennedy, b. Bowes	..	24			
Rhodes, c. Gilligan, b. Bowes	..	11			
Dennis, st. Gilligan, b. Jupp	..	11			
Wood, c. Dawson, b. Kennedy	..	60	c. Hendren, b. Bowes	..	31
Macaulay, not out	..	16			
Byes, 1; l.-b., 11; w., 1; n.-b., 3	..	16	l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 1	..	4
Total	..	253	Total (3 wkts.)	..	325

* Innings declared closed.

M.C.C.

First Innings			Second Innings		
K. Hale, c. Wood, b. Macaulay	..	39	b. Rhodes	..	25
E. H. Bowes, b. Macaulay	..	20	retired Duleepsinhji, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	..	1
K. S. Duleepsinhji, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	..	43	c. Dennis, b. Rhodes	..	58
Hendren, b. Dennis	..	79	b. Rhodes	..	0
M. J. Turnbull, c. Wood, b. Dennis	..	33	not out	..	28
F. T. Mann, l.-b.-w., b. Dennis	..	22	not out	..	0
V. W. C. Jupp, not out	..	22			
F. W. Gilligan, b. Rhodes	..	20	b. Dennis	..	16
H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, not out	..	5			
Byes, 19; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 3	..	24	Leg-bye, 1; n.-b., 1	..	2
Total (7 wkts.)	..	*337	Total (4 wkts.)	..	130

* Innings declared closed.

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower and Bowes did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	27.3	5	57	4
Hair	7	2	27	0
Kennedy	23	7	77	2
Macaulay	22	7	64	2
Rhodes	20	4	66	2
Dennis	19	1	87	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	20	4	64	1
Kennedy	29	2	104	0
	2	0	7	0
Macaulay	12	1	49	1
Rhodes	20	4	66	2
Dennis	19	1	87	2

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	18	3	60	0
Macaulay	28	5	90	1
Dennis	26	7	58	2
	2	0	5	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	2	0	9	0
Dennis	16	2	27	1
	2	0	11	0

UMPIRES.—Hirst and Morton.

DURHAM'S VICTORY

Durham carried off the Championship of the Minor Counties Cricket Competition at Ashbrook, Sunderland, yesterday by beating their challengers, Surrey Second XI., by 301 runs.

When the last day of the match was begun Surrey, with nine wickets to fall, were 393 behind. The bowling of Ellis again had the visiting batsmen in difficulties, and four more wickets fell quickly for the addition of 11 runs, so that half the side were out for 35. R. Henty prevented a complete breakdown by hitting up 42 in 40 minutes, including 16 in one over off Ellis, but the rest of the side offered little resistance.

Score:—

DURHAM

First Innings			Second Innings		
C. L. Adamson, not out	..	86	l.-b.-w., b. Wellings	..	13
H. Gibbon, b. Wellings	..	97	l.-b.-w., b. Wellings	..	68
J. A. Adamson, b. Squires	..	5	c. Sheffield, b. Baldwin	..	66
T. K. Dobson, hit wkt., b. Squires	..	5	b. Geary	..	6
W. T. Hammond, c. Geary, b. Squires	..	0	l.-b.-w., b. Geary	..	24
H. C. Ferens, l.-b.-w., b. Wellings	..	0	Squires	..	7
Carr, b. Wellings	..	0	Squires	..	72
Ward, b. Sheffield	..	7	not out	..	24
Boswell, b. Geary	..	5	b. Geary	..	12
Hutchinson, b. Sheffield	..	5	c. Whitfield, b. Geary	..	9
Ellis, b. Sheffield	..	5	l.-b.-w., b. Lock	..	0
Byes, 4; l.-b., 9; n.-b., 1	..	13	c. Geary, b. Lock	..	9
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 1	..	6			
Total	..	223	Total	..	309

SURREY 2ND XI.

First Innings			Second Innings		
W. T. Cook, c. Ferens, b. Howell	..	0	l.-b.-w., b. Howell	..	17
Daly, b. Ellis	..	9	Howell	..	67
Squires, l.-b.-w., b. Howell	..	10	b. Hutchinson	..	6
Squires, b. Ellis	..	8	b. Ellis	..	0
Whitfield, not out	..	9	l.-b.-w., b. Ellis	..	26
Baldwin, b. Ellis	..	22	c. J. A. Adamson, b. Ellis	..	1
R. Henty, b. Carr	..	5	l.-b.-w., b. Hutchinson	..	1
E. M. Wellings, b. Carr	..	15	c. Dobson, b. Ellis	..	42
Sheffield, l.-b.-w., b. Howell	..	5	b. Carr	..	0
Lock, b. Howell	..	0	b. Carr	..	4
Geary, c. Ferens, b. Ellis	..	16	not out	..	9
Byes, 8; l.-b., 1	..	9	c. J. A. Adamson, b. Dobson	..	15
			Byes, 6; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 1	..	12
Total	..	115	Total	..	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DURHAM.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sheffield	23.4	5	85	4
Geary	23	5	73	1
Lock	14	2	51	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellings	19	4	49	3
Whitfield	3	1	12	0
Squires	13	4	24	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sheffield	9	1	42	0
Geary	24	0	98	4
Whitfield	5	2	8	0
Baldwin	5	0	19	1

SURREY 2ND XI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howell	19	5	42	4
Carr	19.4	4	32	4
Ellis	8	2	15	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howell	14	3	27	1
Carr	15	7	29	4
Ellis	13	2	30	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hutchinson	9	1	29	1
Dobson	1	0	2	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes	10	0	48	3
Dennis	2	0	29	0

THE AUSTRALIANS AT FOLKESTONE

A GOOD LAST WICKET STAND

The match between the Australians and an England eleven resulted at Folkestone yesterday in an even draw. Thanks to a plucky stand for the last wicket the Australians headed their opponents' total of 403 by 29 runs, and at the end of the game England led by 17 runs with nine wickets in hand.

Bradman and Jackson, the not out batsmen, continued their innings to the bowling of R. E. S. Wyatt and Freeman, and they played such confident cricket that 40 runs were added in half an hour. The wicket had been covered, and some fairly heavy rain which had fallen during the night had not affected it. Bradman, playing with delightful ease, and using a big variety of strokes, brought up the 200 with a square cut for 4, and then reached his 50 with an on-drive. M. J. C. Allom went on with the new ball and soon met with success. Bradman, having made a pretty leg glide off him, was leg-before-wicket in attempting a similar stroke. His delightful 63 was made in 75 minutes, and included six 4's.

The score then was 222, and 20 runs later a splendid ball from Allom, which came back very quickly, broke the top of McCabe's middle stump. Jackson, meanwhile, was playing very fine cricket, some of his leg glides being perfectly made, and his variety of strokes second only to Bradman. He and à Beckett soon brought up the 300, though F. S. G. Calthorpe, Langridge, and A. P. F. Chapman himself endeavoured to separate them. At 307 Langridge changed ends, and in his first over from the Pavilion end yorked Jackson for a valuable innings of 78.

After luncheon Freeman and Hearne, the tenth bowler to be tried, shared the bowling, and the former soon took three wickets. Oldfield was l.-b.-w., Grimmett was caught at cover-point, and à Beckett at mid-off, but not before he had completed his 50. The score at the fall of the ninth wicket was 345, and as Wall on one occasion only in this tour had reached double figures England looked certain to secure a first innings lead. On this occasion he played like a No. 3 batsman. Hornibrook drove Hearne to the on for 6, and almost straight for 4 in one over, and before long the slow bowlers were knocked off and Tate and Allom were called on again. Nothing made any difference to the batsmen, and 50 runs were added in less than 40 minutes. Soon afterwards Hornibrook, with a lofty straight drive, passed the England total, and the last wicket partnership realized 87 runs before Hornibrook gave an easy catch to mid-on.

England had 50 minutes batting at the close, but little interest attached to the proceedings. Freeman and Allom each took four wickets, but the latter's were the more important, and gained at the smaller cost.

Score:—

AN ENGLAND XI.—First Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Oldfield, b. Hornibrook	..	51
Hearne, c. à Beckett, b. Wall	..	29
Hammond, hit wkt., b. Wall	..	34
Langridge (Jas.), c. Jackson, b. à Beckett	..	54
Allom, c. Oldfield, b. Wall	..	23
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Ponsford, b. à Beckett	..	121
E. C. Robertson-Glasgow, b. à Beckett	..	40
Tate, c. and b. McCabe	..	2
Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, not out	..	50
Byes, 9; l.-b., 4; w., 2	..	15
Total (8 wkts.)	..	*403

* Innings declared closed.

M. J. C. Allom and Freeman did not go in.

Second Innings.—Ames, c. and b. à Beckett, 5; E. C. Robertson-Glasgow, not out 9; M. J. C. Allom, not out 27; byes, 1; l.-b., 4—5. Total (1 wkt.), 46.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, run out	..	34
W. H. Ponsford, c. Calthorpe, b. Allom	..	76
D. G. Bradman, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	..	63
A. F. Kippax, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	..	0
W. Jackson, b. Langridge	..	78
S. McCabe, b. Allom	..	11
E. L. à Beckett, c. Hammond, b. Freeman	..	24
W. A. Oldfield, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	..	55
C. V. Grimmett, c. Langridge, b. Freeman	..	10
P. M. Hornibrook, c. Hearne, b. Freeman	..	1
T. Wall, not out	..	43
Byes, 9; l.-b., 11	..	20
Total	..	432

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AN ENGLAND XI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	37.4	11	104	3
à Beckett	29	11	81	3
Grimmett	10	1	35	0
Bradman	3	0	7	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
à Beckett	5	0	31	1
McCabe	3	0	9	1
	2	2	12	0

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	5	31	0	
Allom	32	5	91	4
Freeman	41.5	3	131	4
Calthorpe	5	0	32	0
Chapman	1	0	12	0
Hearne	1	0	8	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kippax	4	0	23	0
Jackson	1	0	3	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	5	1	16	0
Tyrrell	5	0	32	0
Calthorpe	5	0	32	0
Chapman	5	0	12	0
Hearne	1	0	8	0

UMPIRES.—Chester and Street

DRAWN MATCH AT WEST BRIDGFORD

The match between Sir Julien Cahn's XI. and Essex at West Bridgford, Nottingham, was yesterday left drawn.

Score:—

ESSEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
Cutmore, c. Robins, b. Salmonson	..	0	b. Robins	..	38
Pope, c. Nicholas, b. Heane	..	12	l.-b.-w., b. Robins	..	35
O'Connor, b. Robins	..	50	c. Munt, b. Salmonson	..	47
Russell, c. Munt, b. Heane	..	98	c. Summers, b. Salmonson	..	93
Nicholas, b. Salmonson	..	12	b. Robins	..	4
H. W. F. Franklin, b. Salmonson	..	4	not out	..	9
Eastman (L. C.), l.-b.-w., b. Robins	..	9	c. Heane, b. Salmonson	..	26
Sheffield, c. Robins, b. Gunn	..	24	b. Robins	..	1
B. K. Castor, b. Salmonson	..	19	c. Munt, b. Salmonson	..	62
Hipkin, l.-b.-w., b. Heane	..	2	c. Salmonson, b. Cahn	..	1
Smith (P.), not out	..	3	b. Robins	..	6
Byes, 10; l.-b., 3	..	13	Byes, 19; l.-b., 7	..	26
Total	..	241	Total	..	348

SIR JULIEN CAHN'S XI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	21	2	73	1
Smith	30	7	134	0
Eastman	8	0	39	0
O'Connor	22	2	86	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hipkin	29.1	3	74	6
Russell	4	2	7	0
Franklin	6	0	32	1

UMPIRES.—Iremonger and Reeves

YOUNG AMATEURS AT THE OVAL

The Young Amateurs of Surrey made a good start in the 12-a-side match with the Young Amateurs of Sussex at The Oval yesterday, scoring 376, after which Sussex lost one wicket for 35. Nine bowlers were tried, Pelham taking four wickets for 64 in 28 overs. Bartlett hit two 6's and eleven 4's in his innings, which occupied only 55 minutes.

Score:—

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SURREY.—First Innings

A. W. G. Hadingham (St. Paul's), b. Pelham	..	53
F. C. Jarchow (Brighton), c. Malcolm, b. Greening	..	26
C. E. Maxwell (Brighton), c. Greening, b. Pelham	..	40
D. F. W. Walker (King's College School), c. Malcolm, b. Wreford-Brown	..	49
N. H. Bennett (Stowe), c. Page, b. Winlaw	..	11
H. T. Bartlett (Dulwich), c. Wreford-Brown, b. Pelham	..	67
F. S. Thompson (Whitgift), b. Pelham	..	43
R. St. C. Thwaites (Canford), c. Wreford-Brown, b. Page	..	26
K. J. Burton (Kingston Grammar School), b. Dyson	..	3
W. C. Burton (Kingston Grammar School), run out	..	19
K. D. Napper (Dover), not out	..	11
G. C. Sales (Dulwich), c. Davis, b. Malcolm	..	19
Extras	..	13
Total	..	378

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SUSSEX.—First Innings

A. D. Hodges (Epsom), l.-b.-w., b. Sales	..	16
J. A. Scarsmanga (Eton), not out	..	11
K. F. H. Hale (Eton), not out	..	4
Extras	..	4
Total (1 wkt.)	..	35

R. de W. K. Winlaw (Winchester), R. W. Malcolm (Eastbourne), C. Wreford-Brown (Charterhouse), P. M. Dyson (Charterhouse), A. G. Pelham (Eton), J. R. C. Hale (Malvern), R. L. Davis (Eastbourne), R. Page (Eton), and J. S. Greening (Charterhouse) to go in.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Manchester, 2.30; Folkestone, 1.45.
CRICKET.—See Fixture List.
FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
GOLF.—Ireland v. England, Portmarnock; Jubilee Vase, St. Andrews; Shepherd's Bush, Ivy Lane, Stoke Bradill, Kent Junior, Surrey Junior, and Middlesex Junior tournaments.
LAWN TENNIS.—Phyllis Court, Tidworth, Folkestone, Crystal Palace, 3.30; Harringay v. Stamford Bridge, Harringay, 8.0; High Beech, 3.30; Lea Bridge, 8.0; Southampton, 7.30; Stamford Bridge, 8.15.
SPEEDWAY RACING.—Crystal Palace v. Southampton, Crystal Palace, 3.30; Harringay v. Stamford Bridge, Harringay, 8.0; High Beech, 3.30; Lea Bridge, 8.0; Southampton, 7.30; Stamford Bridge, 8.15.

COUNTY AVERAGES

HAMPSHIRE

Matches played, 28; won 5, lost 8, drawn 15. (Won on first innings 1; lost on first innings, 14). Points, 87 out of 224.

BATTING

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
Arnold	38	1,186	127	2	32·94
Brown (G.)	49	1,541	113	2	32·85
A. L. Hosie	47	1,305	113	2	28·36
W. G. Lowndes	13	337	63	0	25·92
A. K. Judd	11	233	52	0	21·18
Kennedy	34	656	79	3	21·16
Newman	45	831	93	3	19·78
Lord Tennyson	38	578	54	7	19·64
Pothecary	30	515	97	1	17·75
Cresswell	29	419	70	4	16·76
R. Aird	32	346	87	4	15·07
Bowes	3	39	35	0	13·00
Bailey	33	369	70	4	12·72
Herman	8	57	17*	3	11·40
G. C. A. Adams	21	168	68*	6	11·20
C. G. Fynn	9	67	31	1	8·37
S. Fry	9	35	21	4	7·00
A. E. G. Baring	7	39	9	1	6·50
A. E. L. Hill	25	99	24*	0	6·18
	3	16	11	0	5·33

The following also batted:—C. P. Bruton, 14 and 2; T. O. Jameson, 16 and 11; R. H. Palmer played in one match, but did not bat through injury.

* Not out.

The following five three-figure innings were played for Hampshire in County Championship matches:—
Arnold (two).—127 v. Northamptonshire, at Bournemouth; 113 v. Somerset, at Portsmouth.
Brown (G.) (two).—113 v. Worcestershire, at Bournemouth; 106* v. Lancashire, at Bournemouth.
Mead (C. P.) (one).—143 v. Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham.

* Not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
Boyes	775	216	1,873	90	20·81
Newman	647·4	118	1,840	77	23·89
Kennedy	1,137	316	2,584	104	24·84
Herman	306·3	48	989	37	26·72
Pothecary	118	18	448	13	34·46
C. G. Fynn	109·4	15	368	10	36·80
A. F. G. Baring	367	57	1,305	32	40·78
Cresswell	165	39	593	14	42·35
Arnold	48	4	226	5	45·20
W. G. Lowndes	60	2	287	6	47·83
Mead (C. P.)	53·1	11	156	3	52·00
Bailey	17	2	67	1	67·00
	27	3	104	0	—

The following also bowled:—G. C. A. Adams, 5—0—34—0; R. Aird, 4—0—9—0; A. L. Hosie, 6—0—17—0; T. O. Jameson, 18—3—63—2; R. H. Palmer, 5.2—0—24—1; Lord Tennyson, 3—1—18—1.

WARWICKSHIRE

Played, 28; won, 2; lost, 9; drawn, 17. (Won on first innings, 3; lost on first innings, 7; no results, 2.) Points, 85 out of 224.

BATTING

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
R. E. S. Wyatt	40	1,004	174*	6	47·17
The Rev. J. H. Parsons	28	1,073	114*	3	42·92
Croom	45	1,385	110	3	34·62
Bates (L. A.)	45	1,362	199	4	33·21
Kilner	42	1,133	150	5	30·62
Smith (E. J.)	35	765	103*	3	26·37
Smart (J.)	42	1,019	132	0	24·26
A. W. Hill	17	266	64*	4	20·46
G. D. Kemp-Welch	6	102	37	0	17·00
D. G. Foster	14	206	63	1	15·84
Sanders	6	75	37	0	12·50
J. Morton	23	236	64	6	12·42
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe	12	132	38	0	11·00
Mayer	6	51	18	1	10·20
Paine	35	198	35*	8	7·33
	30	113	20	8	5·04

The following also batted:—C. F. Davies, 23 and 11; T. W. Durnell, 0; Grayland, 3; K. G. Kent, 0 and 0; Spencer, 3* and 1; L. M. Ward, 5. N. E. Partridge played in one match but did not bat.

The following 15 three-figure innings were played for Warwickshire in County Championship matches:—
R. E. S. Wyatt (4).—174* v. Leicestershire, at Hinckley; 145 v. Derbyshire, at Derby; 117 v. Kent, at Birmingham; 117 v. Leicestershire, at Nuneaton.
Smith (E. J.) (3).—132 v. Gloucestershire, at Birmingham; 126 v. Glamorgan, at Swansea; 124 v. Essex, at Birmingham.
Bates (L. A.) (2).—199 v. Worcestershire, at Birmingham; 110 v. Essex, at Birmingham.
The Rev. J. H. Parsons (2).—114* v. Worcestershire, at Dudley; 114 v. Derbyshire, at the Oval.
Santall (2).—105* v. Yorkshire, at Birmingham; 105 v. Nottinghamshire, at Birmingham.
Croom (1).—110 v. Derbyshire, at Derby.
Kilner (1).—150 v. Worcestershire, at Birmingham.

* Not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
D. G. Foster	113·4	24	302	18	16·77
Mayer	945·4	248	2,197	108	20·34
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe	126·3	33	297	12	24·75
Paine	816·1	236	1,977	75	26·36
Smart (J.)	105	23	282	9	31·33
Sanders	574·4	153	1,335	36	37·08
R. E. S. Wyatt	458·2	115	1,449	33	43·90
Croom	222·3	23	914	20	45·70
Santall	137	19	479	7	68·42
The Rev. J. H. Parsons	63	12	141	2	70·50
G. D. Kemp-Welch	52	6	207	2	103·50
H. N. E. Spencer	66	18	146	1	146·00

The following also bowled:—Bates (L. A.), 3.2—0—27—0; C. F. Davies, 22—5—117—0; T. W. Durnell, 10—2—79—1; Grayland, 26—3—78—0; K. G. Kent, 5—0—52—0; Kilner, 7—1—47—0; L. M. Ward, 8—2—29—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Matches Played, 28; Won 5; Lost 9; Drawn 14; (Won on first innings 8, lost on first innings 5, no result 1); Points, 99 out of 224.

BATTING

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
T. L. Winwood	4	151	104	1	37·75
Nichols	48	1,580	262*	4	37·61
Gibbons	46	1,242	104	5	30·29
C. F. Walters	46	1,204	157*	4	29·36
Wright (L.)	51	1,134	124	2	25·95
Fox (J.)	45	861	60	7	23·14
B. W. Quaife	40	703	59*	5	22·65
Fox (W. H.)	41	738	134	0	20·08
Root	41	806	80	5	18·00
J. B. Higgins	6	78	34	0	14·05
Santall (J.)	13	117	36*	1	13·00
Perks	2	18	14	1	9·75
Brook	40	118	34*	11	9·07
Jackson	22	87	21	9	6·69
Hon. J. Coventry	9	51	15	3	5·66
Styler	12	40	11*	4	5·00
	4	11	4	3	—

The following also batted:—Summers, 4; J. E. S. Walford, 11 and 6.

The following 11 three-figure innings were played for Worcestershire in County Championship matches:—
Nichols (5).—262* v. Hampshire, at Bournemouth; 155 v. Sussex, at Worcester; 127 v. Warwickshire, at Leyton.
Wright (L.) (2).—134 v. Northamptonshire, at Northampton; 109 v. Surrey, at Worcester.
Fox (W.) (1).—134 v. Lancashire, at Manchester.
Gibbons (1).—104 v. Warwickshire, at Birmingham.
C. F. Walters (1).—157* v. Northamptonshire, at Northampton.
T. L. Winwood (1).—104 v. Hampshire, at Worcester.

* Not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
Brook	938·4	164	2,741	128	21·41
Root	1,320·3	400	2,851	129	22·10
Fox (J.)	529·3	123	1,359	59	23·03
Jackson	596·5	150	454	16	28·37
C. F. Walters	8	1	34	1	34·00
Wright (L.)	274·4	52	999	26	38·42
Santall (J.)	30	3	737	17	41·00
Nichol	180	32	124	2	61·41
	1	0	77	0	62·00

The following also bowled:—Hon. J. Coventry, 2—0—9—0; Fox (W. V.), 2—0—11—0; Gibbons, 2—0—10—0; Summers, 2—0—11—0; J. E. S. Walford, 5—1—35—1.

DEATH OF MR. C. R. FILGATE

Mr. Charles Roden Filgate, of Pretty Corner, Northwood, died at Pinner on Monday at the age of 81. He was the youngest son of Mr. William Filgate, of Ardee, Co. Louth, and was educated at Cheltenham. He was called to the Bar in 1872, was a member of the Inner Temple, and later joined the Oxford Circuit. He was a member of the M.C.C. for over 60 years, and played for Gloucestershire for many years under Dr. W. G. Grace.

CLUB CRICKETERS' TEAM AT LORD'S

The Club Cricket Conference have chosen the following XI. to meet the Australians at Lord's to-day and Monday, when the Australians will play with the higher and wider wicket for the first time during the tour:—

E. H. Bowes (Yorkshire), captain, T. G. Grinter (Frinton-on-Sea), H. Newman (Alexandra Park), G. F. Summers (Richmond), W. J. Brindley (High Wycombe), S. Nasser Ali (Indian Gymkhana), T. N. Pearce (Private Banks), V. E. Jarvis (Westminster Bank), H. T. O. Smith (Midland Bank), H. Taylor (Blackheath), and H. E. L. Pierce (Westminster Bank). Twelfth man: R. V. Thornhill (N.P. Bank).

Play will be begun at half-past 11 each day, stumps being drawn at 6 o'clock.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

SCARBOROUGH—LORD HAWKE'S XI. v. M.C.C. SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM

LORD HAWKE'S XI. (selected from).—F. W. Gilligan, G. O. Allen, A. E. Stevens, W. C. Jupp, Rhodes, Staples (A.), and Parker.
M.C.C. SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.—J. C. White, R. E. S. Wyatt, M. J. Turnbull, Headley, Leyland, Duckworth, Voce, Goddard, Sandham, Hammond, and Tate.

FOLKESTONE—M.C.C. v. SOUTH OF ENGLAND

M.C.C.—The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe (captain), A. P. F. Chapman, A. E. R. Peebles, M. C. Allom, F. T. Mann, R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, E. F. Longrigg, R. A. Inde, Hearne, Brown (Gloucs.), and Lee (H.).
SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Lord Tennyson (captain), Gilligan, A. K. Judd, Bowley, Ames, Freeman, Nichols, and Langridge (J.).

LORD'S—CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE v. AUSTRALIANS

CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE.—E. H. Whitehead (Hornsey) (captain), T. G. Grinter (Frinton-on-Sea), H. Newman (Alexandra Park), T. N. Pearce (Private Banks), G. F. Summers (Richmond), W. J. Brindley (High Wycombe), S. Nasser Ali (Indian Gymkhana), H. T. O. Smith (Shepherd's Bush), V. E. Jarvis (Westminster Bank), H. E. L. Pierce (Westminster Bank), and R. V. Thornhill (N.P. Bank).
AUSTRALIANS (selected from).—W. M. Woodfull, V. Y. Richardson, A. F. Kippax, W. H. Ponsford, E. L. à Beckett, D. G. Bradman, A. G. Jackson, S. McCabe, W. A. Oldfield, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, T. Wall, P. M. Hornibrook, and A. Hurwood.

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE JUBILEE VASE

TESTS OF ENDURANCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ST. ANDREWS, SEPT. 5

Two more rounds in the tournament for the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase were decided yesterday, and brought the end in sight, but no decision can be reached before to-morrow afternoon. This is a

Letters to the Editor

SIMPLER COINAGE

WITHDRAWAL OF THE HALF-CROWN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to support the appeal made by Mr. C. Powen in your issue of September 1 for the withdrawal of the half-crown from circulation. The proximity in size and weight of the half-crown and of the florin lead to constant confusion, especially with short-sighted people. I have frequently mentioned the matter to booking-clerks at railway stations, and without exception they have agreed that the similarity of these two coins is a nuisance. From the point of view of reckoning, the advantage of the florin is that it contains an even number of shillings, and is the tenth part of a sovereign.

May I suggest, however, that when the half-crown is withdrawn the Mint should issue a four-shilling piece. This was done some years ago, but the silly mistake was made of also issuing a five-shilling piece, thus adding to the pre-existing confusion. My suggestion is that our silver coinage should be confined to 6d., 1s., 2s., and 4s. As regards the four-shilling coin, I think it would be a mistake to make it weigh precisely double the present florin. That would be too heavy. The present florin weighs roughly 11½ grammes; a half-crown roughly 14 grammes. I suggest that the new four-shilling piece should weigh exactly 20 grammes, and that this weight should be clearly indicated on the coin. This would incidentally help to accustom the public mind to metric weights, and thus to some small extent facilitate the introduction of a long-delayed reform which would be of immense advantage to the nation.

Yours obediently,
HAROLD COX.

Gray's Inn, Sept. 2.

DISORDER IN BENGAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was very sorry indeed to read in *The Times* that Mr. Lowman, the popular Inspector-General of Bengal Police who was shot at Dacca with a revolver, is no more. Those who knew him like myself had a very high regard for his strong sense of justice and duty. His assassination must have created a feeling of revulsion not merely in the police force but in the very large circle of his non-official Indian and British friends.

It is extremely painful to note the recrudescence of anarchical activities in Bengal. None of the Indian political leaders in recent times expressed such strong disapproval of terrorism as did the late Mr. C. R. Das, who publicly warned the authorities about the existence of the terrorist gangs in Bengal. I am afraid that the police will have to devise new methods and machinery to cope with these gangs. The special branch of the Criminal Investigation Department of Bengal has to be thoroughly overhauled. It is quite patent that the revolver, which they procure more easily than the police can realise, is the chief weapon of these gangs for murder and terrorism. In fact, I was told by a friend associated with the Indian seamen's organization that the revolvers used by the assassins at Chittagong in May last, when I was in Calcutta myself, were procured from crews of steamships which call at Chittagong. It is almost an open secret that one can purchase a revolver or a pistol in Calcutta from a smuggler or an unauthorized seller if he can afford to pay a fancy price. The police, therefore, will be well advised to concentrate their energy on the smuggling of arms and ammunitions and not waste much time on reprisals, arrest on mere suspicion, and so-called punitive methods. Bombs and explosives found recently in the possession of some of the culprits do not appear to me to be effective for their purpose. Yet they make and use them occasionally to cause consternation, but they rely mainly on British and foreign revolvers and pistols as proved by the terrible incidents at Chittagong, Dacca, and elsewhere; and no efforts should be spared to stamp out smuggling. Misguided Bengali youths of education do now and then seek martyrdom by anarchical methods out of emotional outbursts in the name of motherland and under the hypnotical spell of their masters, but their number is infinitesimal and their methods are abhorred by 999 out of 1,000 Bengalees. It must be the serious business of the Government to cut at any cost the supply of the very tools they use for their "homicidal glory."

Yours truly,
K. C. ROY CHOWDHURY.

183, Tufnell Park-road, N.

SIR H. HARTY AND THE B.B.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I yield to no one in my admiration of the art of Sir Hamilton Harty as a conductor and of his services to music in England, but I believe that I am representing the opinions of a very large number of the serious lovers of music in this country by venturing to dissent from his criticisms of the policy of the B.B.C. I agree that the wireless transmission of music, so far as valve sets and loud-speakers are concerned, has not in my experience yet attained faithful reproduction, but he is a bold prophet who asserts, as Sir Hamilton is reported to have done, that it never could approach to it; it is hazardous to forecast future scientific developments. Moreover, Sir Hamilton's strictures do not apply to reception through a crystal set with headphones: I have listened to reproductions by this means which, even to my critical and sensitive ears, have fully equalled the actual hearing of a work in a concert room. In any case, broadcasting does not eliminate attendance at concerts, as the crowded audiences at the "Proms." testify; on the contrary, there is ample evidence that wireless has stimulated interest in the art, and it is difficult to understand why Sir Hamilton should wish to restrict the pleasure of listening to music to those actually present in the hall.

He has vehemently attacked the B.B.C. for competing with private enterprise. What the musical public is interested in is a satisfactory performance of fine music. If unaided private enterprise cannot provide this, but a State-subsidized institution can, then for heaven's sake let us have and support a State-aided institution. For years musicians have protested against the fact that the State has taxed rather than helped their art: now they are called upon to turn round and denounce State-aided music when at last they have got it. Actually, however, the B.B.C. has materially helped various private musical institutions, including that venerable one of which Sir Hamilton is himself the conductor, and in face of this, his attitude seems a little ungracious. So far from music in this country being threatened by the activities of the B.B.C., the fact is that time and time again the B.B.C. has come to its rescue. Recently, the corporation has formed an orchestra which many of us already consider the finest in London, and it is most enterprising and enlightened in its choice of programmes.

In my judgment, music lovers are greatly indebted to the B.B.C., and the attitude of hostility to it now taken up by Sir Hamilton and the Incorporated Association of Organists is reactionary, misguided, and inimical to the best interests of the art. Broadcasting has come to stay, and to be developed and improved. It is no use their fulminating against the newcomer: they might as sensibly try to arrest the development of the internal combustion engine and insist on a return to horse transport. I suggest that the interests of music and musicians and of private musical institutions will best be served not by opposing but by cooperating with the B.B.C., especially as the latter has proved its desire for such cooperation and is the institution best able to help forward the cause of good music in England.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. W. S. MENDL.

34, Ordnance-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, Sept. 2.

LEAGUE AND PUBLIC OPINION

DANGERS OF UNDUE HASTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is a matter of common agreement that the League of Nations requires strong support by all who wish for an improvement in international relations, if only because, should it fail in its purpose, the state of affairs will be even worse than it was before the War. Taking the standpoint of (let us say) the League's Secretariat, it may be argued that, if left to develop along lines indicated in the Covenant, the League may some day reach the ideal set forth in the Covenant's preamble, and embodied in the Kellogg Pact. But if this process be accelerated by the pressure of those who do not distinguish between what is practicable for the moment and what may be ultimately possible, or if attempts be made to alter the Versailles treaties, thereby changing the conditions on which the Covenant was based, and introducing highly controversial matter, it is quite possible that the prestige of the League may suffer, perhaps irretrievably.

There are signs that public opinion is beginning to realize the harm which may result from undue haste, and to admit that the individual desires of the members of the League regarding their own security and interests will have to be taken into consideration when discussing proposals the authors of which seem to contemplate a cosmopolitan system of world government inconsistent with the maintenance of national sovereign rights. But the world is not ready for so revolutionary a change, nor will it be until the humanitarian work of the League shall have produced a condition of international altruism arising out of the individual altruism which prompts the relief of suffering, and which community of feeling may provide a safe foundation for the framework of a system designed for the prevention of war. Meanwhile, the rate of progress may appear to be diminished by the increasing preoccupation of individual States with their own interests, both in political and economic questions, but the result may be more satisfactory because each step will be taken with greater deliberation and will therefore have more permanent value.

Indications of this "safety first" tendency in public opinion—it would be unjust to describe it as reactionary—are to be found, for example, in the replies to M. Briand's memorandum. In them self-interest in one form or another supersedes the indiscriminating support originally given to the ideals of the League. Other signs of a modified public opinion may be seen in the Franco-Italian negotiations consequent on the partial failure of the London Naval Conference, and they were also evident in the opposition, on the part of France, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, and some of the mid-European States during the Third Commission debates last year, to a reopening of the discussion about trained reserves—an opposition which will probably be renewed when the Preparatory Commission meets this year. The proposed revision of the Covenant may also be resisted for somewhat similar reasons. This year's Assembly may therefore prove to be of critical importance in the history of the League, for it will afford the occasion for a renewal of the conflict between the idealists and a public opinion which on reconsideration is content to limit itself to what is practicable for the moment. And on the result of this contest the prestige, if not the continued existence, of the League may well depend.

Faithfully yours,
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

THE NEW TENANTS OF ESHER PLACE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No truer words have ever been written than those of our Poet Laureate:—

"He who gives a child a home
Builds palaces in Kingdom Come."

The opening of Esher Place, Surrey, as a Home for Girls recalls the historical associations with which the place is surrounded. Four hundred years ago next November was the last month in the life of that great Cardinal, Wolsey, who in the heyday of his life knew the bitterness of being reduced to poverty when deprived of the Great Seal in 1529. For a short while he was allowed to stay in the Episcopal Palace, at one time belonging to William of Wayneflete, Bishop of Winchester, and although biographers tell us that at first he was "destitute of all necessaries," the glorious scenery and quiet restfulness of the place must have appealed to him, for of it he said:—"I have found a haven." *"Inveni portum."*

Only the castellated tower remains to mark the spot, but on the crest of the hill, where doubtless the Cardinal often roamed and gazed upon the glorious panorama, stands the present mansion, which was recently in the market for sale. After much consideration it was purchased by the Committee of the Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, who had for some time been contemplating closing their two homes for girls and opening one larger one. The combining of the homes in this way will have many advantages, including economy of organization both in *personnel* and expense, the girls' attendance at the same school (instead of five, as has been the case), less danger of contagious infection, and a unity of worship at one church. The Cardinal in his time repaired and in part rebuilt the old palace; we are repeating the operation now and are appealing for the necessary funds.

Esher Place, around which so many memories linger, will henceforth know the sounds of joyous laughter echoing from girls who, though so young in life, have known the meaning of the word "poverty," but through the kindness of those who support the work of this society have been admitted to this home. The girls are taking possession this week. We trust that in the wonderful atmosphere of the place and the beauty, not only of its surroundings but of Christian influence, they will find a true haven which will leave its indelible mark on their lives for all time.

Yours very truly,
F. H. CLAYTON, Chairman and Treasurer.

The Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.2.

DAMAGE BY HEAVY VEHICLES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There has recently been much controversy about widening the roads for modern traffic. Living, as I do, on the main Newbury-Oxford road, one of the roads at present under discussion, I feel strongly that there should be legislation to restrict the weight of vehicles. This road, recently repaired, is again in holes in many places owing to the heavy traffic. The huge bulk of some of the heavier vehicles obstructs faster travel and their weight crumbles the surface of the roads, doing also much damage to houses and other buildings by the roadside. I refer in particular to some I have noticed—large steam engines drawing two or more huge vans; brewers' motor-lorries laden with barrels; and others which look more like railway trains than anything. Surely these might be compelled to use the railways constructed for them. Many with whom I have discussed this agree with me that it is time weight should be considered; or where will it stop?

I am, &c.,
M. C. S.

Points from Letters

AIRSHIP AND LINER

In view of the correspondence on the subject of transport by airship, the following data with respect to the performance of the Graf Zeppelin may be of interest. She made her maiden voyage on September 18, 1928, and up to July 20 of this year has made 93 journeys, covering a total distance of 116,911 miles at an average speed of 61 miles an hour; the total time spent in the air being 1,905 hours 43 minutes. The lowest average speed maintained on a journey was 38 miles an hour (but this was on her maiden voyage), and the highest was 79 miles an hour—on her voyage from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, August 7-10, 1929. Unfortunately, no details with respect to loads carried have been published so far in the German technical Press.—Mr. C. F. SNOWDEN GAMBLE, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE FALL IN SILVER

As possibly two-thirds of the world's population depend for their purchasing power upon the value of silver, and as that value has depreciated 40 per cent. on a 10-year pre-War average, it might seem advisable, in the interests of British trade and the lessening of unemployment, if some commission or conference could be formed or convened to see if bankers, Parliament, or oversea trade agents could not evolve some early remedy such as the adoption of (1) a standardized silver value in relation to gold; (2) possibly "bi-metallism" against the shortage of the yellow metal; (3) increased circulation of silver coins of greater silver content (British and Dominion mintage to encourage other countries to follow suit); and (4) representative proposals by the joint Powers to persuade China to have peace throughout that huge potential market.—Mr. W. W. ENGLAND, Shanghai.

WOMEN'S LIFE IN THE TROPICS

It is fully realized by those connected with the newly formed Women's Section of the Royal Empire Society how difficult it is for a woman going to the tropical Colonies or to India to obtain trustworthy and up-to-date information on such questions connected with her home life, in so new an environment, as clothing, hygiene, dietetics, servants, facilities for education for children, scope for social or philanthropic activities, club and sporting facilities—in short, all those things which will enable her to make for herself and for her household a happy and useful life. The library and newspaper resources of the Royal Empire Society are an unparalleled mine of information, but in such circumstances the personal element is even more valuable, and it is hoped to be able to gather from the society's wide-spread membership women with knowledge of all parts of the Tropics who would be willing and able to meet and advise or to correspond with those going overseas. It is hoped that the committee to deal with this matter will shortly be at work, and I feel sure that any suggestions and offers of information or help will be much appreciated by those concerned. —LADY DAVSON, Grindelwald.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES

Last May we had a case of Cleopatra apples from West Australia delivered here carriage forward from a London importer at the cost of 21s. They were in the original case and in perfect condition—40lb. weight of apples. I have received a letter from the producer at Bridgetown, West Australia, in which he states that it costs him just on 11s. 6d. to grow, pick, and deliver the apples on the English market. He received only 9s. and 9s. 6d. a case, with a few up to 12s. 6d. On 1,000 cases his loss is £100. In a postscript he says that he only wishes the public could know these particulars, and with this object in view perhaps you will be good enough to find space in *The Times* for them.—Mr. C. C. MACMILLAN, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.

IMPROVING TRAFALGAR SQUARE

It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Kark's letter that, on his instigation, the "group of business men"—who, as it was simply announced in *The Times*, had "submitted a proposal" to the Office of Works for the improvement of this square, by means of lawns, flower-beds, a bandstand, and coloured lights—have arranged that the whole of the money is to be found by "philanthropic English people." The arrangement, however, for "the whole of the money" would appear to be at present incomplete, as he expresses the delight which a donation from me (and doubtless, therefore, from others) would afford the committee when the scheme has been passed. But may I ask Mr. Kark and his colleagues to raise philanthropically a fund extensive enough to provide for the upkeep of the proposed lawns, flower-beds, coloured lights, bandstand (and bandsmen) in perpetuity, or will the scheme, if and when completed, be munificently handed over to the Office of Works, the City of Westminster, or the London County Council to be maintained by them (*i.e.*, by taxpayers or ratepayers) for ever?—Mr. C. F. LINCOLN FIELD, 155, Nightingale-lane, S.W.12.

KENYA COFFEE

Major McMaster, referring to Kenya coffee in a letter which appeared in your issue of September 3, omits to mention that the prices quoted by him as being paid to the producer are the average price of output. It would be a loss to the settlement for Kenya coffee if some of the lower grades now being shipped from the Colony were offered to the public as "Kenya coffee." These lower grades realize very low prices and can only be used for low mixtures. If the growers could provide as good quality as they sent in 1926 they would have no cause to complain of the prices obtained.—Mr. JOHN MAITLAND, Chairman, Ridgways, Limited, Ridgway House, King William-street, E.C.4.

DATE OF CHOLERA IN INDIA

In your issue of August 28 Sir John Fortescue, in his interesting article on the downfall of the "Learned Saddler," says:—"Two days later (July 10th) the 13th [on its way from Madras to Bangalore] was overtaken by cholera, and a troop-sergeant-major died in a few hours. The disease had been unknown in India until this year, 1819, and the doctors were powerless to cope with it." It has been so often shown that cholera has been known in India for many centuries, even by Europeans, that it is hardly necessary for me to prove the point now, and I would not notice the error above quoted, were it not that so well known a name as that of Sir John Fortescue seems likely to be attached to the perpetuation of a fallacy I have often heard stated, namely, that the English introduced cholera into India.—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

FOOD IN SEPTEMBER

May I add to your opportune warning on the danger of decomposing food a further word of advice? Wherever there is the slightest evidence of this process, whether it be in milk, butter, meat, or vegetables, the utensils should be thoroughly boiled. I have often known butter which was churned in the morning become rancid within six or eight hours, because a butter dish, previously contaminated, had been washed in hot water only. Happily it is now quite usual to find refrigerators in well-appointed houses, but we have still a long way to go before we reach the American ideal of a refrigerator in every home. —Dr. H. S. WANSBROUGH JONES, Glyne Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea.

TRADE TREATIES

The secretary of the Free Trade Union suggests that this county cannot enter upon a policy of tariff negotiation at "until we have cast away the undoubted advantages vouchsafed by most-favoured-nation treatment." Why should a policy of tariff negotiation involve the sacrifice of any such advantages? If we have been able, without the help of such a policy, to secure advantages as the indirect result of bargains in which we take no part, surely we should be able to obtain as great if not much greater advantages from direct tariff bargaining on our own account.—Mr. G. GRAHAM ANDERSON, The Fields, Broxbourne, Herts.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Mr. Franklin's delightful suggestion that weather forecasting should be provided by a chain of elderly shepherds reminds me that 30 years ago in Essex an old woman told me that her father, a woodman, always said, "As the weather was on the third day of the moon so it would mainly be for the rest of the month." Since then in Essex and Hants I and my gardener have usually found it correct, certainly far more often than the paper forecasts. The third day must be taken by hours, not the calendar. With new moon at 22 o'clock on the 1st, the third day would be the 4th. This was the old woodman's personal observation, and I have never come across it elsewhere.—EDITH E. WILDE, Milesdown, St. Giles's-hill, Winchester.

SETTLEMENT BY COMMUNITIES

I doubt the utility of the scheme for "settlement by communities" urged by Mr. J. R. Acton in *The Times* of September 2. I understand that the Canadian Government, at least, wants Canadian citizens, and not "social and economic groups" of people, which retain the outlook of the country and county of their origin. Canada's first need is finance for the development of the resources of the land. Men—individual men, not groups of men—will be needed later. I do not know whether the view of other Dominions on this problem is similar, but I suspect that it is.—Mr. J. D. BATEMAN, Oaklands, Fountain-road, Norwood, S.E.19.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

CHOPIN AND LISZT

Miss Enid Cruickshank, Mr. Walter Glynne, and Miss Eileen Joyce will be the soloists at to-night's Promenade Concert which is to be relayed from the Queen's Hall to the National station. At 9.20 p.m. Sir Frederic Cowen will conduct the Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra in a concert of his own works in which Miss Winifred Browne (pianoforte) will be the soloist.

To-morrow evening listeners to the National programme will hear a pianoforte recital by Mr. James Ching, who will play Liszt's Concert Study in D flat; Chopin's Waltz in A flat; Glazounoff's Study in C; and Franck's Prelude, Choral, and Fugue. The next Bach Church Cantata in the present series will be "He hath shewed Thee, O Man, what is good." The performance will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson and relayed from the Guildhall School of Music.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, September 6, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Hobbies and Handicrafts—I, Some Bedspread Designs, by Miss Helen G. Souter. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30**:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Gwladys Garside (contralto); Tom Pickering (tenor). **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children—Part Songs by the Temple Quartet; Saints and Sinners, being the third incident from What Happened Then (W. M. Letts); The Fox Family Earn their Dinner (Marigold Hunt). **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Football Results. **6.40**:—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Brahms's Pianoforte Trios, played by the Budapest Trio. **7**:—Humorous Verse—I, by Captain Harry Graham. **7.20**:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. **7.30**:—The Wireless Male Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson; Stuart Robertson (baritone); Ernest Lush (pianoforte).

8:—Promenade Concert—the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Enid Cruickshank (contralto); Walter Glynne (tenor); Eileen Joyce (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.40**:—Weather; News. **9.55**:—Edges of the World—I, An Introduction to Adventure, by Mr. Clifford Collinson. **10.10 (1,554.4m. only)**:—Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices. **10.20-12**:—Ambrose's Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30:—National programme. **4.45**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Football Results. **6.40**:—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Rose Hignell (soprano); Owen Bryngwyn (baritone). **8**:—Midland Regional programme. **8.30**:—Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery and Mr. Gregory Bateson will discuss their contacts with savages in New Guinea. **9**:—Weather; News. **9-10**:—Regional News. **9.20-10.30**:—Midland Regional programme.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30:—National programme. **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: Snooky meets the Giant Killer, another Adventure by Phyllis Richardson; Sea Shanties, by James Howell (bass), Lua K. Pauwela (ukulele and guitar); John and the Gnomes, a Tale for Boys, by Mildred Forster. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Football Results. **6.40**:—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell; The St. Martin's Male Voice Quartet, relayed from Church Hill Park, Birmingham. **8**:—Parlour Tricks, an interlude, devised by Charles Brewer; presented by Wynne Ajello, William Stephens, Myles Clifton, and Jack Venables (at the piano). **8.30**:—London Regional programme. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Midland News. **9.20-10.30**:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra, conducted by Sir Frederic Cowen; Winifred Browne (pianoforte).

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **12**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—National programme. **10.10**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12.30-1.30 and 2.45-4.30**:—Running commentary by Capt. David Boyd and Major Vernon Brook on the International Ulster Grand Prix Motor-cycle Race, promoted by the Ulster Motor Club. **3.30**:—Light Orchestra; Doris Currie and Forte); George Beggs (baritone). **5**:—Marjorie Brown (violoncello). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown: Next Week's Music. **7.15**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25**:—Music. **7.30**:—National programme. **8**:—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ernest A. A. Stoneley, Margaret Collier (soprano); Zacharewitsch (violin). **9.40**:—National programme. **10.10**:—Regional News and Sports Bulletin. **10.20-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1-3**:—National programme. **3.30-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-12.45**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Bournemouth. **7.20**:—Still Programme—the Way to Tranquillity. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—Programme from Hamburg, followed by Band and Dance Music, from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—5.30:—Orchestra; Concert. **6.55**:—Labour Market Report. **7**:—Talk. **7.35**:—Topical Programme. **8**:—Concert of Wind Instruments (Musikus Armbrustmarsch (Prieme); Gavotte, Der Weg zum Herzen (Locke); Selection for Oboe Pygmäo Flutes, Die beiden Kleinen Finken (Kling); Prelude to the fifth Act of King Manfred (Reinecke); Waltz, Wiener Burger (Lehner); Army March No. 9, Stattmeisterwach (Brattsch). **9**:—Dr. Einwender's Honeymoon, a wireless revue (Erh.-Ernst Schwabach), music by Allan Gray, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music, from the Hotel Eden.

BERNE (405.4m.), 1kw.—7.50:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Reading. **8.30**:—Yodel Selections and Zither Recital. **9.20**:—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at **10**:—News and Weather. **10.45**:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (27'm., 12.5kw.—7.30:—See Prague. **8.20**:—Programme from Brno. **9.10**:—See Prague. **10.20**:—Programme Announcements. **11.20**:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).

7:—Weather. **7.20**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **8.30**:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **10.10**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.35**:—Dance Music.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35:—Sports Notes. **7.45**:—Talk. **8**:—Orchestral Concert of Popular Music. **9.10**:—See Prague. **10.20**:—Programme Announcements. **10.25**:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert—March, Aux Tuileries (Allier); Selection from Maristia (O. Straus); Selection from Aguia, dame galante (Ferrier); Un pays du rire (Vandermeulen); Waltz (Fétras). **8.55**:—Topical Talk. **9**:—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Kursaal Ostend; followed by News and Sports Results.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7.30:—Relay of an Operetta, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Ritz.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5kw.—3.30:—Wind Instrument Concert. **4**:—French Lesson. **4.30**:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Time Signal. **7.30**:—Talk. **8**:—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2**:—Concert of Italian Operatic Music—Overture, The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Selection from The Puritans (Bellini); Selection from Don Pasquale (Donizetti)—(a) Norina's Aria from Don Pasquale, (b) Linda's Aria from Linda di Chamounix; Overture, Romeo and Juliet (Bellini); Selection from Il Trovatore (Verdi); Musette's Aria from La Bohème (Puccini); Selection from Manon Lescaut (Puccini). **9.15**:—Reading. **9.35**:—Gramophone Records of Light Music. **11**:—Dance Music.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—7:—Miscellaneous Items. News. Programme Announcements. **7.20**:—Talk. **7.45**:—Agricultural Report. **8**:—Time. **8.2**:—Radio Journal. **8.15**:—Concert, Talk, and News. **10.30**:—Gramophone Records. **11**:—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).

7:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5**:—Spanish Language Lesson. **7.35**:—Time, Weather, and Sports Notes. **8.15**:—Schloss, operetta in five acts (Millöcker). **10.30**:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **11**:—Dance Music.

HAMBURG (394.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (560m.), KIEL (232.2m.):—Concert from the Linz Europa. **8.15**:—Weather. **8.30**:—Concert—Serenade in G (Gliwando—Concert—Serenade in B flat Major for Harp, Violin, and 'Cello (Oelschlegel); Impromptu for Harp (Oberthür); Sarabande for 'Cello and Harp, Mazurka for Harp (Schuseker); Harp Serenade in D Major for Harp, Violin, and 'Cello (Oelschlegel); Harp Solo, Spinnerlaune (Oberthür); Romance for Violin, Viola, and 'Cello. **7.55**:—Weather. **8**:—Variety Programme. **10**:—Talks. News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notes. **10.30**:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m., 6.5kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. **11.10**:—Religious Address. **11.40**:—Trio Concert. **1.10**:—Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Children. **2.55**:—Question Time for Young People. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—Talk. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.25**:—Weekly Press Review. **6.55**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Orchestral Concert—Three Songs (Schumann)—(a) Wanderlied, (b) Der Rhein mellem Flammen, (c) Die beiden Grenadiere; Recitation (Timmermans); Overture, Felix the Cat (Kark); Selection from the Pearl Fishers (Bizet); Andante from the Violin Concerto (Viotti); Prize Waltzes (Strauss); Suite, In the Circus (Armandola); Waltz from Gipsy Love (Lehar). **9.10** (in the interval):—News. **10.40**:—Gramophone Concert. **11**:—Dance Music.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 6.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Organ Recital. **8.40**:—Gramophone Records. **9.55**:—Recitations. **10.10**:—Gramophone Records. **11.10**:—Police Notes. **11.55**:—Septet Concert. **1.25**:—Songs for Children. **2.25**:—Educational Concert. **3.55**:—Talk. **4.55**:—Gramophone Records. **5.25**:—Talk. **6.5**:—Children. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Weekly Review. **7.55**:—Concert from Arnhem. **9.40** (in the interval):—News. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,500m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m., 1.5kw.:—Floridan russuk, operetta relayed from Kansan Näyttämö. **9**:—Finnish and Swedish Concert.

LANGENBERG (473m., 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (410m.), 4.5kw.—5.30:—Concert. **6.30**:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **7**:—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—Talks. **8**:—Variety Programme. **10.15**:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **10.30**:—Dance Concert and Dance Music. **12 (midnight)**:—Gramophone Records.

LEIPZIG (253m., 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).

7:—Gramophone Concert. **9**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). In the interval at **10.15**:—Time, Weather, Press Review, Programme Announcements. **10.20**:—See Berlin.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.7 (424m., 2kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Choral Concert. **8.30**:—Orchestral Concert—Three Partita in G minor (Bach); Minuet (Haydn); Romance in F (Beethoven); An Gen Fröhlig (Grieg); La Capricciosa (Elgar); Original (Cui); Introduction and Bacchanella (Sarsaate). **9.25**:—News. **11**:—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Musical Comedy Selections—(a) Marienka (Smetana), (b) Eva (Lehar), (c) Waltzkid. **1 a.m. (Sunday)**:—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m., 7kw.—7.10:—Announcements. **7.20**:—Light Music. **7.45**:—Stornello Radio and Weather. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Review of Reviews. **8.40**:—Comedy Programme. **9.15**:—Concert.

MUNICH (535m., 1.7kw., and NUGSBURG (Augsburg).

KAISERSLAUTERN (276m., NÜRNBERG (239m., 6.45:—Wireless Talk and Notes. **7**:—Talk. **8**:—Concert of Tzigane Music. **8.45**:—Concert by the Station Orchestra. **9.30**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert and Dance Music.

OSLO (493m., 2.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (263m.).

HAUGE (587m.), NORDDODEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.—7:—Talk. **7.15**:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—Gramophone Records. **8.2**:—Concert relayed from the Black Cat Restaurant. In the interval, Weather, News, and Topical Talk. **11.30**:—Gramophone Dance Records.

PRAGUE (487m., 5.5kw.—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals, News. **3.40**:—New York Exchange Rates. **3.45**:—Dance Music. **5.30**:—Agricultural Report and Prices. **5.40**:—Gramophone Records. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Literary Readings: The Child in the Works of Shakespeare (Commercial); Report on Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Literary Readings: Madame Tallien. **8.30**:—Sports Review. **8.45**:—Concert by the National Russian Balalaika Orchestra. **9.15**:—Review of Books. **9.30**:—Recitation (Music continued). **9.50**:—Silesian Art Treasures. **7.20**:—Wireless and the Stage and Films—an Inquiry. **8.35**:—Weather for Farmers. **7.50**:—Time, Weather, and Sports Notes. **8.30**:—The Rape of the Sabines, Farce, in Four Acts (Franz and Paul von Schönthan). **10.10**:—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.33**:—Gramophone Concert and Dance Music.

RADIO PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—6 a.m. and Every Hour:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal parlé. **8.15**:—Organ Recital from the Carmelite Church. **8.30**:—Recital. **8.45**:—Organ Recital. **9**:—Symphony Concert from Kursaal, Ostend, followed by News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw. 9 a.m.:—News. **10**:—Divine Service. **11**:—Roman Catholic Service, followed by Orchestral Concert. **2**:—Gramophone Concert. **3**:—Agricultural Talk. **4**:—Concert—Talk in the interval. **5.15**:—Military Band Concert. **6.30**:—Humorous Talk. **7.10**:—Hungarian Folk Song Recital, with accompaniment by a Tzigane Orchestra. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert, followed by Concert from the Café Oriental.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5:—10 a.m.:—Divine Service from the Cathedral, Aarhus. **11.30**:—Weather and News. **12 (noon)**:—Town Hall Chimes. **12**:—Instrumental Concert. **1**:—Language Lessons. **2**:—Divine Service from Copenhagen Cathedral. **3.30**:—Trio Concert. In the interval at **4.30**:—News. **5.30**:—Children. **6**:—Town Hall Chimes. **6.30**:—Accordion Recital. **6.50**:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Time; Sports Notes. **7.30**:—Talk. **8**:—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2**:—Concert from the Works of Millöcker and Suppé. **9**:—Historic Anecdotes of Danish Priests (Arctander). **9.20**:—Suite for 'Cello and Pianoforte (Grieg). **9.50**:—Organ Recital. **10.50**:—Dance Music from the Wivel Restaurant.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—7.5:—Gramophone Records. **7.25**:—Talk. **8**:—Time and Literary Programme. **8.15**:—Pianoforte Sol

ARMY TRAINING

THE 9TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

LESSONS IN AMPHIBIAN WAR

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 5

Yesterday I was in a position to report only the broad outline of the operations that were carried out between the bulk of the 9th Infantry Brigade and attached troops, operating from Portland, against the battalion (Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L.I.), stationed at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight. I am now in possession of full details, mostly obtained from personal observation from the sea and from the shore, and subsequently elucidated in conversation with members of the Directing Staff, umpires, and commanders.

The plan of the "Nightlanders," coming from Portland, was, first and foremost, to maintain secrecy about the true landing-place, just to the westward of the mouth of the Newtown river in the Isle of Wight. I have already recounted the steps that were taken by the Navy to help the military commander, and my opinion is that the Navy would have succeeded if the approach had been from the open sea. Unfortunately, the deep channel through the Solent passes close to Egypt Point, near Cowes, on the north coast of "Dayland," and the view of the procession of vessels past Egypt Point by the "Daylanders" was the governing factor in their preparations.

I had an opportunity of running into the river in a steamboat. I found that the actual landing-beach was not in sight from the machine-guns, and that the hedge behind which they had been located was in full view at close range from the guns of the cruisers Champion and Concord. I consider this to furnish an exceptional example of gunfire (6in.) from ships' guns being of dominating importance in the Army in a landing operation. The target could be seen through the sights.

The Nightland commander's first plan was to seize a covering position, as already described. By the time the Daylanders were ready to launch an attack from the south-east (they were obliged to skirt round the obstacle of the Newtown river, which covered the eastern flank) the Nightland commander had ample troops on shore to deal with the menace. Nearly the whole of his main body had been landed, and also the samples of heavy vehicles, tanks, medium howitzers, and so on, mentioned in my last report.

EXAMPLES OF COOPERATION

I have mentioned the great progress that has been made, within my own memory, in cooperation between the Services, but only in general terms. I feel that I cannot do justice to the importance of this experiment unless I quote definite examples to point the moral, taking Army horses, saddled or harnessed, first. During the pre-War experiment at Clacton-on-Sea I was watching the operations from the beach. The horses were landed, with headstalls on, from horse-boats. Their riders and the saddlery had previously been landed some hundreds of yards away, and the saddlery had been dumped on the beach. When the riders had fetched their horses and led them to the spot for saddling-up there was no sign of the saddlery. It was under two or three feet of water. The tide was rising. On this occasion the horses were landed, saddled and bridled, at the spot where they were required.

I could quote an example from the South African War of guns being landed in one harbour, the gun teams in another many miles away (Table Bay and Port Elizabeth), to point the moral of cooperation between the Services. The outstanding example, taken from actual peace and war experience, was that afforded first by the Clacton pre-War experiment in which the Expeditionary Force marched in reversed order to the quays at Southampton so that what the troops did not require at first should be at the bottom of the holds and their immediate requirements at the top. Then came the example of Gallipoli in 1915, when many weeks' delay were imposed by the need to repack the badly loaded transports in Egypt while Liman von Sanders prepared to oppose the landing. The butchery on the beaches was the result. With those precedents in mind, let us hope that in these days it is somebody's business not only to keep a record of peace experiments but also to apply the lesson when the need arises.

When speed in landing a covering force is an essential requirement (as it usually is as soon as the secret can no longer be kept) the nearer the vessels are to the shore the better. From the moment when they anchor every minute in hastening the landing may save thousands of lives. Thenceforward speed depends upon a sufficiency of landing craft of light draught, each one of which must of necessity have its own motor-power, and, if possible, an overhanging bow from which the men can leap on shore. There should be no difficulty in designing such craft. They must not be too big to be carried by vessels of light draught which can anchor near the shore, nor too heavy to be hoisted in and out by the appliances on board. That seemed to me to be the main lesson to be learned from the amphibian exercise of the 9th Infantry Brigade. I conclude by tendering my thanks to the authorities of the Navy, Army, and Air Force, who responded to appeals for help in observing every important detail of a very useful exercise. At its conclusion yesterday afternoon the Dayland battalion was wisely given an opportunity to witness the embarcation of the Nightlanders on a falling tide, an operation of special interest in view of the weights that were involved. Everything worked smoothly, including the hoisting-in of some awkward loads when the landing craft arrived alongside the battleships. This was due to attention beforehand to detail. The dimensions of each hoist were known within an inch. I saw a load of harnessed horses come in, the craft containing them slung by chain-slings. Not a horse was touched when the slings were slackened. The seamen saw to that, while the soldier grooms led their charges to horse-boxes on deck. Attention to such details governs the success of an amphibian operation.

14TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

TACTICS OF AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DARLINGTON, SEPT. 5

The 14th Infantry Brigade training commenced this morning with an exercise based on General McClellan's Peninsula campaign, April 5 to May 5, 1862. In this exercise Richmond (Yorkshire) represents Richmond (Virginia), and the training area the Peninsula. Yorktown is represented by Halfpenny House and Warwick Court House by Wath Gill Farm, and the Warwick river by the Gill Beck and Fortress Monroe by the Black Beck House area. The northern boundary of the training area represents the James river and the southern boundary Chesapeake Bay and the York river.

The Confederate forces under General Magruder were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton (1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) and the Federals under McClellan by Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews (1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry). The Federal force consisted of the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards (less one squadron); the 21st Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (less one battery); the 2nd Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment; the 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry; one company of the 4th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps; one Flight of No. 26 (A.C.) Squadron, Royal Air Force; one Radio Telephony Tender; and Brigade Signal and Intelligence Sections.

This force was concentrated at Bellerby Camp yesterday afternoon and came under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews at 4 p.m. The Confederate force consisted of Headquarters; the 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers; the 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment; one squadron of the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards; one battery of the 21st Field Brigade, Royal Artillery; one company of the 4th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps; one flight, Royal Air Force; and one Radio Telephony Tender. This force concentrated at Halfpenny House and came under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton at 4 p.m. yesterday.

Both forces put out outposts for the night. The Federal forces wore white cap-bands and were known as the "white" force, while the Confederates were known as the "red" force. During the night rain fell, but the weather cleared before daylight. Briefly, the Federal object was to advance on Richmond, and the Confederates' object was to delay the Federal advance. When this campaign actually took place in 1862 the Confederates had only 13,000 men to hold the Peninsula against 100,000 Federals.

THE FEDERAL ADVANCE

The Federal cavalry were early astir and obtained excellent information, and by 8 a.m. much of the Confederate dispositions was known to the Federals. At this hour the Confederate headquarters were near Hartleap Well, with one battalion at Newfound England and one troop of cavalry and one section of tanks. Nearly three troops of cavalry were patrolling from Willow Gill crossroads to Scotton House, two sections of tanks were at Waithwith Bank Plantation, and one battalion was holding the outpost line with forward posts at Wath Gill and Plantation Copse and Black Plantation.

The reserve position for the outpost battalion was Coalpit Hill to Waithwith Bank. At 8 a.m. the Federals embarked a force of one battalion of infantry (less one company) and two machine-gun platoons (with guns and anti-tank guns) with orders to effect a landing in the Scotton area and to make good the line Scotton Covert to Newfound England. At 10.30 a.m. this force had landed two platoons and had gained Whinny Hill with only slight opposition from a troop of cavalry which retired, and by 11.30 a.m. the whole force had landed successfully. At 11.50 a.m. the Confederates attacked Whinny Hill with one section of tanks which dispersed the invaders; but the tanks in turn found themselves under heavy fire from anti-tank guns, and lost two of their number. These tanks then withdrew to a pre-arranged rallying point.

At noon the Federals launched an attack supported by tanks and artillery and directed on Seat How. This attack was successful, though several tanks were bogged in the Gill Beck Valley, in spite of the very careful reconnaissance made earlier in the morning by tank officers. About 2 p.m. the Confederate forces began to withdraw to the Waithwith Bank position to cover Richmond, and with the Federal forces in command of Barden Fell the exercise was brought to a close about 4 p.m., after which units returned to barracks.

I think the two chief lessons brought out to-day are the value of cavalry reconnaissance and the fact that when tanks attack a position they must have something behind them to hold the position they have overrun. Brigadier Fuller (Commanding 14th Brigade) directed to-day's exercise.

THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN HOLLAND

COMMEMORATIVE GIFTS

The two centuries' service of the Scots Brigade in Holland, beginning in 1572 and terminating in 1782, is to be commemorated this month by a gift to the Presbyterian Church in Amsterdam of a replica of one of the original King's Colours of the Brigade. The flag, which is at present on view for a fortnight at the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, has been reproduced as a gift from the Clan Mackay, whose chief, the eleventh Lord Reay, received in 1885 the two tattered originals on which the present flag is based, as a gift from the Dutch Government. These hang now in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh. Until Lord Reay received them they were for many years to be seen in the Presbyterian Church in Amsterdam, which offered a place of worship not only to the members of the Brigade but also to the Pilgrim Fathers, from Scrooby, in Norfolk, during their residence in Amsterdam about the year 1608.

The Society of Pilgrim Fathers of Boston, U.S.A., has presented to the church a memorial flag, and the Queen of the Netherlands has presented an "Orange" flag in token of the sympathy of the Royal House. The gift of the Clan Mackay, designed by Dr. George Mackay, Major Ian Mackay Scobie, and others, represents as faithfully as possible the worn flags in Edinburgh, which are of silk, nearly 4ft. square, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew conjoined on a blue field. Upon this base (the old Union Flag) are to be seen the rose of England, supported on either side by a Scottish thistle, and adorned below with the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," above with the Scottish crown and a lion. The original colours were evidently designed after the Union of 1603, and were probably in use as late as the eighteenth century.

SHEFFIELD INDUSTRIAL MISSION

ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

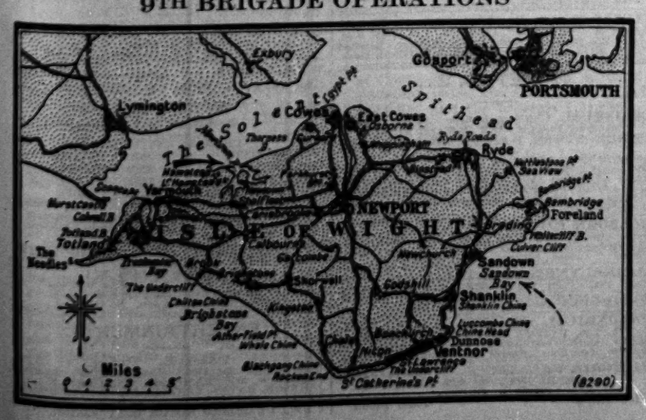
SHEFFIELD, SEPT. 5

Members of the Sheffield Industrial Mission, which is headed by Master Cutler Mr. A. K. Wilson, has sent an encouraging report to the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. They are being well received in Brazil, and have attended several important social functions. Many friendships have already been made, and they have stayed in Brazil a week longer than the original programme specified. They have paid visits to numerous commercial establishments. Yesterday they attended a luncheon given by the British Chamber of Commerce, and to-day they attended a luncheon given by the British Consul-General. To-morrow they will visit the offices of the San Paulo Railway Company.

THEFT FROM A MAIL-BAG

Two registered packets consigned to a Northampton bank were stolen from a mail-bag in transit between the G.P.O., London, and Northampton Castle Station, on Monday night. It is understood that the packets contained paper money and they were taken from a bag which arrived with the seal intact, although it was apparent that it had been tampered with. The bag was on the train which left Euston about midnight on Monday.

9TH BRIGADE OPERATIONS



INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE

DUKE OF YORK ON HUMAN SIDE OF INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, SEPT. 5

Messages from the Duke of York, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Baldwin were read this evening to the 150 delegates to the Industrial Welfare Conference at Balliol College.

In a message sent from Glamis Castle the Duke of York says:—"Owing to world conditions industry is faced with many unprecedented problems, which can only be solved if careful thought is given to new discoveries in the technical and managerial fields. It is here that the Industrial Welfare Society can help the directors of firms, both large and small, to bring their work into line with those where, by virtue of an enlightened labour policy, competition is being successfully met. Unless employers are carrying their workpeople with them, removing causes of friction and misunderstanding, and creating new enthusiasms, they cannot hope to prosper. If the Conference serves to bring home the lesson that the human side of industry can no longer be ignored it will achieve a useful purpose."

In a message of appreciation of the society's work, Mr. MacDonald says:—"In spite of the difficult time through which this country is passing, it is satisfactory to know that the promotion of the welfare of workers in their daily work is not less steadily pursued."

The chairman was Mr. ROBERT R. HYDE, the director of the society, who has lately returned from a visit of inquiry into industrial conditions in Russia. "Affairs to-day are in a complicated and difficult position," he said. "Sometimes a political party will use as a slogan, especially at election time, 'We have a solution'; but after a time confession is made that there is no ready-made plan of recovery. Nations are sometimes guilty of the same vague hope. Until recently the world was watching the prosperous state of America and almost believed that the words, 'We have found industrial salvation,' were true. To-day America has learned that she has not yet found it. Russia based her future prosperity on a theory, but none can say with conviction that she has proved her case. During the year the society has had opportunities of seeing something of the industries in these two countries. Organizations of all kinds are constantly springing up to urge this or that specific, but a solution of our difficulties has not yet been discovered."

They of the Industrial Welfare Society, the Chairman continued, urged that there was no one solution of our difficulties but many solutions, and that there were many roads both to economic salvation and to industrial and social stability. Their chief concern was to emphasize the importance and value of one of these roads. Experience compelled them to believe that if the policy they stood for were accepted whole-heartedly by industry the present situation would be greatly eased.

The conference was addressed by SIR ARNOLD WILSON, of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited. Borrowing a sentence from Mr. Baldwin's recent eulogy of voluntary associations, and substituting the word "business" for "State," he suggested that the underlying aim of any industrial welfare scheme must be to give "that direct expression to human personality which is freedom, that opportunity for diversity which is the only tolerable form of equality, and that association of all the elements in the business which is fraternity." Men and women in industry had far wider interests to-day than they had even 20 years ago, and no welfare scheme was complete which did not cater for as many interests and hobbies as possible. It was important that the staff should feel that such social and athletic services were not "officially" provided on philanthropic grounds or for motives of business expediency. Each member should bear a fair proportion of the annual cost. A workable system was that half the annual cost was borne by the members and half by the firm, which also undertook to bear capital expenditure.

USE OF LEISURE

It should be one of the first duties of any welfare organization to have someone who could play the part of director of studies, and could advise members of the staff how to get in touch with the various agencies—L.C.C. and county evening schools, the educational courses of lectures of City companies, the Workers' Educational Union, the technical colleges, and university extension lectures. The right person could do much to encourage the staff to develop this side of their lives. It was scarcely an exaggeration to say that a man's future and a woman's happiness in life largely depended on how they used their leisure. The machine was with us and there could be no doubt that the tendency would be in the future for shorter rather than longer hours, for more strenuous work in a briefer period of time. Nothing was more important than to cultivate a hobby—and to do so before it was too late. A good welfare organization could do much to help in this direction by bringing people in touch with others with like interests. A young man of education who had "established himself" should regard it as his duty to take some part in public life—he should be a leader in some direction or another. Nothing was better for a man than to take part in some activity outside the firm, and at a later date to play his part in municipal affairs, and perhaps in the proceedings of scientific and learned societies or trade organizations. Every firm should by word and deed encourage such activities, which were an extension outwards of the welfare organization of the firm, and not without their moral effect on the staff as a whole. It was certain that factory and office management and routine alone were not enough to develop the fullest breadth or depth of character. To encourage members of the staff to join such local bodies, if they existed, might in certain circumstances be better than to start new organizations.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON uttered a word of warning, from his own experience in several fields, against a rigid rule-of-thumb system of medical examination of candidates for employment. A girl devoted to athletics was not necessarily best fitted to perform routine duties of a sedentary nature, which might impose psychological strains severer in their effects than any physiological burdens. A man with one leg and a weak heart might be a better draughtsman or computer than a cross-country runner, and be less liable to other ills to which the flesh was heir. The finest craftsmen were by no means always physically strong. Nor would the wise medical officer always weed out "highly strung" or "temperamental" candidates. They sometimes had in them the stuff of which leaders were made, and something of genius; what such persons needed was change of employment, and by keeping a look-out for such cases, "turn-over" of staff, a euphemism that hid many tragedies, might often be avoided. A large turn-over meant inefficiency. None at all in some cases meant stagnation. Transfers from one class of work to another were the happy mean. Provident funds had one disadvantage. They placed a premium on long service with one firm rather than in one profession or in one industry. Yet in practice it was not the men who had been longest with firms that were necessarily its most valuable servants. It was perhaps worth while for this society to consider whether it could not devise some system whereby men voluntarily leaving one firm for another should be able to transfer their rights under a provident fund from their former to their new employer.

IRISHMEN ACQUITTED OF ATTACK ON MAIL VAN

JOHN SHANLEY, a railway goods clerk and a well-known Gaelic football player, and PATRICK O'CONNOR were at a special Court at Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, found *Not Guilty* of robbery under arms and were discharged. The case arose out of the robbery on December 20 last year from a mail van conveying mails from Boyle. The van, it was stated, was stopped by a barricade of stones across the road. Three masked and armed men suddenly appeared. The two Civic Guard cyclists escorting the van were stopped by shots being fired over their heads and were tied up and left by the roadside. The van driver was then compelled to take the van a considerable distance, where the mails were rifled and the van dismantled. The MAGISTRATE said he was not satisfied with the evidence of identification.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sunnock, 75, widow of a Newport (Mon.) jeweller, was attacked on Thursday night at her home at Malpas, near Newport. £50 in notes and gold was stolen.

ST. KILDA TO-DAY

A DESERTED ISLAND

END OF FIGHT WITH NATURE

Although St. Kilda has now been an uninhabited island for more than a week it is unlikely that it will remain unvisited. In addition to probable occasional calls from tourist ships, scientists, as stated at the meeting of the British Association on Thursday, are proposing to make arrangements for periodical observation of the wild life left there. The Special Correspondent of *The Times* at the evacuation, who has had a close acquaintance with the island, contributes the following article on its history and natural history:—

It is popularly believed that St. Kilda is the name applied to a solitary island situated somewhere to the west of the main chain of islands comprising the Outer Hebrides. To be more accurate, however, St. Kilda is the name given to a group of islands and stacks lying some 40 miles to the west of North Uist and Harris. Anciently the group was called Hirta—the name still applied to the largest island, and the only one that, so far as is known, has been inhabited. St. Kilda and the still lonelier Rockall, away out on the Atlantic Shelf, are but the remnants of a lost continent.

Hirta, Boreray, Soay, and Dùn are the main islands of the St. Kilda group. Their areas are 1,575, 244, 190, and 80 acres respectively. The Bay of Hirta, sometimes called Village Bay, is practically the only reasonable landing-place.

The islands are characterized by innumerable stone hutments called "cleits." In these the natives used to store their winter food, consisting largely of cured seafowl, and also quantities of turf for fuel. On Hirta itself there are hundreds of such "cleits." The hutments on Boreray were used by the St. Kildans when they went over to that island for about a week at the time in order to attend to the sheep pastured upon it. Declining man-power in recent years has made it impossible for the islanders to visit Boreray, in consequence of which the sheep there have become quite wild.

The calendar of saints does not include the name of St. Kilda. The name may be of Culdee origin. Professor Watson thinks that he is derived from the Norse *kilde*, meaning a well. Death, or gloom, is the meaning of Hirta. The place-names on the St. Kilda group are almost entirely of Scandinavian origin. They are very similar to the place-names found elsewhere in the Western Isles. Every creek and headland—and there are some hundreds around the rent shores of Hirta, Boreray, and Soay—has a name of Norse origin.

FLORA AND FAUNA

St. Kilda possesses neither tree nor bush. In the sheltered clefts of the rocks ferns grow; and honeysuckle is to be found on many of the most exposed cliffs. Only within the ancient burying-ground is the common nettle to be found. It appears that in 1897 no daisies were to be seen. To-day the island can boast two fairly large patches. The creeping thistle thrives in the vicinity of the factor's house; and irises grow profusely in the marshy places. St. Kilda is abundant in pasture. Botanists have estimated that the island contains some 130 species of grasses, rushes, and sedges. On the bird-life of St. Kilda a great deal has been written. The solan goose does not nest on Hirta itself, but on the cliffs of Boreray and the two stacks adjacent to it. Mr. Seton Gordon, the eminent Scottish ornithologist, records that the solan goose has been known to nest on Boreray at a height of nearly 1,000ft. The two birds most in evidence are the fulmar and the puffin. Countless fulmars infest the sea-cliffs of Conachair. These cliffs are also the habitat of thousands of kittiwakes, guillemots, and razor-bills. Hirta is believed by ornithologists to have been the last nesting-place in the British Isles of the great auk.

St. Kilda has long been famous for its sheep, particularly the Island of Soay. Soay means Sheep Island. The sheep on Soay belong to MacLeod of MacLeod, not to the natives. To-day they are even wilder than the sheep on Boreray. These sheep are never clipped in the ordinary way. When the wool becomes loose, it is plucked off, for shearing would remove not only the fleece but also the undercoat of short hair which is essential to protect the creature from the cold winds and rains of winter. "Rueing" is the term applied to the plucking of the wool in this fashion. It is practised in the Shetlands, and also, it is said, in Iceland and the Faroe Isles.

HISTORY OF THE ISLAND

One of the earliest records we have of St. Kilda is that supplied by Dean Monro, who appears to have visited this lonely group as High Dean of the Isles towards the close of the seventeenth century. Monro tells us that the natives were "scarce learnit in aney religioun," and that MacLeod's steward came to the Island every year in midsummer to baptize any children that they had not baptized themselves. On one occasion the steward brought with him such utensils as would enable him to prepare "ane maske of malt"; but the inhabitants, men, women, and children, would not leave it until not one of them could stand on his feet.

Largely because they believed that strangers visiting Hirta brought with them what was termed the "boat cold," the St. Kildans were usually averse from people landing on their island. They declared that many of their number were always struck down by this epidemic after a stranger had lodged among them for any length of time. For the introduction of the "boat cold" they usually blamed people from Glasgow; but on occasions they held their Harris neighbours responsible. James Boswell refers to the "boat cold." He points out that when the Rev. Kenneth MacAulay set out for St. Kilda, he did so with the intention of giving the natives the idea that he was a smart, up-to-date thinker, free from all superstition, and prejudiced only against prejudice. "And yet," says Boswell, "he affirms for the truth that when a ship arrives there all the inhabitants are seized with a cold."

Hirta, the largest and most fertile of the St. Kilda group, is the only island that has been inhabited—at least for any length of time. The village, which is crescent in form, is situated above the Bay of Hirta. It consists of some 16 dwellings, five or six of which were unoccupied at the time of the evacuation owing to the rapid fall in population since the War. The cottages are roofed with felt. About 1861 the proprietor displaced the old thatched roofs with zinc ones after a storm that had wreaked vengeance on the earlier and more primitive dwellings. Up till the night of the islanders' departure for the mainland, a number of the more ancient buildings were used as byres for the 10 cows they took off with them. It was nothing short of pathetic to watch the women-folk of this lonely isle coming down through the grasslands below the village, followed by their cows, which were forced to swim out behind small boats to the steamer that landed them in Oban on the following day.

DECREASE OF POPULATION

The population was 88 when the Rev. Kenneth MacAulay visited St. Kilda in 1758. By 1815 it had increased to 103. It stood at 110 when the first census was taken in 1851; but by the end of the succeeding decade it had fallen to 78. This was due largely to the fact that some 36 natives had emigrated to Australia in the interval. Until just before the outbreak of the Great War the population of Hirta remained fairly stationary at 74 or 75. Since that time the younger people have been discontented with life on so remote an isle, with the result that the evacuation affected no more than 36 souls, more than half of whom were children or old folks. The surnames of those who have just left the Island are Ferguson, Gillies, MacDonald, MacKinnon, and MacQueen. Reference to a document written about 60 years ago shows that the entire population of St. Kilda at that time was grouped under the same five surnames.

The remoteness of Hirta has always lent to it a strange romance. Isolation has engendered in the natives an independence and an indifference to anything that savours of governmental supervision or control. The islanders have never recorded a vote in the approved style; nor have they figured on the crime-sheets of Inverness, the county to which St. Kilda belongs. The franchise conveyed little or nothing to them. They were interested in no administrative body except their own *Mòd*, or Parliament. This assembly dealt with all matters pertaining to the life of the community. It decided the day on which it was advisable to set out for a neighbouring island to attend to the sheep on it. It decided the part of the cliffs where fowling operations should be carried out, and so on.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will attend a Church Parade and Inspection of the City of London Police Reserve at the Hon. Artillery Company's Drill Ground in the City-road on Sunday afternoon, September 28, at 3.30 p.m.

THE LEICESTER-SQUARE FIRE

DEPUTY-CORONER'S PRAISE OF FIREMEN

Miss Elizabeth Evans, 71, housekeeper at the Turkish Baths in Leicester-square, W.C., who was severely burned in the fire at the baths on August 10 (when another woman, Miss Barker, was burned to death), died in the Charing Cross Hospital. An inquest on Miss Evans's body was held by the Deputy-Coroner, Mr. W. B. Purchase, at Westminster, yesterday.

Dr. Alice D. Peters, house physician at the Charing Cross Hospital, stated that Miss Evans was admitted on August 10 suffering from severe burns and shock. She improved at first, but died on Wednesday.

Fireman Dibbs, of the Soho Fire Station, said that he was one of the first to arrive with an escape, which he ran up the front of the building. He saw the woman hanging on to the letter "K" of the work "Turkish" and put his right arm round her waist in an attempt to lift her clear. He could not get her clear, and saw that her legs were pinned by the head iron of the escape on the letter "K."

The escape was pulled away from the building, and he succeeded in bringing the woman down.

Fireman Leslie Lyons said that in helping to rescue Miss Evans his arm was cut and he had to be taken to hospital.

Fireman Frank Ochiltree said that Miss Evans was in danger of falling.

The DEPUTY-CORONER.—How long do you think she was there?—Two or three minutes.

Station Officer Henry B. Male said that from the window-sill to the ground was a distance of 49ft. 10in. He pointed out that the witness Dibbs had not said that he was on the sick list with nervous exhaustion for three days.

Replying to Mr. A. K. Thompson, for the London County Council, Male said that Ochiltree collapsed after endeavouring to enter the top floor and was also taken to hospital.

The coroner's officer then produced Mr. Ingleby Oddie's depositions regarding the inquest on the body of Miss Barker, and stated the verdict that was returned by the jury in that case.

Mr. PURCHASE.—I shall enter it in that way.

The DEPUTY-CORONER said that this was an inquiry into the death of a second person who had lost her life in that lamentable fire. In the preceding inquiry a volume of evidence was given, of which he was able to take notice, as to the circumstances of the real or supposed origin of the fire, the result being that it turned out to be an accidental fire.

"During the course of that case," he continued, "a certain amount was said and suggested about possibly the Fire Brigade and possibly the Salvage Corps. Nothing of that kind can possibly be said at this inquest. So far as this inquest is concerned, I am concerned only with three members of the Fire Brigade, and they deserve all the praise that can be given to them."

Referring to the action of Fireman Dibbs, the DEPUTY-CORONER said:—"His conduct seems to be exemplary and he acted just as one hopes every fireman will act in any emergency. He did not tell me that he was on the sick list." Mr. Purchase also spoke in the highest terms of Firemen Lyons and Ochiltree.

"To my mind, nothing but praise is due to these officers of the Fire Brigade," he said. "It is, perhaps, satisfactory, after what was said, and quite properly said, at the other inquiry, that this side of the firemen's activities should not be lost sight of."

Mr. Thompson said that, on behalf of the London County Council, he should like to thank the Deputy-Coroner for his remarks. "Perhaps I should add," he said, "that at the previous hearing there was no definite suggestion made against the Fire Brigade."

A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

THE HOTEL CECIL

FIRE DURING WORK OF DEMOLITION

A fire took place yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Cecil, which is being pulled down to make room for offices. The fire was quickly extinguished, and none of the workmen engaged in the demolition of the building was injured. Starting among some woodwork on the first floor at the Embankment end, the fire spread to hoardings erected over some of the windows.

A district call was circulated, and a large number of fire-engines arrived. Although the room where the fire started is below the Strand ground level, it is high above the Embankment level, and the hoses were run up on escapes. Gas masks were used by the firemen when entering the room where the fire was fiercest. There were about 50 workmen in this section of the building.

BEAUTIFUL DRESSES

FASHIONS EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA

A good volume of business is being done with both foreign and home buyers at the Fashions Exhibition, in the New Hall at Olympia, which will remain open until Friday, September 12. The first few days of the exhibition have shown a greater number of orders than last year; this may have been due to the hand-to-mouth buying that has been typical of the drapery trade during the last few months, and which has left many houses very short of stock, or it may be an early sign of a revival of trade. Most of the exhibitors prefer to think that it is due to the latter cause.

The morning parades are being well attended, and most of those who are present give substantial orders. It was stated yesterday that nearly every person attending the exhibition was a genuine buyer, and that the exhibitors were on the whole well satisfied. A great many beautiful dresses are displayed on the stands or are worn by mannequins. All evening skirts are long, and some have trains, but fashions show a sharp differentiation between old and young in the evening. Young girls have fuller skirts, while the skirts for their mothers have tight hips and in some cases trains.

A charming *debutante* dress in pale peach charmeuse seen at Selincourt's is made with an Empire waist. A new material called crêpe Afghan with a satin back and made into afternoon frocks is shown at Charles Wilson's stand. Here, also, are smart travelling coats in big patterned lainages, and an unusual evening scarf in black and gold tissue that opens out at the back like butterfly wings. At Wolsey's stand there are many new examples of inexpensive knitted suits, made as jumper suits or cardigans and also as dresses; there are also some well-made afternoon dresses in the *vel* crêpe which is one of the firm's specialities. Jernits are showing new ideas in country clothes, and have some very attractive jumper suits in novelty Jersey materials, with the jumper brought down over the skirt and belted at the waist. They are showing two-pieces with tweed coats, the dress made of a new material called wool shantung with a tiny *fleur de lys* pattern. Most of the tweeds are in a close weave, and in smaller patterns than last year.

Nothing extreme is shown, and while a quantity of moderately priced clothes is exhibited by firms which have formerly provided for the more expensive end of the trade, the standard of taste throughout the exhibition is high.

BAKING CHAMPIONSHIP

EXHIBITION AT ISLINGTON TO-DAY

The annual Bakers', Confectioners', and Allied Traders' Exhibition will be opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-day. Over 120 bakers have entered the open competition for the title of champion baker of the British Isles and the 100 guineas championship gold cup. Each entrant has to submit one cottage loaf and one tin loaf of commercial bread.

In all, 20 cups and trophies will be offered in the bread section, whilst there are 86 other classes for bread of various kinds. In the confectionery section there will be 212 competitions. Special prizes will be offered by the Ministry of Agriculture for the best all-English commercial milk loaf made from National Mark flour and fresh liquid milk, English-made milk powder, or condensed milk.

The Empire Marketing Board's autumn exhibition programme will open at this exhibition, when a new style of exhibit, consisting of a sample room, modelled on the lines of a trade exchange, will be shown. In it will be laid out those commodities which the Dominions and Colonies specially wish to "push" in this country. Each of them will have its own shop-window for the display of its goods and a "bench" on which open samples will be laid out for visitors to taste.

The exhibitors in the Empire section will be Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, and Palestine. The Empire Marketing Board's exhibit is an experiment, and will be repeated on a slightly bigger scale at the Grocers' Exhibition, in the same hall, between September 20 and September 26.

At the Mansion House yesterday, before Alderman Sir George Truscott, George Adams, 63, miner, was charged on remand with placing himself in St. Paul's Churchyard, on August 28, for the purpose of soliciting or gathering alms, and he was now further charged with wearing the 1914-15 Star without authority. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 1

R.N.

Act. Lieut. (E) W. S. C. Jenks to be Lieut. (E) with seny. of April 1, 1930.

The seny. of Surg. Lieut. A. L. Moorby, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., antedated to Sept. 18, 1928.

R.N.R.

Act. Sub-Lieut. D. M. B. Fitzgerald-Lombard to be Sub-Lieut. with seny. of Aug. 13, 1928.

Proby. Sub-Lieut. J. F. H. Coombes to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Aug. 13, 1928.

Proby. Sub-Lieut. J. Mill to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Dec. 9, 1929.

Proby. Sub-Lieut. F. G. Watts to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Dec. 9, 1929.

Proby. Sub-Lieut. A. Wood to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of Nov. 10, 1928.

R.N.V.R.

Surg. Sub-Lieut. A. R. Hunt to be Surg. Lieut. with seny. of July 29, 1929.

Proby. Surg. Sub-Lieut. L. A. De Dombal to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of July 8, 1929.

SEPTEMBER 2

R.N.

Rear Admiral N. E. Archdale, C.B.E., placed on Retd. List at own request (Aug. 30).

SEPTEMBER 3

R.N.

Surg. Lieut. E. R. P. Williams, M.B., transferred to Permanent List with seny. of Jan. 2, 1927.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—R. R. Barnes; H. B. C. Gill; R. T. White (Sept. 1).

Mates to be Lieuts. with seny. stated:—J. H. Wilkinson; N. E. Cutler (Aug. 1).

SEPTEMBER 4

R.N.

Lieut.-Comdr. Q. H. Paterson, D.S.C., placed on Retd. List at own request, with rank of Comdr. (Sept. 4).

Cd. Gnr. W. Restall placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (Sept. 4).

SEPTEMBER 5

R.N.R.

Ch. Skipper W. Miller placed on Retd. List with rank of Skipper Lieut. (Sept. 5).

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 5

REGULAR ARMY

Hon. Maj.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C. to the King, Maharaja of Bikaner is granted the hon. rank of Lt.-Gen. (Aug. 1).

The undermentioned retire on ret. pay:—Col. H. H. Norman, C.B.E., M.B., (Aug. 28); Col. A. J. Savage, D.S.O. (Aug. 31).

Lt.-Col. R. C. Wilmot, from R.A.M.C., to be Col. (Aug. 28).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

Col. R. L. Beddy, D.S.O., Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., War Office (Sept. 1).

Lt.-Col. W. Platt, D.S.O., Wilts R., D.A.A.G., War Office (Aug. 31).

Maj. A. R. F. Lucas, M.C., Res. of Off., A.D.C. to the Govr. and C.-in-C., Uganda Protectorate (March 6).

Maj. F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt, M.C., Gren. G'ds., G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 1).

The undermentioned have appts. as stated:—

Col. W. Elliott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., from Asst. Dir. of Supplies, War Office, to be Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., War Office (Sept. 1).

Col. C. Robinson, D.S.O., from Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Scottish Comd., to be Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Northern Comd. (Sept. 1).

Col. J. C. H. Canny, C.B.E., D.S.O., h.p., to be Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Scottish Comd. (Sept. 1).

Maj. S. A. M. Basset, M.C., The Queen's R., to be D.A.A.G., War Office (Aug. 31).

Maj. F. H. N. Davidson, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Sept. 1).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. R. H. Stallard, O.B.E., retires on an Ind. Pension (June 7). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of June 6.)

The undermentioned 2nd Lts. (University Candidates), from Gen. List, T.A., to be 2nd Lts. (Sept. 6), with seniority as stated against their names:—

G. P. Shearer (Dec. 8, 1927); F. L. Freeman (Feb. 18, 1929); R. A. G. Bisny (Feb. 18, 1929).

FOOT GUARDS

C. G'ds.—Col. C. P. Heywood, C.M.G., D.S.O., relinquishes the appt. of Offr. Comdg. the Regt. and Regtl. Dist. (Aug. 29).

Col. J. Gibbs, M.C., from Comdr., 129th (Hampshire) Inf. Bde., T.A., to be Offr. Comdg. the Regt. and Regtl. Dist. (Aug. 29).

Lt.-Col. P. R. B. Lawrence, M.C., on completion of his period of serv. in comd. is placed on the h.p. list (Sept. 5).

Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. A. F. Smith, D.S.O., M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (Sept. 5).

Capt. A. D. Bridge, M.C., to be Maj. (Sept. 5).

INFANTRY

Somerset L.I.—Capt. R. A. A. Chichester, M.C., is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill

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(*Editorial Room*), *London.*
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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YOUTH IS NOT A PROFESSION

By CALLISTHENES

It is customary in these days to pay extravagant compliments to youth. Girls barely out of their 'teens, young men not far advanced in the twenties, are allowed to lecture the world as though they had been born to superior wisdom. They are allowed to tell each other in the newspapers what wonderful people they are.

With all this we in this House have a certain amount of sympathy. This is a young business and it is attracted to all that is youthful in the nation as like draws to like. But we think this concert of flattery may sometimes be profitably interrupted with a voice speaking level common-sense.

It used to be the first purpose in every young man and young woman to master a job. Their parents reiterated to them: "Get a trade at your fingers' ends!" "Get into a profession!" "Get through your apprenticeship—then you can do as you like."

It seems to us from our own experience of business in London that this advice if nowadays it is as often given is not as often taken. There appears to be less willingness among young folk to settle down to the mastery of a trade. They seem more reluctantly to adopt the status of learners. Too often they seem to think that they are entitled to as good a salary as the men and women of experience.

This is probably not so much a natural error as the outcome of the recent carnival of compliments to youth paid in print and in speech.

But error it is. Youth has the charm of the morning, of roses in the bud; but it is not a profession. The world which pays compliments to youth has a hard habit of paying its cheques to those who have mastered some trade or some profession. Economic payments are given for economic service, and youth, for all its charm, is not in itself an economic qualification.

Youth is an economic asset when it means courage, new ideas, enthusiasm, loyalty, imagination, energy. It is not an asset if it means discontent, slackness, indifference, instability.

But not even those most richly endowed with these assets should rely on them to see them through a rather exacting world. They must be trained, hardened and developed into some definite ability to render economic service to the world.

This is not as easy as some of youth's flatterers would have them believe. It means concentration. It means self-discipline. It means patience. It means a capacity for taking with good humour hours of failure and disappointment.

This may seem uninviting, but it leads to a happiness greater than that of merely being young. To be a recognized master of your job at 30 is a wonderful compensation for being no longer 20.

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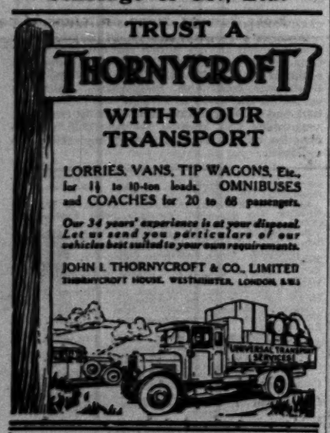

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PLAZA CINEMA

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

Sneers uttered in the medium of the talking film are apt to sound too loud. When the camera suddenly brings us close up to the face of the speaker, blotting out the audience, his slander seems to want, as Snake would say, that delicacy of tint and mellowness which invariably distinguished Lady Sneerwell's scandal. Perhaps for this reason the makers of the film now being shown at the Plaza have more or less excluded the school and concentrated on the indiscretion of Lady Teazle and the debts of Charles. All the best scenes are here, but they have been detached from their background, in some places abridged, in others extended, and generally "improved."

Some of the scandalous gossip that rightly belongs to Lady Sneerwell's party is used in a prologue at the shop of a perruquier, and is needed later. When the screen fails, revealing Lady Teazle to her husband, all the actors dwell upon their startled exclamations in a way that effectually weakens the dramatic value of the scene, and Joseph is made to interpose a trite "Lady Teazle, by all that's abominable" between the "wonderful" of Charles and the "damnable" of Sir Peter. At the end the adaptors show themselves to be a trifle more cynical than Sheridan. They decline to let Sir Peter be reconciled to Lady Teazle. Discovering perhaps a shadow of justification in the epilogue that Colman wrote, they leave them fuming on either side of a locked door. It is a bedroom door, needless to say, and the comedy has ended in some rather tiresome symbolism with pillows—and a piece of dialogue filched from another act. These scenes from Sheridan's comedy are well acted, though. Mr. Henry Hewitt, with his brilliant smile and personal gaiety, contrives to be the dear extravagant rogue of the play; Mr. Ian Fleming's hypocrisy is of a persuasiveness that amply explains the indiscretion of Lady Teazle; and Miss Madeleine Carroll is a pretty, volatile, and gay country wife learning the ways of town. Mr. Basil Gill looks too clever, too attractive, and too young for Sir Peter, but, being miscast, he labours skilfully to conceal the truth.

Entertainments

MODERN MUSIC

NEW WORKS AT LIEGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, SEPT. 4

Yesterday afforded some relaxation to the musicians and musicologists assembled here. In the afternoon we were taken on an excursion to the lovely Château de Modave, and in the evening we were entertained by the Oeuvre des Artistes to a gala performance of opera and *ballet* by former Liége composers. In the morning, however, serious business had claimed our attention. A second chamber concert had introduced to us five new works, of which Casella's Serenade for clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, violin, and violoncello was the most immediately attractive. It will undoubtedly be heard all over the world.

Casella, like the other modern Italians, still writes tunes in the old major and minor tonalities; his modernism consists technically in direct and abrupt changes of key, and a certain amount of dissonance used as though it was consonance. The slow movements, it may be observed, always show up the difficulty in handling dissonance, which is not apparent in quick movements. This Serenade is mostly vivacious and gay, though it contains a positively sinister Notturno. The choice of instruments leads to problems of blend and balance which are most happily surmounted. The trumpet in particular is made to coo like a dove in the genteel company of the others.

Curiously enough, another combination of instruments which on paper looks impossibly wrong—flute, viola, and violoncello—produced a good mixture of timbre. Roussel's trio for this combination, written for Mrs. Coolidge last year, defies classification, but commands enjoyment. Again the mood is free from solemnity and the texture is clear, so that the total effect is one of lightness. Against these two works a quintet for saxophone and strings by Karl Stimmer, a Viennese, suffered severely by contrast. The wind instrument refuses to blend with the strings. Saxophones are used in jazz bands in order to cut a melodic path through the din of the other instruments; against the pure tone of four strings (played by the Pro Arte Quartet) the saxophone can do nothing and simply disappears. The texture is thick and the mood pretentious. The other instrumental work was a wind quintet by Karel Jirak, a Czech. This had two well-planned quick movements with a more doubtful slow movement in which dissonant counterpoint tended to disintegrate for lack of harmonic binding.

A suite of eight "Moralités non Légendaires," by the Frenchman, Fernand Quinet, contained a good deal of wit. The essence of an epigram is that it be short; the essence of music is that it cannot be short, and this sort of attempt at musical proverbs is usually foredoomed to failure; but in this case there was something appropriate and amusing in the instrumentation which gave point to these fragments and prevented them from seeming too fragmentary. It involved, however, a good deal of trouble for a rather tenuous effect.

This morning Dr. E. H. Fellowes has given a public lecture on the English Madrigal School. He referred to the Flemish and Italian predecessors of the English madrigal, but claimed for them certain distinctive features, and made good the claim by a number of illustrations played on a gramophone. He made some reservations from Professor Dent's insistence that literary and verbal influences are not conspicuous in the shaping of the musical phrase, and mentioned Byrd's own acknowledgment (to be found in the Preface of the *Gradualia*) of the words as the source of the musical inspiration. The development of the madrigal from simple song form to its declension into something like a part-song was succinctly drawn and pointedly illustrated.

This evening brought the first orchestral concert. A general disappointment in what it produced was offset by the conspicuous success of the English work in the programme, William Walton's Viola Concerto. The other works, including two by older men, the Swiss Volkmar Andreae and the Frenchman Florent Schmitt, were essays in style, manifestations of physical exuberance, imitations anything but serious and satisfying, music relying on nothing but its own impulse. The enthusiasm of audience and orchestra was partly for the fine playing of Mr. Lionel Tertis, but there was no doubt that the Viola Concerto made its impression by its sheer musical merits.

A Sinfonietta by an American Dutchman was a good illustration of what was said in this column last week of the influence of Stravinsky in America, while a Sinfonia Italiana of Antonio Veretti similarly showed the influence of Respighi. The work was really a symphonic poem about Mussolini, although the programme note, having first given the subtitle "The People and the Prophet" and described the underlying "vision" of the composer, denied that it was programme music. Whatever it was, it was very raw. The programme of "Poème de l'Espace," by the Belgian Marcel Poot, was frankly avowed, and as programme music it has a good deal to be said for it. The bold progressions at the beginning to picture New York, the drumming figure of the strings, which represented the hum of the aeroplane engine, and the description of sheer altitude over the sea were good; but the other parts of the Transatlantic flight were commonplace, and the final apotheosis of the journey sounded like "O Gladsome Light" played tastelessly on a brass band. Schmitt's "Ronde Burlesque" was too heavily played to sound well as a joke. Three composers conducted their own works: the French and the Italian were conducted respectively by M. Quinet and Signor Casella.

The second orchestral concert on Saturday will bring eight more modern works to an international hearing.

IMPORTED ELECTRICITY METERS AND PARTS

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an inquiry under the Merchandise Marks Act at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, October 20, and at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, October 21, as to whether imported goods of the following descriptions should be required to bear an indication of origin:—(*a*) Electricity meters which register by integration over a period of time the consumption or quantity of electricity used in any electric circuit; and (*b*) the following parts of such meters—namely, the case, the rotor, the shunt system, and the series system. The inquiry will be held at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, S.W.1. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at that address.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

A remarkable collection of early sundials, watches, and other scientific instruments, brought together with great discernment by the late Sir John R. Findlay, has been lent to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, by Sir Edmund Findlay and Harriet Lady Findlay, D.B.E., for exhibition over a considerable period, and is now on view in the Armour Hall on the ground floor of the museum.

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute and District Nursing from to-day to Sunday, September 14:—

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
TO-DAY		
Headlam Hall, Gainford	Durham	Lord Gainford
Raby Castle, Staindrop (2-5) (castle shown, 2-4)	Durham	Lord Barnard
Bodeley Castle, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Major G. Dent Brocklehurst
Toddington Manor, Winchcombe (Pekingese kennels shown)	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Hugh Andrews
Wormington Grange, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Clegg
Marylands, Bentley	Hampshire	Mrs. Douglas Joy
Broughton Castle, Banbury (castle shown, 1/- extra)	Oxfordshire	Lord Saye and Sele
Broome Park, Betchworth	Surrey	Mr. J. A. Lloyd
TO-MORROW		
Birtles Hall, Chelford (no entrance fee; voluntary contributions)	Cheshire	Mr. Frank Haworth
WEDNESDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Bradenham, High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	Mrs. Tempest
*Smithills Hall, Bolton (2-9)	Lancashire	Mr. Nigel V. Ainsworth
Wyresdale Park, Scorton, near Garstang (1-8)	Lancashire	Dr. Hugh Riddell
Ston Easton Park, near Bath	Somerset	Commander and Mrs. Hippisley
*Pilgrim Wood, Littleton Cross, Guildford	Surrey	Mr. Herbert A. Powell
Stoke D'Abernon Manor, Cobham	Surrey	Mr. and Mrs. Noel Phillips
Llys Dulas, Amlwch (1-6)	Anglesey	Sir Thomas Neave
Horsley Hall, Gresford, Wrexham	Denbighshire	Lord Wavertree
Duffryn, near Cardiff (2-7) (children half-price)	Glamorganshire	Miss Cory
THURSDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
The Hale, Newnham	Gloucestershire	Lt.-Col. Russell Kerr
Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke	Hampshire	Mr. K. M. Carlisle
Kentchurch Court, Hereford (2.30-6.30), housedown	Herefordshire	Mrs. Lucas-Scudamore
SATURDAY		
Broadhanger, Froxfield, near Petersfield	Hampshire	Mrs. R. M. Caulfield
Wormley Bury, near Broxbourne (2-7)	Hertfordshire	Major Albert Pam
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14		
Birtles Hall, Chelford (no entrance fee; voluntary contributions)	Cheshire	Mr. Frank Haworth
*Greylands, Melton, Woodbridge (2-5)	Suffolk	The Misses Jervis-White-Jervis

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Sundays. The price of admission is usually one shilling; for gardens marked with an asterisk it is sixpence. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged.

Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 0685.

CHESS CONGRESS AT FRANKFURT

A STRONG ENTRY

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, SEPT. 5

After the tournament at Liége comes that at Frankfurt-on-Main, and the players who competed in the former town have had the few days' necessary rest before they enter on just as stern a struggle. This tournament has been arranged to commemorate the jubilee of the principal Frankfurt chess club, generally known as the Anderssen Club, through its association with that one-time champion of the world.

The organizers have secured an exceedingly strong entry, consisting of Sir G. A. Thomas, C. Ahues, E. Colle, I. Kashdan, A. Niemzowitsch, V. Pirc, D. Przepiorka, F. Samisch, J. Mieses, P. List, W. Orbach, and Professor Mannheimer. Though there is no Sultan Khan to make the running for the first six or seven games, the problem here is what I. Kashdan and V. Pirc will do. Both are young and have given proofs of more than average ability, Kashdan by his 13 games out of 15, or 86.6 per cent., in the Team Tournament at The Hague two years ago, and his 14 games out of 17, or 82.35 per cent., in the recent Team Tournament at Hamburg. As he scored seven points, only a point and a half below the winning score, in the tournament for the championship of America in 1926, there is good ground for the interest taken in his performances since then. V. Pirc rather surprised Continental chess circles by scoring 10 points in the Rogaska-Slatina tournament last autumn, dividing third, fourth, and fifth prizes with G. Maroczy and A. Takacs. Many good judges consider him quite as strong as S. Flohr, another young Czechoslovak player, whom Dr. Alekhine places with Kashdan among the best of their generation. Whether the best of the young generation is capable of scoring more points in a tournament of this strength against the proved ability of the older generation of players is the question the next fortnight will decide, but these two young men are certain to make things interesting.

If the Liége results are taken as a guide, the five who competed there may finish within a point or a point of each other. Niemzowitsch may be the strongest, but his erratic tendency cost him at least a couple of points at Liége, and should have cost him more if H. Weenink had given his position a shade more consideration.

The arrangements include three other tournaments, each with 12 players, and one of these will be a tournament for the championship of the Rhineland.

The players meet to draw their numbers to-morrow afternoon, and will dine together in the evening, play beginning in the pavilion in the Palmengarten on Sunday afternoon. The hours of play in the chief tournament are from 2 till 7 p.m., and from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. for the other players, each playing off their adjourned games in the other period. There will be no rest day, so that the congress will finish on Thursday, September 18.

Señor Capablanca will compete in the Christmas Congress of the Hastings Chess Club, arrangements to that effect having just been completed. The committee of the club had also been in communication with Dr. Alekhine, but his terms included a guarantee of four rather expensive simultaneous displays in this country, and these could not be arranged.

I have received the prospectus of the Empire Social Chess Club and Social Chess Quarterly, the objects of which are to provide a chess resort in the West End of London, together with the publication of a quarterly magazine, devoted primarily to the interests of "social chess players." The organizers, Messrs. A. Firth and W. Winter, have been offered by Messrs. W. Whiteley, Limited, the use of the lounge adjoining their refreshment room at Westbourne-grove, where the opening meeting will be held on Monday, October 6. The subscription has been fixed at 2s. 6d. per annum for the first 1,000 members, future arrangements depending on the support received. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. A. Firth, 4, Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts.

NEW LIVERPOOL CINEMA THEATRE

The Liverpool Licensing Justices yesterday granted an application for a theatre and cinema licence for a "super-cinema" on the site of the present Liverpool Stadium. It was stated that this would be the largest cinema theatre in the provinces, and would be controlled by the Paramount Film Company, Limited. The building would cost £150,000, and the furniture £25,000, and the cost, including the site, would be over a quarter of a million. The building, which would take 18 months to complete, would seat 3,040 persons. The application was opposed by the North-West branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, which contended that the erection of cinemas by the Paramount Company was foreign competition.

PHILOSOPHERS AT OXFORD

END OF THE CONGRESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, SEPT. 5

The concluding sessions of the International Congress of Philosophy were held to-day. At most of the meetings no definite topic had been prescribed for discussion, and the papers accordingly dealt with a great variety of subjects.

In the metaphysics division, where PROFESSOR L. J. RUSSELL presided, Mr. J. E. BOODIN (Los Angeles) read a paper on "An animistic cosmology." He said it was beyond dispute that the cosmos was a going concern and no mechanistic conception of the universe could explain how the cosmos could be a going concern. The conception of the universe as an aesthetic process of realization furnished great advantages over the mechanistic conception.

PROFESSOR F. S. C. NORTHROP (Yale), in a paper on "The relation between time and eternity in the light of contemporary physics," said that when some future historian looked back upon the last three centuries he would characterize them as the age which discovered the importance of time but was misguided by the false notion of its primacy. He put forward considerations which, he said, suggested that eternity might be the primary concept and time its derivative. Greek science and philosophy believed this to be the case. Not until the seventeenth century did time appear as an important concept in science. Two important factors indicated that the modern notion of the primacy of time was not as secure as traditional science suggested. The one was Newtonian mechanics itself, though it gave rise to the doctrine, and the other was relativity physics. Time was too important to be merely phenomenal. But the importance of time was not to be identified with its primacy. The macroscopic atomic theory preserved the truths grasped by the ancients and moderns, because it enabled one to identify the eternal aspect of nature and experience with the effects of the changeless form of the macroscopic atom, and their temporal character with the changing relations and properties arising from the motion of the microscopic particles. Both time and eternity were real. Since every system in nature was constituted either directly or indirectly by the inner field and fixed form of the macroscopic atom, as well as by the varying relations of the microscopic particles, man was not a purely temporal creature. An element of the eternal was in him, as in everything else. What was true of man and nature must be true of knowledge. Most of the modern difficulties with reference to the theory of knowledge and the justification of induction had their basis in the assumption of the primacy of time.

FUTURE OF PHILOSOPHY

PROFESSOR M. SCHLICK (Vienna) dealt with "The Future of Philosophy." He expressed his conviction that they were witnessing the beginning of a new era in philosophy. The truth about the real function of philosophy was first seen with absolute clearness by Ludwig Wittgenstein, who said that the object of philosophy was the logical clarification of thoughts; that philosophy was not a theory but an activity. He (Professor Schlick) did not believe that philosophy would be looked down upon when it was not claimed as a science. Although not a science itself, it would be recognized as the queen of the sciences dominating them all. In the future the result of philosophizing would be that no more books would be written about philosophy, but that all books would be written in a philosophical manner.

A meeting in the division of the history of philosophy, at which PROFESSOR F. W. THOMAS presided, listened to a number of papers on medieval and Oriental philosophy.

PROFESSOR A. A. ROBACK (Cambridge, Massachusetts), in a paper replying to the question "When did Jewish philosophy become extinct?" said that Spinoza, it would seem, officially marked the absolute boundary of Jewish philosophy, although Spinoza was by no means the last Jewish philosopher. Referring to the recent past and contemporary thought, Professor Roback said that with the exception of Herman Cohen, founder of the Marburg School, whose affiliation with Jewish thought was apparent, there was not, as far as he knew, a single one of the most outstanding Jewish philosophers in Germany, France, and England who had drawn on Jewish sources or who was conscious of a Jewish current in his philosophy. To all appearance their tradition was German, French, or British, and the environment alone in which they moved and produced was reflected in their works. There were, however, not only many more eminent Jewish philosophers in the present age than at any other time in history, but their proportion to eminent non-Jewish philosophers was phenomenal. When the branches of a tree produced fruit in luxuriance how could one help inferring that the trunk had lost its vitality, even though the boughs overhung neighbouring orchards and were intertwined with local trees and branches?

At another session of the same division the progress of philosophy was discussed. PROFESSOR J. H. MUIRHEAD presided.

PROFESSOR J. BENRUBI (Geneva), dealing with the question whether there was repetition of problems and their solutions in the history of philosophy, contended that such repetition was purely apparent. Each problem was deeply rooted not only in the work of this or that thinker, but in the life of the period in which he was born. There was continuity and even progress in the evolution of philosophy. Just as in the evolution of life there was no repetition of forms, in spite of community of origin and tendency, so philosophy was a work of incessant creation and perpetual enrichment. They could apply to it the image of Pascal according to which "the entire succession of mankind, through the course of so many ages, should be considered as the same man subsisting always and learning continually."

PROFESSOR ADOLF PHALEN (Upsala) said it was coming increasingly to be realized that our common notions, which constituted our system of "natural" categories, involved such contradictions that without thoroughgoing revision they were necessarily devoid of scientific value. This was shown quite early in regard to the "natural" ideas of cause and of power, in regard to the idea of a thing and to the ideas of self and soul, as entities persisting through change. The power of these "natural" conceptions was so strong that they still gave rise to unreflecting common-sense reactions even in philosophy. It seemed desirable that they should more frequently make it their task to analyse "natural" conceptions in the light of the material supplied by the history of philosophy.

BANDS IN THE PARKS

FIXTURES FOR NEXT WEEK

The band performances in the public parks during the coming week include the following:—

TO-DAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Queen Victoria's Rifles	7.30 to 9.30
TO-MORROW		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7.30 to 9.30
Kensington Gardens	Kensington Volunteers	3 to 5 and 6 to 8
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10

BATHROOMS IN HOTELS

The Ministry of Health has informed the British Steelwork Association that one relaxation in London building regulations in which the association is interested has been made by the confirmation of by-laws submitted by the London County Council in respect of sanitary installations. It will not be necessary in future for bathrooms and water-closets to have outside windows, and so it will be easier to provide for a great many more in the planning of hotels.

Mr. C. J. Kavanagh, director of the British Steelwork Association, stated yesterday that this relaxation was of the utmost importance to builders and architects, and would facilitate the construction of new hotels.

The subject, added Mr. Kavanagh, was one of those to secure which a joint committee was set up by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the British Steelwork Association, the London Master Builders' Association, the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, and the Hotels and Restaurants Association. The point was also emphasized by Mr. Maurice Webb, of the R.I.B.A., when the Minister of Health received a deputation from the steel group in the House of Commons to hear the views of the industry upon the urgent necessity for modernizing building by-laws and so increasing the possibilities of employment, a subject to which *The Times* drew attention in a leading article on July 18.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 6

CARS OF 1931

SINGER MODELS AND PRICES

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

There are four models of Singer chassis for 1931, and the prices for the complete cars vary from £130 to £340. Included in these is a new Ten. The Singer Junior has deservedly proved a popular car, and it should undoubtedly add to its number of friends, because it has been notably altered by the addition of a fourth speed.

The other chief changes are briefly as follows:—The capacity of the oil sump has been increased, the radiator has been entirely redesigned and has a more attractive appearance, the petrol tank now holds six gallons, is at the rear, and feed is by autovac; a throttle control is arranged on the steering column; and the pedal works both ignition and carburettor controls. Additionally, for export, a fan can be fitted, and this is driven by a pulley on the dynamo shaft. The springs have now double-arm friction shock absorbers, and a sliding flush-fitting roof is standard to all closed bodies, while a driving mirror is included in the equipment. The saloon and the sportsman's coupé each cost £150, as does also the Porlock Sports; and the 4-seater and 2-seater are £135 and £130 respectively. The four-cylinder engine is of 848 c.c. capacity, and the detachable combustion head carries the valves, which are on either side of the overhead camshaft. This shaft is driven by a roller chain, which is automatically tensioned, and the drive is so arranged that the chain need not be disconnected when it is desired to lift the head. The camshaft is driven from an intermediate shaft, which in turn is rotated by a roller chain from the front end of the crankshaft. The pistons are of special aluminium alloy, the engine lubrication is on the gear pump and trough system, ignition is by coil and distributor, and the water circulates naturally. The single-plate dry clutch delivers the power to the four-speed gear-box, which has central change with a catch for reverse. The four overall forward ratios are 5.25, 8.32, 11.9, and 21.05 to one. The propeller shaft has fabric disc joints, and the half-floating back axle spiral bevel drive and spur gear differential. The suspension is by half-elliptical springs and there are six brakes, adjustment of the four-wheel brakes being by central hand nut, while individual regulation can be made on each pair of shoes. Steering is by worm and sector with three-life adjustment. The five wire wheels carry 27in. by 4in. Dunlop tires. The petrol tank has a reserve supply, and the equipment includes a sliding luggage grid.

THE NEW TEN

We come now to the new Ten. Both the saloon and the coupé sell at £210. Here there are four cylinders of 65 and 95mm., which give a capacity of 1261c.c. The valves are at the side and the camshaft, mounted on four bearings, is driven by an inverted tooth chain from the front of the crankshaft. This last shaft runs in three bearings. The connecting rods are of nickel chrome steel and the pistons of special aluminium alloy. There is forced feed lubrication, and the coil and distributor ignition has hand controlled advance. There is a fan, and the water circulates naturally. Both clutch and brake pedals are adjustable, and the single-plate dry clutch has the driven plate rubber-cushioned. Here also there is a four-speed centrally controlled gear-box, and the forward overall ratios are 5.44, 8.6, 12.3, and 21.79 to one. The propeller shaft has metal universal joints, and the half-floating back axle bevel drive and bevel gear differential. The foot brake works on all four wheels, and a central hand lever at the back. The springing is by half-elliptical springs in gaiters, having frictional shock absorbers, and the back springs are underhung. Wire wheels carry 27 by 4.4in. tires. Steering is by worm and nut, and the throttle and ignition controls are on the centre of the steering wheel. The seven-gallon petrol tank at the back has a reserve supply. There is a gauge on the reservoir and petrol feed is by autovac tank.

The Singer Six, which was brought out last year, has formed the basis of the design for the new Ten, the two being on very similar lines except for the differences given below. First, it will be of interest to note the main changes in the Six in comparison with last year's model. There is a new type of radiator with thermostatic control, and the exhaust manifold has been redesigned, while the hot gases are now carried away at the front end—a plan recommended some little time ago in "Cars of Today" reviews. There are new patented bonnet fasteners, and the lighting controls, together with those of the engine, are mounted on the centre of the steering wheel, automatic and hand regulation to the ignition being supplied. The clutch is now fully adjustable and the four-speed gear-box replaces the former three. The springs have double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers. The petrol tank has been moved from the scuttle to the back of the chassis and there is autovac feed. While the track of 4ft. 4in. remains standard, one of 4ft. 8in. can be had at extra cost. A sliding flush-fitting roof is part of the equipment of all closed bodies. The special equipment as fitted to the de luxe 1930 models, such as servo-operated brakes, two horns, rubber covers to steering joints and so forth, is now included in the ordinary prices. A stop light is also fitted. The Six saloon and four-seater coupé each cost £280, while the four-seated tourer is £240. The six-cylinder engine is the same bore as the Ten, but is 90mm. stroke, and the capacity is 1792c.c. Here the crankshaft runs in four bearings and has a vibration damper. The forward overall gear ratios are 5.22, 7.9, 12.5, and 20.4 to one. There is a servo motor for the brakes, the tires are 20 by 5in., and the petrol tank holds 10 gallons and there is a gauge in the instrument board.

THE SUPER SIX

Last, there is the Singer Super Six. A thermostatically controlled radiator is now fitted, and with its new design undoubtedly adds attractiveness to the appearance of the new models. There are a fresh type of bonnet fasteners, double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, a stop light and—an undoubted improvement—the brake drums have been increased in diameter from 11in. to 13in. Lighting, throttle, and ignition controls are on the centre of the steering wheel, where is also the electric horn button. In these closed models also a sliding "Weathershield" flush-fitting roof is supplied as standard. All three models—the saloon, the coupé, and the sports two-seater—sell at £340 each. The Super Six engine, with its six cylinders of 65.5 mm. by 95mm., is of 1920c.c. capacity. The valves are overhead but, unlike those in the Junior engine, are worked by pushrods. The connecting rods are of duralumin, the crankshaft has seven bearings and a vibration damper, and the camshaft, which has four bearings, is driven by duplex chain from the crankshaft. There is forced lubrication, battery and coil ignition, with hand and automatic control. The ingoing mixture is heated, and the water is helped in its circulation by a rotary vane. There is a single-plate clutch, and the four-speed gear-box has an off-side change with a visible gate. The overall forward ratios are 5.11, 7.72, 12.27, and 20 to one. The propeller shaft has Hardy-Spicer joints, and the back axle is half-floating and has spiral bevel drive and spur gear differential. There are six brakes, the four-wheel ones acting with a Dewandre vacuum servo. There is central hand adjustment and also individual adjustment. Cam and lever steering is supplied, and the half-elliptical springs are in gaiters and underslung at the back. The Magna type wire wheels carry 30in. by 5in. tires, and the petrol supply from the 10-gallon tank at the back is by a pump driven from the engine camshaft. The chassis lubrication is centralized and done by a pump.

The equipment is comprehensive, including as it does an ignition lock, radiator thermometer, and glass weather-shields to all doors, so that the windows can be partly opened for ventilation without inconvenience on rainy days.

MOTOR-CARS FOR OVERSEA

There is no doubt that British motor-car and commercial vehicle manufacturers are now making genuine efforts to obtain their just share of the motor markets oversea, and Armstrong Siddeley Motors, for instance, have established their own service depôts, in charge of experts from England, in Sydney, Australia; Durban, South Africa; and Ottawa, Canada. These depôts carry a full stock of spare parts and are in constant touch with the works at Coventry. The firm state that the first result of this enterprise has been the successful marketing of the "self-changing gear" models in Australia.

Crossley Motors are constructing an armoured car with a number of new features. It has a large six-cylinder engine and is of the six-wheeled type. It carries two machine-guns, one of which is fitted into a revolving tower on the roof of the car, which also carries wireless apparatus. The walls of the machine are fitted with sliding panels so that rifles may be fired. Another order just completed by the company consists of six-wheelers for troop carrying, which are capable of travelling at high speed over rough ground. These cars are lightly armoured, and are designed to carry a machine-gun which can be used either against air or ground attack.

BOLSHEVIST PLAYS IN BERLIN

SOVIET EFFORTS TO ACQUIRE A THEATRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 4

A report, issued by a news agency, is published to-day in *Germania*, the organ of the Roman Catholic Centre, to the effect that Soviet Russian circles are seeking to purchase a Berlin theatre in which the works of the Bolshevist dramatic school can be performed in all their purity. Although the Soviet Trade Delegation denies all knowledge of the scheme, the report declares it to be an open secret that the efforts to obtain control of a theatre can be traced to Soviet authorities.

Germania, which has recently drawn attention to the number of Communist propaganda plays which find their way on to the Berlin stage, observes that Moscow is apparently not satisfied with the efforts of Herr Piscator, "the German preacher of Bolshevism through the stage," who is the producer of one of two current plays about the revolutionary movement in the German Navy in 1917. The newspaper suggests that, if the report that the Bolshevists are trying to acquire a theatre of their own for Communist agitation is correct, and it has no reason to doubt it, the scheme must be regarded as impudent political interference in the affairs of another country.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
TO-NIGHT and NIGHTLY, at 8.
SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.

Overture, "Le Roy d'Ys"	Lalo
Piano Concerto No. 3, in C	Prokofiev
Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade"	Rimsky-Korsakov
Symphonic Poem, "Les Préludes"	Liszt
Tone Poem, "Finlandia"	Sibelius

ENID CRUICKSHANK.
WALTER GLYNNE.
Solo Pianoforte—EILEEN JOYCE.
2s. to 7s. 6d., at Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
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President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
COMPETITIONS
will be held at the College on or about SEPTEMBER 17th, 1930, for the
BLUMENTHAL COMPOSITION SCHOLARSHIP
(value £135 per annum)
and the
GOWLAND HARRISON SCHOLARSHIP
for Men Students of the Violin (value £100).
Both Scholarships for Study at the College.
Last day for receiving applications, September 8th, 1930.
Full particulars of these Scholarships, together with official forms of application to enter, can be obtained from the College.
CHRISTMAS TERM.
The Christmas Term will commence on Monday, September 22nd, 1930. Entrance Examinations on or about September 18th. Prospectus and entry forms can be obtained from the College.
A.R.C.M.
An examination in all subjects for "Associate of the Royal College of Music," A.R.C.M., is held three times a year, in December, April, and September. The new syllabus for examinations in 1930-1931 is now ready and can be had on application from the College.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

EXHIBITIONS

EXHIBITION OF MECHANICAL AIDS TO LEARNING. DEMONSTRATIONS OF
TELEVISION, "TALKIES," BROADCASTING, GRAMOPHONES, &c.
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
HOUGHTON-STREET, ALDWYCH, W.C.2.
TO-DAY (Sept. 6), 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE. Catalogues sixpence.
Particulars from Secretary, British Institute of Adult Education, 39, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly., 10-10 Sun., 2-10. Latest additions: W. M. Woodfull, Australian Capt., and AMY JOHNSON. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

SHIP MODELS; 4th Annual Exhibition. Also Sporting Pictures, Prints, Bronzes, Car Mascots, &c. THE SPORTING GALLERY, 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Thurs. only till Sept. 30 open till 11 p.m. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d.; Aquarium: Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Free on Thurs. only after 8.30 p.m. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS Paintings by LTD.
CEZANNE, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c.
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-1. 2-6.

MARIA LANI.
50 Portraits of one film actress by 50 famous artists make the strongest exhibition in London.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-square. 10-6.

PICTURE THEATRES

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528, continuous 1-11 Mona Maris and Don Jose Mojica in "ONE MAD KISS"; 1, 3.35, 6, 8.35. Also "Good Intentions"; 2.15, 4.50, 7.15, 9.50. Mickey Mouse. Gaumont Sound News.

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square.—LAST TWO WEEKS of "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." Continuous. Sessions commence 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30.

BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS TH. (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES." See and hear the latest news of 20 countries. (Cont. 12-11.)

Imperial and Foreign News

THE BASQUES

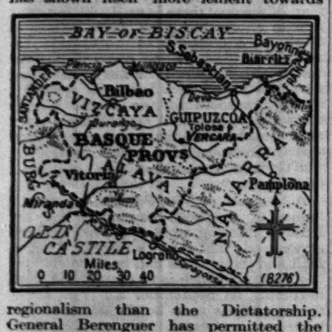
NEW AUTONOMY MOVEMENT

(BY A CORRESPONDENT IN SAN SEBASTIAN)

A Basque Congress, under the auspices of the Society of Basque Studies, is being held at Vergara in the province of Guipuzcoa (Spain) this week.

It was decided two years ago that this congress should take the form of an exhibition of Basque handicraft from the Roman period, through the Middle Ages, to the present day. Its organizers have explored the remotest corners of both French and Spanish Basque territory in search of historical specimens of Basque art, including old cooking utensils, pottery, agricultural tools, hunting gear, and musical instruments.

The promoters of the congress have lately decided that it will be a suitable opportunity to discuss Basque political aspirations. The present Government has shown itself more lenient towards



regionalism than the Dictatorship. General Berenguer has permitted the use, for official purposes, of the regional tongue and flag, and in view of the re-organization of all parties for the forthcoming general elections, the various Basque organizations are re-opening the question of autonomy.

They propose that a federation should be formed of the three Basque provinces, Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, with Navarra, the last, like the Basque provinces, having formerly enjoyed an independent régime. Each province, nevertheless, would retain complete interior autonomy. They do not seek separation from Spain, although a few idealists aspire to a reunion of the French and Spanish Basques—there are approximately 375,000 Basques living under the Spanish flag to-day and about 150,000 in France.

A MYSTERIOUS RACE

The history of the Basque race and the mystery which surrounds its origin have gone to the making of many books. It is generally agreed that the Basques are descended from the ancient Iberians, but the origin of the Iberians has not been discovered. Their strange tongue, *Euskera*, of which they are so proud, has baffled every philologist and historian who has set himself the task of tracing its root. Similarity is said to exist between the language of the Basque and that spoken by certain tribes of the American continent.

Politically the ancient code of laws (*Fueros*) under which they were governed for centuries would be highly approved by modern democrats. For hundreds of years this small territory was a real democracy. There were no hereditary rights. Authority was exercised by delegates of the people, freely elected by them. Even the commanders of their military forces were chosen by the people. All those elected to authority were subject to the law of responsibility and were personally called to account for their actions when these were questionable or unduly delayed. When in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Basques living south of the Pyrenees decided to throw in their lot with Spain and accepted voluntarily their aggregation to the Crown of Castile they insisted on the recognition of their old laws; and a Sovereign on his or her accession was required to go through the ceremony of "swearing the *Fueros*."

This autonomous régime continued more or less undisturbed until the outbreak of the first Carlist war, in which many Basques took the part of Don Carlos. When peace was signed, although the *Fueros* were recognized by Queen Isabella, an amendment was brought in permitting changes to be made in accordance with the general interests of the Spanish nation. From that time forward under the different Governments holding power the Basque has lost more and more of his former independence, until to-day his *Fueros* are little more than a historical record. To-day the Basques are anxious to be once more governed by the old *Fueros*, modified only in so far as present-day conditions require.

PETITION TO DICTATOR

Repeated attempts have been made to regain some of these old rights which have been swallowed up in the centralized form of government at Madrid; but they have given little result. In General Primo de Rivera's *coup d'État* in 1923 the Basques saw an opportunity to make their cause heard, when a memorandum was drawn up to petition the Dictator, in his work of reconstruction, to restore to the Basque his former autonomy. General Primo de Rivera—jealously watched by other regions, more particularly by Catalonia—approached the question with great caution. While none of the old privileges was restored the Dictator consolidated some of the rights they still retained, chief among which is the liberty the three provinces enjoy of imposing their own system of taxation.

Basque educational, social, commercial and political groups have been invited to submit to the Society of Basque Studies their views on the best policy to be adopted in laying the claim for autonomy before Parliament when it assembles. Party views—either of the Right or the Left—are not to be set forth except in so far as they are common to all. The main controversy between political parties in Spain to-day—Monarchy versus Republic—is not to be introduced into these discussions. Basque Republicans, however, are at present active in party propaganda. Moreover, at the important anti-monarchical meeting at San Sebastian on August 17, at which all the Republican groups of Spain—with the exception of the Spanish Federal Party—were represented, a resolution was adopted unanimously recognizing the right of Regions having a definite personality to autonomy.

Meanwhile, there is much agitation for the more extensive use of the Basque language and its inclusion on the syllabus of all schools in Basque territory. A petition in favour of bi-lingual education has been laid before the Government, and September 28 is being set apart at San Sebastian for a large demonstration in support of protection for the regional tongue.

EX-KAISER'S LIBEL ACTION

BERLIN EDITOR FINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 5

The former Kaiser to-day won an action for libel against the responsible editor of the *Morgenpost*. The defendant was fined 1,500 marks [£75], with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

The action arose from an article published in the *Morgenpost* last October, which alleged that the ex-Kaiser had been financially interested in the armament firm of Krupps; had countenanced the supply of inferior artillery by this firm to the German Army; and had "caused the deaths of thousands of German soldiers by allowing the Army to go to war with inferior guns." The Public Prosecutor had declined to take action on the ground that public interests were not affected.

The defendant refused to withdraw the statements made, and the ex-Kaiser, through his counsel, refused to consider a settlement. The defence then proposed the adjournment of the case because the ex-Kaiser's power of attorney to his counsel, Herr Bloch, was signed "Wilhelm, Imperator Rex," whereas the ex-Kaiser's present title in Prussian law, as confirmed by several judicial rulings, was "Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia." Plaintiff's counsel replied that the power of attorney was made in Holland, and was good in Dutch law, and the Court ruled that it sufficiently established the plaintiff's identity, and was therefore valid.

Defendant's counsel was then required to produce proofs, if any, for the statements made.

He said the financial interest of the former Kaiser in the Krupp concern originated in loans of 6,000,000 marks and 10,000,000 marks made by his grandfather, Kaiser Wilhelm I., to Messrs. Krupp in 1873. The loans were later converted into Krupp stock, which passed into the possession of Kaiser Wilhelm II. He proposed to call Herr Hugenberg (the leader of the Nationalist Party, who was once a director of Messrs. Krupp) as witness in this matter.

Messrs. Krupp, counsel continued, had a monopoly, which was often criticized in Parliament, for the supply of armour-plate and artillery. The inventor of the recoil-barrel gun, Heinrich Ehrhardt, had long struggled in vain against this monopoly, and the French Army was armed with a similar gun long before the German army. The recoil-barrel gun proved its worth in the Boer War, and he would read House of Commons debates testifying to this. Counsel argued that the delay in equipping the German Army with this weapon was due to the ex-Kaiser's interest in Messrs. Krupp, and that it left it inferior, in respect of artillery, to the French Army at the outbreak of the War. He proposed to call high military officers, serving and retired, in support of this statement.

The Court decided that no useful purpose would be served by hearing the evidence proposed. In its summing-up, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, the Court said that the former Kaiser was to be regarded as a private individual entitled to the protection of the law. His personal policy had sometimes been injurious, but there was no evidence that he had interested himself in Messrs. Krupp for material reasons. The defendant thought he was acting in the interests of the State, but his attacks exceeded legitimate limits.

KENYA SETTLERS AND NATIVE POLICY

LORD DELAMERE'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, SEPT. 5

The Kenya deputation to England left Nairobi this afternoon and expects to join on board the Llanstephan Castle the three delegates from Tanganyika. Before leaving, Lord Delamere was nominated for his old seat on the Legislative Council, the Rift Valley, and he will therefore represent the colony as a member of the Legislature. The public have subscribed over £3,000 for the expenses of the delegation.

Speaking at a complimentary dinner on Thursday, Lord Delamere replied to criticisms of the attitude of the white settlers. He said that forced labour, which was directly controlled by the Secretary of State, was applied by the Government only for public purposes and was in no sense used for private purposes. The settlers were willing to see the abolition of the practice to-morrow, yet any unbiased reader of newspaper articles would gain the impression that forced labour was introduced into Kenya by the Government under pressure from the Colonists. It was cynicism for the British Government to sit with Abyssinia on the League of Nations and yet talk to the Kenya settlers about slavery and forced labour. As to the suggestion that taxation was used in Kenya to exert pressure upon the natives in connexion with labour, Lord Delamere declared that the average native could pay his direct taxation by selling half a dozen chickens or a few dozen eggs.

Kenya had made the most provision to give the natives adequate land, and this in fact made the argument that the native was a wage slave farcical. The Masai, numbering 43,000, held 9,500,000 acres, equal to 220 acres per individual, with 70 cattle per family. The Kikuyu had about 25 acres per family of Africa's richest land. Excluding the desert areas of the colony the natives of Kenya owned over 30,000,000 acres. As to the political future of the natives, Lord Delamere said there was ample scope for such development within the boundaries of the reserves without bringing the native within the field of the white man's politics. He maintained that history showed that, despite centuries of contact with civilization, Africans were unable to stand alone. He believed that if Europeans were successfully to resist the downward pull of a lower civilization they must keep apart and aloof from the native peoples, especially if their influence was to be any use in uplifting Africans. Kenya must be left free to consider locally any proposals affecting her own future. He did not believe in banging doors, but he sincerely believed no sane man could continue to advise or encourage, directly or indirectly, the risks of federation after reading the 1930 White Papers. That in the circumstances the deputation must not take part in any discussions of federation had his whole-hearted support.

Mr. O'Shea, another member of the deputation, denied the accusation that settlers were demanding complete control of the Government. The settlers' only desire was to be associated more closely with the Imperial Government in discharging their responsibilities to the natives.

VOTES AT THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, SEPT. 5

A tabulation of the voting in the General Election for the Dominion House of Commons shows that of a total of 3,898,995 votes the Conservatives polled 1,909,955 and the Liberals 1,714,860, the balance of 274,180 being divided among independent groups. The Conservatives had a majority over the Liberals in all Provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan. In Prince Edward Island the votes were practically equal. Of slightly over a million votes polled in the Province of Quebec the Conservative vote aggregated 456,037, which carried 24 seats out of a total of 65.

The Crown Remedies Act Amendment Bill passed its second reading in the QUEENSLAND Legislative Assembly yesterday. The Bill was introduced to enable the Crown to bring a civil action for the recovery of £400,000 paid by the former Labour Government of Mr. Theodore for the Mungana Mines.

ADELAIDE STRIKE

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL PASSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 5

Mr. Hill, the Premier of South Australia, to-day indicated the possibility of special legislation to end the waterfront dispute.

Parliament sat throughout the night and until 5 o'clock this morning to pass the Public Safety Bill. A clause giving the Government power to engage in any industry, trade, or business, to the exclusion of all other persons, in order to provide goods or services, was vigorously debated. The Opposition in both Houses contended that this was tantamount to allowing the Government to dictate to the shipowners with regard to employment, but the Ministers denied that they had any such object. An amendment was moved protecting employers in that direction, but the Government insisted on the passage of the Bill. Both Houses finally agreed, at a conference which lasted three hours, when it was announced that the Government had accepted the amendment, with the proviso that it was not prevented from entering into contracts with any existing stevedoring companies for the purpose of loading and unloading ships.

The managers of the conference unanimously reported that it was advisable to secure a settlement of the dispute as soon as possible, and that if the parties failed to agree they would like to have an opportunity to consider the necessary legislation.

A Liberal member asked whether the Government intended to put volunteers in the places of waterside workers. Mr. Richards, Minister of Lands, replied that that had never been considered. Moreover, the volunteers' organization was now entrenched in the Commonwealth Constitution, and registered as an industrial organization under a Federal Arbitration Court award.

A Labour member said he would not have supported the Bill if he had not been assured that volunteers would be removed from the waterfront, where waterside workers should be placed.

The Premier said the most important matter was that both Houses had now definitely expressed the opinion that the dispute must be settled at the earliest moment. That agreement meant that, if necessary, fresh legislation would be introduced to settle it, and if the parties did not come together soon, the Government would call them together. If they did not then agree the Government would present legislation to end the dispute. He was confident that such legislation would be passed, and it would have the Government's urgent consideration, because, on behalf of the Government, he had made a declaration that the dispute must end. A great responsibility now rested upon shipowners and waterside workers. Parliament had rehabilitated the waterside workers, and it hoped that they would rise to the occasion and meet the shipowners, and the shipowners them.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Baker, said that both Houses were now agreed that the trouble must be settled, and the fact that they were going to insist upon an amicable settlement should influence the parties concerned to avoid the necessity of legislation.

An insufficient number of workers was available to meet the demand on the waterfront to-day, as some volunteers had accepted engagements as drivers of lorries, which, with the railways, shifted a large quantity of merchandise from Port Adelaide. Traffic police patrolled the highways, and picked up many bent nails which were strewn about the track.

"A POLICY OF DESPAIR"

MR. HUGHES'S CRITICISM OF SIR O. NIEMEYER

SYDNEY, Sept. 5.—Writing in the Sydney *Daily Guardian*, Mr. Hughes, the former Prime Minister of Australia, criticizes the advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer as "a policy of stagnation and despair."

"It is a plot (Mr. Hughes continues) to make us concentrate on the cheapest possible production of raw material for British industry so that Great Britain may be able to compete in the markets of the world. . . . What Sir Otto did not mention is that Great Britain has many times lent money to nations who have defaulted. She lent freely to dairy interests in Soviet Russia, Latvia, Estonia, and Argentina in order to depress the price of Australian and New Zealand butter on the British markets. There is plenty of money for them, but for Australia, which spent millions in helping England during the War, and which, next to India, is her best customer, not one penny.

"The present troubles of the world are due to over-production. The price of wool has fallen 40 per cent. To produce more wool is fatal to our great pastoral industry. If we concentrate on the production of raw material barely half the present population will find employment, even if our standards of living are reduced below the British."

Mr. Hughes goes on to say that a reduction in the present standards of living would bring ruin to such industries as dairying, dried fruit, and sugar, the surplus of which is sold at world prices only because of the higher charge to the Australian consumer. The reduction of the consuming power of one country, he adds, would reflect upon all, and thus the new level of wages would eventually be as unstable as the old. The only hope lies in an increase in consumption in Australia. What is needed is not cheaper labour, but cheaper land, cheaper money for industry, more efficient methods, and an ever-increasing home market.—*Reuter.*

SALARY REDUCTIONS IN W. AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), SEPT. 5

Sir James Mitchell, Premier of Western Australia, who has the support of other members of the Cabinet in the matter, is asking Parliament to reduce the salaries of members by 10 per cent. It is probable that a similar reduction will be sought in the salaries of the higher grades of the Civil Service, and reductions on a lower percentage basis in the salaries of the lower grades of the Service.

N.S.W. ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER

SYDNEY, Sept. 5.—The New South Wales elections will be held on October 25, when the Government will seek a mandate to carry out its economic policy and to ratify the financial pledges made at the Premiers' Conference in Melbourne. A new Australian Party intends to contest the elections.—*Reuter.*

ECONOMIC COUNCIL FOR BELGIUM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 5

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a Royal Decree creating a consultative economic council to co-ordinate measures for the alleviation of economic difficulties. Its members will include industrialists, financiers, economists, statesmen, and officials, headed by M. Theunis, Minister of State. The decree is preceded by a Government report stating that the economic council will not, as in other countries, represent the various groups of interests.

CHINESE CITY ATTACKED BY COMMUNISTS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Shasi, Hupeh, reports that panic broke out among the inhabitants yesterday afternoon when 3,000 Communists suddenly attacked the city. The Communists were driven off by Government troops after an engagement lasting three hours. All the Japanese residents, as well as three British and four American subjects, have taken refuge in the Japanese gunboat Atami.—*Reuter.*

"GANDHI WEEK" IN BOMBAY

STUDENTS' DEFIANCE OF COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 5

Congress volunteers manufactured salt on the seashore here to-day, according to their programme for the observance of "Gandhi Week." A large police force was drawn up on the road, but it was intended merely to preserve order, and did not interfere with the demonstration. Warrants were issued later for the arrest of two prominent members of the Congress Committee.

Afterwards, the students of Wilson College, defying the persuasive appeals made to them by the Principal, the Rev. John Mackenzie, hoisted the Congress flag on the college building. There was later a conference between the college professors and the students, at which the latter were asked to repudiate their disobedience of the Principal's order and to apologize and remove the flag. The students refused, and threatened to strike if any disciplinary action were taken against them. Wilson College is supported by fees, a Government grant, and funds contributed by the Church of Scotland.

After a protracted hearing, lasting 10 days, the trial of five men accused of attempted sabotage by throwing bombs on the railway at Byculla and elsewhere in Bombay between April 10 and April 12 was concluded to-day before Justice Broomfield and a common jury. Two of the accused men were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the Judge stating that although no serious damage was caused by the explosives, he could not treat the accused leniently. The others were acquitted.

Two serious incidents are reported from Gujarat. At a village near Kapadvanj, while the annual fair was being held, members of a criminal tribe began to loot the shops, and became so violent that the police were forced to fire, with the result that seven persons were wounded, one seriously. At another place an Indian Magistrate from Borsad, after presiding at a polling station, was attacked by a mob and injured. The Magistrate had missed the train and went to the house of an acquaintance, where a large mob collected and insisted that he should not be given shelter, whereupon he left and went to the station, where he was attacked.

DISTURBANCES AT KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, SEPT. 5

Disturbances occurred in several local schools this morning, the most serious being at the Church Mission School, where the students insisted on hoisting the National flag. Amid a constant shower of brickbats, stones, and other missiles, the police had to use considerable force to disperse the mob. Several were injured in the mêlée, including a police sergeant, whose eye was seriously damaged. The police removed the National flag. Excitement also reigned in the Indian Girls' High School and the Kanya Maha Vidyala, but it was not serious.

THE FRONTIER UNREST

SIMLA, Sept. 5.—Reports from the Frontier state that hostile positions have been further reinforced in the region of Kurram, and increased firing has occurred at the Kharlachi militia post. The enemy positions were shelled yesterday afternoon.

Patrols over the Mohmand country were again fired on from several places. One party was identified by a pilot, who retaliated with 20lb. bombs and machine-gun fire. The party was seen to disperse hurriedly.

Owing to the continued hostility of the Khani Khels further action from the air was taken against them yesterday. After a warning had been given 19 aircraft attacks were made.—*Reuter.*

DECLINE OF PICKETING IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5

Picketing by Congress agents in the bazaar area of Calcutta has declined so much that something like normal business is being resumed. Scores of pickets have been arrested during the last few weeks, and the number of volunteers taking their place has fallen to a mere few. The students' associations have also lost interest in the movement, which has been actively countered by both the police and the men of the "Blue Star" association engaged by traders to transport goods through the pickets.

JUNGLE TRIBESMEN FIGHT WITH POLICE

ISLAMPUR, SATARA, Sept. 5.—A strong police force numbering about 250 men left here before dawn this morning to raid the village of Bilashi [in the hills bordering Satara and Kolkapur State], in the neighbourhood of which about 4,000 jungle tribesmen have congregated in defiance of all law and authority, and have hoisted the National flag.—*Reuter.*

SHIRALA, Sept. 5.—The police raid in the Bilashi district to-day was successful. The villagers refused to allow the Collector and the Police Superintendent to enter the village. They threw stones and hurled large boulders at the advancing force. The police then charged with their *lathis* (clubs). The village was thus cleared temporarily, but later the police were again assaulted. The district Magistrate then ordered the police to open fire. Two villagers were killed and others were injured. Six policemen were badly gashed with scythes and injured by boulders.

The situation is now quiet. Many persons were arrested, including several rich merchants.—*Reuter.*

BOMB DUMP FOUND AT LAHORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, SEPT. 5

The Lahore police to-day found a dump of 14 bombs on the banks of the Ravi.

For some time past the police had been making observations, and last week they had collected enough evidence to carry out a raid on a house in the city. This was conducted in the dead of night, and several arrests were made, as the result of which important information came to light, indicating the existence of a big conspiracy, more widespread than the one which is being investigated by the special tribunal. A series of house-to-house searches were conducted, which led to the discovery of the dumps and to further arrests.

LAHORE, Sept. 5.—One of the three employees of the daily newspaper *Pratap* who were arrested in connexion with the attempt on the life of Sir Charles Tegart, the Calcutta Police Commissioner, is alleged to have given information to the police which has resulted in the recovery of 14 bombs on the Ravi River.—*Reuter.*

THE EGYPT

CAPTAIN'S SAFE RAISED

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BREST, SEPT. 5

The Artiglio has successfully raised the captain's safe from the wreck of the Egypt. The salvage ship spent a day in harbour repairing the observation shell and coaling, and returned to the wreck yesterday morning.

As soon as the tide was slack the diver went down and began trying to get the grab, lowered from the surface, to drop over the safe. He soon found that the grab they were using was too small, and another was lowered. This second grab has flat jaws of steel plate, which open very wide but which are not more than two or three inches thick, so that they work well in a confined space. After several attempts Bargellini gave word from the bottom of the sea that the safe was held. The diver was raised and the grab was hauled in carefully, inch by inch, for fear it should drop its precious load. At last it came to the surface. It was holding the safe, which weighed about half a ton and had smooth steel sides, delicately between the points of its jaws. The jaws were not closed round the bulk of the safe at all. They bit into its surface not very far from its edge.

The Artiglio's motor-boat was promptly pushed under the safe to catch it if it fell. The safe would probably have fallen through the bottom of the boat, but it might not have done, so the precaution was worth taking. But the grab did not relax its grip, and the safe was deposited on the Artiglio's deck with seawater pouring from inside it. It will be opened in port later on. It is a little rusty, and has on it patches of small animal growth like sea anemones. The back, which is thinner than the door and sides, has been forced inwards by water pressure, and presents a concave surface.

This morning five charges of explosives, lashed to a spar, were lowered to the wreck for the purpose of cutting through the boat deck. They were fired simultaneously, and a few minutes later two boats from the Artiglio raced to pick up fish killed by the explosion—among them a 20lb. eel. This afternoon the divers went down again, and began clearing away plating which had been loosened by the explosion.

Rear-Admiral G. O. Stephenson arrived at Brest to-day to represent Messrs. C. P. Sandberg, consulting engineers, of London, in the salvage operations. The search for the Egypt and the salvage of her bullion were begun by Mr. Peter Sandberg, who was the first to see its possibilities and engaged the divers of the Sorima for the task.

THE TRIESTE TRIAL

FOUR DEATH SENTENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 5

The trial of the 18 alleged Slav terrorists before the special Tribunal for the Defence of the State at Trieste ended late this evening, after sittings lasting five days. The Public Prosecutor had called for the death sentence on five of the accused, and for terms of imprisonment ranging from four to 25 years for the others. The tribunal found all the prisoners *Guilty*, and sentenced four to death and the remainder to long terms of imprisonment.

THE FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES

"INVADERS'" PASSAGE OF A RIVER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 5

The opening phases of the French Army manoeuvres in Lorraine followed their appointed course yesterday. The advanced troops of the opposing armies came into touch in the Valley of the Sanon in the early hours of the morning.

The Sanon is an affluent of the Meurthe, partly canalized, and forming part of the canal stretching across the field of operations from the Marne to the Rhine. The German Army in August, 1914, forced the passage of these waters in their advance on Verdun, and it is essential to the success of the "enemy" forces, under General Dufieux, that they should cross the river and the canal and seize a position from which they can attack the defending army concentrating under General Mittelhausser on the heights of the Morhange.

The defending force, composed of infantry supported by machine-guns, occupied the bridgeheads at dawn. Two hours later they were attacked by the advance troops of the invading force, composed of mounted cavalry, dismounted cavalry, cavalry in caterpillar cars, and patrols in motor-cycles with side-car equipment, supported by artillery and machine-guns. Advancing through the forest of Parroy, the "enemy" delivered their main attack on the bridges at Maixe and Crévic. Their passage of the river and canal was opposed by rifle fire and a fusillade from well-concealed machine-gun positions, and it was not until a strong force of armoured cars was brought into action that the arbitrators decided in favour of the attack and declared the passage of the river to be forced. The "enemy" thus achieved their first objective, but they have not yet succeeded in establishing a position on the heights north of the Sanon Valley.

General Mittelhausser's force retired to its second position north of the river, and reinforced by infantry and heavy artillery, prepared to meet the full force of the "enemy's" attack. It was expected that the opposing forces would again be in contact by midnight, and that the opening stages of the main action would continue until daylight. Strong detachments of aircraft were employed by both sides in yesterday's operations.

THE FRENCH ESTIMATES

M. TARDIEU'S RETURN TO PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 5

M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, taking advantage of the cold douche which, paradoxically, the heat wave has poured on the ardour of his political opponents, is taking a cure at Vittel. He returned, however, to Paris yesterday to preside over the Cabinet Council at the Elysée to-morrow morning.

In the meantime he has consulted M. Germain-Martin, the Budget Minister, and the experts appointed to examine, and to curtail as far as possible, the Budgetary Estimates prepared by the various Departments of State. It is understood that the Estimates to be submitted by the Department of Aeronautics and of Public Works are still incomplete, and the final figures of the Budget for 1931 cannot be definitely fixed until September 18, when the next Cabinet Council will be held. Until then M. Tardieu will return to Vittel to continue his cure.

Telegrams in Brief

Two deaths are reported from BILBAO as due to the excessive heat.

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, was entertained at luncheon yesterday by Admiral Sirianni, the ITALIAN Minister of Marine, at Tivoli.

M. Jean Laulhé, a pilot on the Paris-London air route, has beaten the world's distance record in a closed-circuit for light aeroplanes weighing less than 350 kilogrammes.

Anxiety is felt about the health of Father Hagan, S.J., director of the Vatican observatory. Father Hagan was taken ill last March and was removed to the German College. He is 83 years of age.

Sir John Simon, Viscount Dunedin, and Sir William Jowitt were among a party of 10 European jurists who were given honorary degrees at Columbia University, NEW YORK, on Thursday.—*Reuter.*

One hundred MALTESE pilgrims were received yesterday by the Pope. After recalling the traditional loyalty of Malta to the Holy See, the Pope exhorted the pilgrims to remain always with the Bishops and with himself.

Mr. Robert Baxter, a Londoner, was found yesterday morning in a hut near the bridge which crosses the Canche at ETAPLES. He had a revolver wound in his right temple. Mr. Baxter told the police that his revolver had accidentally gone off. He has been removed to hospital at Boulogne.

A Shillong (ASSAM) telegram says:—It is reported that Mr. W. G. Forbes, the European manager of the Hati Khuli tea estate, was accidently drowned on Thursday in the Nowgong district, where serious floods have been caused by a sudden rise in the River Brahmaputra.—*Reuter.*

THE SPANISH CABINET

POSSIBLE REORGANIZATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, SEPT. 5

In political circles it is considered possible that a reorganization of the Cabinet may take place about the end of the month. It is suggested that a national Government, somewhat on the lines of that formed by Señor Maura in February, 1918, may take the place of the present one. Such a Government would contain representatives of all the monarchist parties, and would thus ensure a united front for the monarchists in the forthcoming elections. It is presumed that General Berenguer would continue as Prime Minister.

It is too early to make conjectures as to the names which might figure in the Cabinet, but it is regarded as being practically certain that after the arrival of King Alfonso in San Sebastian conversations between his Majesty and several important political leaders will be held. Señor Sanchez Guerra has stated to the correspondent of a Barcelona newspaper that if he receives an invitation to the Royal Palace for a private conversation on the political situation he will accept it. Count Romanones and possibly Señor Cambo, who at present is recuperating abroad from the effects of the operations which he underwent in London early this summer, are expected to have conversations with the King in the near future.

There is good reason to believe that the Press censorship will end on Friday next, September 12, after having been in force for exactly seven years. The establishment of a Press censorship was one of the first measures adopted by General Primo de Rivera after his *coup d'Etat* on September 13, in 1923.

JACK DIAMOND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 5

As no passenger vessel could be found to give a berth to Jack Diamond, the New York gang leader, who was detained at Bremen by the German police pending his deportation, it is now reported that a cargo steamer leaving Hamburg to-morrow has agreed to give him a passage as supercargo.

Other Foreign News on following page

PETROL FOR EASY STARTING
PETROL FOR ACCELERATION
PETROL FOR POWER AT SPEED
GET ALL THREE IN THE NEW—
BP
'The New B P is rich in what are known as 'lighter fractions.' These are easily sucked in by the engine at the first turn and provide a mixture that fires instantly. You save petrol—for you save the waste of fruitless attempts to start.
The New B P is rich in the 'heavier hydrocarbons' which provide a healthy stream of power when your car is climbing or going fast. You save petrol—by having power to spare.
The New B P has 'high overall volatility.' All of it evaporates quickly. And on ready evaporation depends the lively pick up of your engine. Again you save petrol—for you get a better top gear performance.
Easy starting, power at speed, sweeping acceleration, B P gives you all three—all three give you economy. Stop at the first pump with the shield-shaped globe. Fill up with the New B P!

INDIAN PEACE PARLEY

A COMPLETE FAILURE

GANDHI'S TERMS

"NO MEETING GROUND"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 5

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar remained at Yeravda Gaol about an hour to-day and, on coming out, stated, "We regret to announce that the present negotiations have failed."

POONA, Sept. 5.—A statement was issued to-day by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, the intermediaries in the abortive peace negotiations between the Viceroy and the Nationalist leaders now in gaol, tracing the course of the discussions which have taken place during the last two months.

They state that Pandit Motilal Nehru gave an interview to Mr. George Slocombe, the correspondent of the *Daily Herald* in Bombay, on June 20, and some days later they met again, as a result of which Mr. Slocombe drafted certain terms which Pandit Motilal Nehru approved at a subsequent meeting with Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Slocombe.

Mr. Slocombe sent one copy of these terms to Mr. Jayakar, to be used by him or any third party who might approach the Viceroy. Another copy was sent to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru with a letter in which Mr. Slocombe told him that Pandit Motilal Nehru had agreed that he and Mr. Jayakar should act as intermediaries for the purpose of an approach to the Viceroy on the basis of these terms.

The terms agreed upon by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Slocombe were that if the Imperial Government, although unable to anticipate the recommendations of the Round-Table Conference or the attitude of Parliament towards it, were to give a private assurance that they would support the demand for full responsible government for India, subject to mutual adjustments and terms of transfer, Pandit Motilal Nehru would undertake to convey personally such an assurance—or an indication received from a responsible third party that such an assurance should be forthcoming—to Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If such an assurance were offered and accepted it would render possible a general measure of conciliation, entailing the calling off of civil disobedience, the cessation of a repressive policy, and a generous measure of amnesty to political prisoners, to be followed by participation by the Indian National Congress in the Round-Table Conference on terms to be mutually agreed.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar conferred with the Viceroy on several occasions in July on the subject of these terms. They wrote to the Viceroy, who replied promising them facilities to see Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus in gaol.

The intermediaries interviewed Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Gaol on July 23 and 24, showing him the relative documents. Mr. Gandhi gave them a note to the two Nehrus in the course of which, referring to the constitutional issue, he said that the Round-Table Conference should be restricted to the discussion of the safeguards necessary in connexion with full self-government during the transition period, but the question of independence should not be ruled out. If anybody raised it Mr. Gandhi should be satisfied regarding the Round-Table Conference before endorsing the attendance of Congress. Mr. Gandhi added the other terms which were subsequently incorporated in the Nationalist leaders' letter to the Viceroy.

MR. GANDHI'S POSITION

Mr. Gandhi added that his opinion was not entitled to weight. Even if the terms were accepted, he would not care to attend the Round-Table Conference unless on release he gained the self-confidence which he at present lacked, and unless among those Indians invited to the conference there was a preliminary agreement as regards the minimum to which they would stand under all circumstances.

In a covering letter to the Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Gandhi said that his position was essentially an awkward one. He could not give a decisive opinion on matters happening outside the prison walls. He added:—"You may consider my position inconsistent with the intrinsic Congress policy or the present temper of the people. I should have no hesitation in supporting any stronger position up to the letter of the Lahore resolutions. You need, therefore, attach no weight to my memorandum unless it finds an echo in the hearts of you both. I know you are not enamoured of my 11 points . . . They are to me the substance of independence."

Accordingly the intermediaries saw the Nehrus at Naini Gaol on July 27 and 28. The Pandits jointly reiterated their insistence on the demands contained in the resolutions adopted by the Indian Congress at Lahore. But they added:—"We might be prepared in certain circumstances to recommend a variation of the details provided the fundamental position taken up by Congress were accepted." The Pandits intimated that they desired to discuss the matter with Mr. Gandhi.

In a letter to Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—"I am putting my views moderately. I delight in warfare. It makes me feel I am alive. . . I realize that most people are not warlike and like peace, so I try hard to suppress myself and take a peaceful view."

Subsequently, Mr. Jayakar saw Mr. Gandhi alone on August 1 and 2, when Mr. Gandhi dictated to Mr. Jayakar a note reiterating the position of Congress for the information of the Viceroy.

Thereafter a joint conference was held at Yeravda Gaol on August 12, 14, and 15, at which the Nehrus and others were present. Eventually Mr. Gandhi gave Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar a letter with permission to show it to the Viceroy.

In this letter the Nationalist leaders laid down their peace terms, declaring first of all that no solution would be satisfactory unless it were recognized that India had the right to secede from the British Empire. They demanded as indispensable for India a complete National Government responsible to the people, the Government to have control of the defence forces as well as full economic control. The Nationalist leaders claimed the right to refer to an independent tribunal such British claims and concessions, including the Indian public debt, as seemed to them unjust. If their terms were acceptable to the British Government the Nationalist leaders were prepared to call off civil disobedience, but the picketing of the foreign cloth and liquor shops would continue, as well as the illicit manufacture of salt, although they would not organize any more raids on salt depôts.

The leaders demanded that political prisoners not found guilty of violence should be released, and their confiscated property should be restored, and many fines paid refunded. Village officers who had resigned and were dismissed should be reinstated if they so desired. These demands were made applicable to prisoners taken in the non-cooperation period of 1920-21. The Nationalists demanded that all special ordinances should be repealed and that the composition of the Round Table Conference on Indian reforms as well as the representation of India on it should only be decided after a satisfactory settlement of the above-mentioned demands, which are described as "preliminaries."

Mr. Jayakar took this letter to the Viceroy, and afterwards he and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru conferred with Lord Irwin and the members of the Executive Council. Subsequently the Viceroy gave the two intermediaries a letter to be shown to the Nationalist leaders.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY

The Viceroy, in his reply, said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had not been assisted by the letter of the Nationalist leaders in view of its tone and its blank refusal to recognize the grave injury being done to the country by the civil disobedience movement. The Viceroy declared that no useful purpose would be served by any attempt to deal with the suggestions in detail. The discussion of the leaders' proposals was impossible. The Viceroy added, however, that if the civil disobedience movement were called off the ordinances would be withdrawn.

Lord Irwin was unable to give an assurance that all political prisoners not guilty of violence should be released, although he would recommend the local governments sympathetically to consider all cases upon their merits. The Viceroy also stated that he was prepared to give the All-Indian Congress an adequate, as distinct from a majority, representation on the Round-Table Conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar took the Viceroy's reply first to Pandit Motilal Nehru, who gave the peacemakers a note for Mr. Gandhi, expressing general disappointment with the whole tone of the Viceroy's letter. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar then left for Poona to see Mr. Gandhi, which conversation ended in the failure of the negotiations.

After a two days' conference, Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues in gaol, including Mrs. Naidu, gave the final reply to-day, which says "that they see no meeting ground between the Government and Congress." It emphasizes the fundamental difference between the position taken up by the Pandit Motilal Nehru in the terms originally communicated to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and the Viceroy in his letter of July 16. It complains that the Viceroy's letter which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar brought "contemptuously dismisses our letter as unworthy of consideration and regards discussion on the basis of the proposals contained in our letter as impossible."

The reply declares that as long as the British Government and the British people regard India's right of secession as impossible and untenable, Congress must continue to fight for freedom. "The Viceroy's attitude over our mildest proposal regarding the salt tax affords a further painful insight into the Government mentality. It is as plain as daylight that from the dizzy heights of Simla, India's rulers are unable to understand and appreciate the difficulties of the starving millions living in the plains, whose incessant toil makes government from such a dizzy height at all possible."

The reply concludes:—

There need, however, be no disappointment for the apparent failure of the peace negotiations. Congress is engaged in a grim struggle for freedom. The nation has resorted to a weapon to which its rulers are not accustomed. It will take them some time to understand and appreciate it. We are not surprised that a few months of suffering has not converted them.

Congress does not desire to harm a single legitimate interest by whosoever it may have been acquired. It has no quarrel with Englishmen as such, but it resents, and will resent with all the moral strength at its command, the intolerable British domination. We labour under the obvious handicap that our opinion, based as it must be on second-hand evidence, runs the risk of being faulty. It would naturally be open to those in charge of Congress organizations to see any of us. In that case, and when the Government itself is equally desirous for peace, they should have no difficulty in obtaining access to us.—*Reuter.*

Other Indian news on page 9.

MR. MONTAGU'S DIARY

ARTICLES IN "THE TIMES"

The first of a series of four articles containing extracts from the diary kept by the late Mr. Edwin Montagu during his visit to India as Secretary of State in 1917-18 will appear in *The Times* on Monday.

The Montagu Mission went to India to discuss the best means of putting into practice the policy of his Majesty's Government as it had been announced in the House of Commons on August 20, 1917—namely, the "gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." It took 5½ months to work out the Montagu-Chelmsford Report—upon which the Government of India Act of 1919 was based—and during the whole of this period Mr. Montagu recorded his daily impressions of men and events. When it was written the diary was not intended for publication, but only to keep Mr. Lloyd George informed of the progress of the work of the Mission; but now that India is "looming so largely in the public eye" the writer's widow, Mrs. Venetia Montagu, has decided that it is a "fitting time" to publish it. As he was not writing for publication, Mr. Montagu wrote extremely frankly. The diary gives a vivid account of the long and arduous consultations, and the conflicts and the misunderstandings that arose are described without reservation.

The extracts from the diary which make up the first of the articles to be published in *The Times* describe, with half-humorous impatience, the formality of the procedure the Mission had to adopt. They also include the writer's estimates of Lord Chelmsford (then Viceroy) and Lord Willingdon (then Governor of Bombay). The second article will contain extracts showing the immense difficulty, where there were so many divergent views, of the task of working out an acceptable scheme of reform and the nervous strain it put upon all engaged in it. The third article will consist of some candid pen portraits, and the fourth will be devoted to extracts from some of the exuberant accounts of shooting trips which are scattered through the diary.

The whole document will be published shortly by William Heinemann, Limited, under the title of "An Indian Diary."

POPULARIZING THE RED FLEET

ORATORS, AUTHORS, AND PAINTERS ENGAGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 5

The Profintern (Red Trade Union International) has sent a special delegation composed of 40 Germans and Poles to Kronstadt to inspect the Baltic Red Fleet. The delegates, who had attended the Congress of the Profintern, called together the officers and men of the Fleet on board the battleship October Revolution and harangued them on military and political affairs, particularly on the necessity for high efficiency in the Red Fleet of the U.S.S.R., the "Fatherland of the world's masses."

The Soviet authorities also sent a number of authors and painters to attend the manœuvres, with instructions to collect materials and impressions for the production of books and pictures with the view to making the Red Army and Fleet better known among the masses at home and abroad. The Sovkino (Soviet Cinema Organization) has also been commissioned to make film scenes for exhibition at home and abroad.

THE FLOATING DOCK FOR NEW ZEALAND

Tentative inquiries are understood to have been made respecting the arrangements for the transport of the large floating dock which is to be built by Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, for the Wellington (New Zealand) Harbour Board.

Since the dock is, it is stated, too broad to be taken through the Panama Canal, it is to be towed through the Suez Canal. The time mentioned for the transit of the canal is next August. It will be remembered that the Singapore Dock, built by the same firm, was taken through the Suez Canal very successfully two years ago in two parts. The dock for New Zealand is to be 100ft. longer than the larger of the two sections of the Singapore Dock.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCES

OBLIGATIONS TO BE MET

CABINET'S ASSURANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, SEPT. 5

The Commonwealth Cabinet sat throughout this afternoon and until late to-night to decide on immediate measures for balancing the Budget. Significance is attached to the presence of Sir Robert Gibson, chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, who was with the Ministers for three hours. Earlier in the day the board of the Commonwealth Bank had met. Its meetings have already far exceeded the usual number for this time of year. Sir Robert Gibson's presence at the meetings of the Cabinet and the prolonged meetings of the bank's board are believed to have been due to the desire of Mr. Fenton, Acting Prime Minister, and Mr. Lyons, Acting Treasurer, to have the assistance of the bank's board in convincing certain Ministers that the first logical step towards economy is drastic Government retrenchment and an early summoning of Parliament.

The present difficulty is to reconcile this opinion with the opinion of that section of the Cabinet which insists on the taxation of interest on earnings "in order to secure greater equality of sacrifices by the community if salaries and wages are reduced." It is disclosed that Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, mentioned this plan at the State Premiers' Conference, chiefly as a method of coping with the alleged extensive evasion of taxation by bondholders. It is recalled that Commonwealth loans are issued subject to liability to Federal income-tax. Confronted with the argument that a tax on interest would unfavourably influence this year's conversion operations, its supporters contend that the efficacy of the plan would have revived confidence by the time the conversion operations are due to begin.

Before the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting shortly before midnight Mr. Fenton made the following announcement:—

The Cabinet has unanimously decided to carry out the pledge given by Mr. Scullin to balance the Budget. The Cabinet discussed at length several financial proposals with this end in view. Recognizing its obligation to find increased employment for the people, the Cabinet also discussed matters of finance and development with Sir Robert Gibson, the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, and with Mr. Gepp, consultant to the Ministry. This Ministry will uphold every obligation to the people of this country and to its creditors. When measures have been prepared Parliament will be called together.

NEW TURKISH PARTY

FETHY BEY WELCOMED IN SMYRNA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 5

Fethy Bey, the leader of the new Liberal Republican Party, had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Smyrna, thousands of excited people lining the quays and parading the streets. Many houses and shops displayed flags, contrary to police orders, and some arrests were made. Addressing the crowd from the balcony of his hotel, Fethy Bey thanked Smyrna for the welcome, and exhorted every one to maintain law and order. The Smyrna branch of the Turk Ojaghy (Turkish Hearth) has offered Fethy Bey the use of its building for the speech he is to make to-morrow.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the population of Constantinople and Smyrna, two of the largest towns, is in favour of Fethy Bey's new party, but the supporters of Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, declare that Anatolia is behind the Government. Officials of the Liberal Republican Party state that the Civil servants who have joined their party run the risk of being dismissed from their posts, and that it is difficult for anyone to obtain employment in the Government service unless he promises allegiance to the Popular Party beforehand. Although this statement is not confirmed, it is indubitable that the Popular Party is making every effort to strengthen its position. Newspapers supporting the Popular Party are making much play with the intention, credited to Fethy Bey, of favouring the entry of foreign capital into Turkey and permitting foreign financial control. This has aroused Fethy Bey to declare that if he came into power he would not contemplate raising a foreign loan, but would try to obtain foreign participation in the State Bank.

HOT DAY AFTER A STORMY NIGHT

FAIR WEEK-END OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Widespread thunderstorms occurred during Thursday night in South-East England and the Eastern Midlands. A complex system of low pressure was at that time spreading over the British Isles in place of the recent anticyclone. Among the places reporting thunder were London, Birmingham, Portland Bill, Gorleston, and Lympne; thunder also occurred in the Channel Islands.

Yesterday temperature rose quickly in South-East England, and reached the highest figures registered since the heat wave of last week. At Maldon, Essex, 81deg. was attained, and at Kensington 80deg. Owing to the recent storms, the air was generally damp, and this made the heat unpleasantly oppressive.

The most important centre of low pressure is nearly stationary to the west of Scotland, and the wind, though rather indefinite, will probably be mainly from between south and south-west during the week-end. Temperature will consequently continue high.

The official forecasts hold out the prospect of mainly fair weather in all districts, but with occasional rain and perhaps further local thunderstorms.

INVALIDS

Lord Beaverbrook is unable to fulfil his engagements at present, as he still has a temperature as a result of food poisoning.

Major Sir Richard Barnett, the well-known rifle shot, is lying seriously ill at his London residence, from a relapse after an attack of pneumonia at this year's Bisley meeting. Yesterday it was stated that he had had a bad night.

Canon Newbolt, who is very seriously ill at his home in Amen-court, E.C., was stated yesterday to be a little weaker. Last night there was reported to be no change in his condition.

It was stated last night that Mr. William Mackinder, M.P., who is lying seriously ill in St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, was very much worse.

Mr. Harry Gosling, M.P., was stated yesterday to have had a fairly good night, but his condition remained unchanged.

ANDREE'S LOG

A TWO-MONTHS RECORD

THE BALLOON'S JOURNEY

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

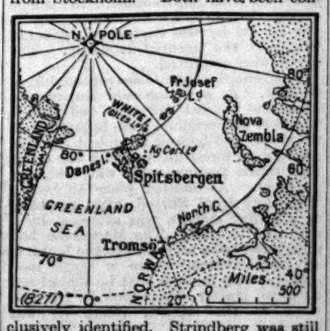
TROMSO, SEPT. 5

The story of the Andrée Expedition from the date of its leaving Spitsbergen to the end on Kvito (White Island) is becoming clearer. Andrée's log-book is made up quite plainly up to September 5, 1897, but after that day the writing is very indistinct and cannot be read. This is due, doubtless, to the fact of Andrée's exhaustion, and that his efforts were concentrated on the endeavour to keep himself alive.

The log-book indicates that the expedition, which left Spitsbergen in a balloon on July 11, descended on the ice on July 18 at 83deg. 32min. North. [This is farther north than previously reported.]

The *communiqué* issued by the Commission of Scientists to-day states that no traces whatever of Fränkel have been found, neither bones nor belongings.

The bodies of Andrée and Strindberg were yesterday placed in oak coffins sent from Stockholm. Both have been conclusively identified. Strindberg was still wearing his engagement ring. No fewer than 200 separate objects have been arranged under 115 numbers. Of these there may be mentioned scientific instruments, various kinds of cooking vessels, other outfits, a parcel of books, two gold chronometers made in London (these are mentioned in Andrée's diary), and clothing.



The preliminary steps for the preservation of the clothing of Andrée and Strindberg were concluded yesterday. To-day begin the preliminary steps for the preservation of the things found in the boat.

Dr. Gunnar Horn proposes that the Swedes should send an expedition to White Island next year for the purpose of searching for other remains of Andrée's expedition. He is much occupied over the fate of Fränkel, and is of opinion that his body may be found by digging deeper down in the ice. The relics recovered by the Bratvaag's crew were dug up out of the ice at a depth of about a foot and a half. The way in which the relics were scattered about seems to indicate that the explorers had had no time to arrange their camp properly before the September cold set in, exhausted as they were by their march across the ice.

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ANDREE'S SKULL

WHAT A PHOTOGRAPH REVEALED

Andrée's skull has been discovered, but it still remains on White Island. The discovery was made through a photograph taken by the Bratvaag party of their landing-place on the island. In this photograph [reproduced on page 14] the skull is plainly seen on the right-hand side among the boulders. When the photograph was taken the skull was not noticed, possibly because the Bratvaag party were not expecting to find any relics close by the sea. Dr. Horn, questioned on the subject at Tromsö yesterday, had no hesitation in identifying it as the skull of Andrée.

It will be remembered that the head was missing from Andrée's body, while that of Strindberg was found. The Bratvaag party had not, as Dr. Horn has explained, time to make a thorough examination for relics and they concentrated their efforts on the area where the canvas boat was found, whereas the landing place is some little distance—about 150 or 160 yards—from the remains of Andrée's camp. The Bratvaag party left White Island the day after the discovery of the relics, obviously unaware that one of the photographs they had taken showed where Andrée's skull was resting.

A number of correspondents who looked at the illustration of the landing place in *The Times* yesterday have written to us pointing out that the photograph shows the skull clearly.

THE LORD MAYOR IN STOCKHOLM

DANISH TIES WITH ENGLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 5

This morning the Lord Mayor of London, with Lady Waterlow, Major and Sheriff Bowater and Mrs. Bowater, and other members of the Lord Mayor's party, arrived here from Stockholm. Their visit is creating lively interest, and the two leading newspapers publish articles of cordial welcome, pointing out the many interests the British and Danish nations have in common.

The party was received at the railway station by the British Minister and Lady Hohler, M. Bülow, Chief Burgomaster of Copenhagen, and M. Kaper and M. Hedebol, Burgomasters, as well as representatives of the Municipal Council.

From the railway station the party proceeded to the Hôtel d'Angleterre, and thence to the British Legation, where they had luncheon. In the afternoon the party drove through the town. The Lord Mayor laid flowers on the graves of the British soldiers who died in Copenhagen during the repatriation of prisoners after the Armistice, and paid visits to the Royal Porcelain Factory and other industrial and municipal institutions. At 5 o'clock tea was taken in the Exchange building, where M. Emil Meyer, President of the Merchants' Guild, on behalf of the principal shipping, commercial, and agricultural organizations, welcomed the guests.

This evening there was a dinner in the town hall, given by the Municipality of Copenhagen, to which some 70 guests were invited. Ancient Danish music was performed on ancient bassoons in the possession of the municipality. Burgomaster Hedebol, who was the chief speaker, referred to the close relations of the guests with the Danes in blood as well as in economic and commercial affairs. Their mutual influence, he said, was not only of a practical, but also of a cultural nature. Denmark especially had been influenced by English literature and science and by the example of English Parliamentary life.

STATE AID IN THE HOME

T.U.C. AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES

PLAN REJECTED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 5

The Trades Union Congress has come under leadership again to-day, and its debates and decisions have regained value and authority. Without demur it has listened in a sober mood to the exhortations of Mr. Cramp, who, at the outset of the debate on family allowances, discounted and rebuked the exuberances of yesterday. He caused the Congress to reflect by his warning that impracticable decisions lowered its influence and repute. At the close of the debate he insisted once more that it was far more necessary to be right than to be popular. There was but one rollicking attempt to return to the airy irresponsibility of yesterday. It was the effort of a delegate, who suggested that, inasmuch as the Congress, by calling for adequate pensions for all at 60, had already gone far beyond the bounds of financial prudence, the addition of another £70,000,000 was of comparatively small account. The answer that one impracticable decision did not justify another lost nothing of force by its restraint, for none could fail to understand that the euphemism implied folly.

Two important decisions have been taken. On the recommendation of the General Council the proposal for a State scheme of family allowances, payable to the mother, has been rejected, although its origin was with the Labour Party, and instead, as a means of securing a living wage, the Congress has approved of an extension of the social services particularly concerned with mothers and children and including housing.

POWERS OF THE UNIONS

The second decision was an emphatic demand that a Bill to reverse the Trade Disputes Act of 1927 should be the first legislative business of the next Session. Mr. Bevin, choosing his words with care as the spokesman of the General Council, said that they had insisted upon the Bill having its proper place of precedence next Session and had received a satisfactory assurance. Any failure to honour the pledge would be deeply resented. Nevertheless, the Congress proceeded to shape its demand in unmistakable language, so that, as Mr. Jagger, the mover of the resolution, said, the Government might know that the Congress was determined. Mr. Jagger made it plain that the demand was for a Bill that would again make possible a general strike.

Arguing the case against family allowances Mr. Cramp pointed to the cost. The pensions at 60 which were now in the Congress programme would require £285,000,000 a year if they were to give a man and his wife 50s. a week; and family allowances, as proposed in the Majority Report, would require £70,000,000. He also reminded the delegates that the social service of unemployment insurance was rapidly adding to its liabilities, and presently its debt would be £60,000,000. These figures no doubt had their weight with the Congress, but more powerful still was the contention that the trade unions would lose in membership and strength if those who were or should be in the ranks were taught to look to the State for the satisfaction of their needs. This it must be noted was the argument of one who has been chairman of the Labour Party. In Mr. Cramp's opinion the trade union movement stood, when facing this issue, at the parting of the ways. Were the workers to rely on their own efforts through their unions, or to trust to what others outside the unions would do for them? To the suggestion that political organization was easier than trade union organization Mr. Cramp had two answers. First, electorates were fickle, and furthermore reliance on the State would weaken the reliance on the unions, whose power to defend the wage earners would consequently dwindle.

The logical conclusion of this argument was indicated by Mr. Wolstencroft, of the Woodworkers' Society, in his musing as to whether we were coming to a time when we should offer men everything but work. "If you promise the workers sufficient for their needs from the day of their birth to the day of their death, then you will find them little concerned with Socialism or anything else." The out-and-out Socialist, however, regards the trade unions as doomed to destruction. Mr. Williams, of the South Wales Miners' Federation, is of the number who would welcome family allowances, although they sound the death knell of trade unionism, because they would herald at the same time the establishment of the Socialism that is nearer his heart.

A DECISIVE VOTE

Mr. H. H. Elvin, one of the signatories of the Minority Report, showed even more fear than Mr. Cramp of the effect of family allowances on trade union organization. On the merits of the case he also contended that the better course was for the State to provide collective benefits rather than to supplement the incomes of individual families. Mr. A. Hayday, M.P., maintained that it would be well to perfect the existing schemes of social service before adding imperfectly to them. He calculated that £250,000,000 a year would be required to make the present services adequate.

The vote was decisive. It had been proposed that the report be referred back in order that the General Council might make another recommendation. The figures were:—

For reference back ..	1,347,000
Against	2,154,000
Majority against ..	807,000

The Minority Report was then adopted without challenge.

So great has been the contrast between the proceedings of yesterday and those of to-day and Tuesday that it excites wonder as to whether the extravagances of yesterday were a calculated indiscretion. At all events, the difference between leadership and the want of it has been brought out conspicuously.

In order to finish its business to-night the Congress raced through the remaining resolutions, paying them little or no attention.

The proceedings are reported on page 12.

DEATH OF M. DE PORTO-RICHE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 5

M. Georges de Porto-Riche, the great dramatist, died in Paris to-day after a long illness. He was 81 years of age.

A memoir appears on p. 12.

ARGENTINE CRISIS

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 5

Dr. Irigoyen has delegated the Presidency to the Vice-President, Señor Martinez, who has declared martial law.

Last night, over 3,000 university students marched through the streets, shouting for the President's resignation. In spite of the police a group of them reached the Plaza de Mayo, in front of Government House, where mounted and foot police barred their passage and eventually fired. Several students were wounded, one fatally, and a policeman was gravely injured. This has greatly inflamed public opinion, and further demonstrations are promised. The students abandoned their classes to-day.

President Irigoyen still remains in his house, although his health is reported to be better. The Government has not yet explained its military measures, and, as one newspaper puts it, the whole country is paralysed. It is credibly reported that it was several of the President's Ministers and other party leaders who advised him to resign in favour of the Vice-President, thus keeping developments within the Constitution.

The Press is of the opinion that Army and Navy conscripts will not fight the people, but the attitude of the police is more uncertain.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE

1,000 DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5

Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, was almost obliterated by the hurricane which swept down upon it on Wednesday. The extent of the disaster was far greater than the first fragmentary reports indicated.

Eight hundred bodies have already been counted in the ruins of the city, and probably 200 more are still to be found. There is not time to bury the dead if a plague is to be avoided, and rescuers are burning the bodies on pyres.

Of the 5,000 persons more or less seriously injured, only a few score have yet had any medical attention whatever. No fewer than 4,700 houses were destroyed by the storm; only 400 are left standing, and 29,000 persons are homeless. Many of them are half-clothed and ill from exposure, and nearly all on the verge of starvation, for although doctors, nurses, medical supplies, food, and tents have been rushed to the island by aeroplane and steamship from Porto Rico, Haiti, and Havana, the work of rescue has been painfully slow because of the destruction of bridges and the blocking of the city streets with the débris of houses, and the country roads with fallen trees.

Nothing is known of the destruction done to the country outside the City, where the hurricane ravaged a wide path on its north-westward course to the sea, but, while the loss of life in thinly populated rural districts was probably small, the damage to crops and estates was unquestionably great. The island was already suffering from economic depression before the hurricane ravaged it, and the new disaster has left thousands of inhabitants completely destitute.

Major Cary Crockett, representative of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Governor of Porto Rico, who flew to Santo Domingo from San Juan, sent a message by wireless to-day that there was urgent need of supplies of all sorts, including from 50,000 to 100,000 rations. He said that although hundreds of persons were injured, and three-quarters of the houses destroyed, the American Minister with his staff and all Europeans were saved. The buildings of the French Legation and all records were destroyed. The office of the American Legation was wrecked and the residence of the Minister unroofed.

The storm is still moving to the north-west, but it is reported to have lost some of its intensity in the mountains of Haiti. It is believed to be central over the southern islands of the Bahama group to-day, and unless it gathers new force it will not be a serious menace when it reaches Florida late to-day or to-morrow.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Further news received in London about the hurricane in Dominica indicates much damage to houses of peasants and labourers, for whom assistance is needed. Crops have been extensively damaged, and a small sailing vessel is reported lost. There is no scarcity of foodstuffs or other supplies. Some Government offices have suffered. Generally, however, the damage on this occasion is not by any means so extensive as in the case of the hurricane of 1928.

Another telegram from the officer administering the Government of Leeward Islands said:—"Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat unaffected by hurricane. No report from Virgin Islands. Probably unaffected."

THE GOLD IN THE EGYPT

REINSURANCES EFFECTED

During the last few days a number of reinsurances have been placed in the London market in connexion with the attempts to salve the gold in the sunken liner Egypt, which continue to be much discussed by underwriters.

It is understood that underwriters originally on the gold have effected reinsurances at 85 per cent. This means that those who accept the risk at 85 per cent. immediately pay a total loss—*i.e.*, £100 per cent., represented by a difference of 15 per cent. They would then, in due course, take any excess of that amount which the original underwriters received as the result of a successful salvage.

That there are considered to be real possibilities of salving the gold is indicated by an insurance reported to have been placed covering gold from the time that it was raised until delivery in a port of the United Kingdom. This insurance, which would cover the short distance from the scene of the stranding to such a port as Plymouth, is believed to have been placed at 2s. 6d. per cent.

WESTCHESTER POLO CUP

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The teams for to-morrow's match in the Westchester Polo Cup series between England and the United States have been officially announced as follows:—

ENGLAND.—Mr. G. Balding, Mr. L. Lacey, Captain C. T. I. Roark, and Mr. H. P. Guinness.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. E. Pedley, Mr. Hopping, Mr. T. Hitchcock, and Mr. Winston Guest.—*Reuter.*

An article by our Special Correspondent dealing with the prospects of the teams will be found on page 4.

SCIENTISTS AT BRISTOL

ANOTHER FULL DAY

PLANS FOR LONDON MEETING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 5

At the meeting of the General Committee of the British Association held this afternoon the arrangements for the centenary meeting next year were discussed, and it was announced that the King had approved of the meeting being held in London and of the nomination by the Council of General J. C. Smuts as president. As the nomination had already been made public, and as the General's acceptance had been received, the usual election by the General Committee which followed was a formality. On the assumption, agreed to, it is believed, by a large majority of the Council, that a publicist of distinction should be preferred for the centenary to a professional man of science, there is no doubt but that a wise choice has been made. General Smuts is a celebrity of world-wide renown; he has played a great part in the British Empire; he has a charming personality and is a felicitous speaker; his appearances at the South African meeting last year and his published work show that he has a real interest in applied and theoretical science. His election by the General Committee was, of course, unanimous.

A long list of Vice-Presidents and the names of a special committee for the London meeting were approved. It was announced that the Wesleyan Central Hall and its annexes had been booked for the meeting, which is to occupy the week beginning on September 23. The President's address is to be divided into two portions, a formal one at the usual inaugural meeting on the first Wednesday, when it is to be expected that addresses of congratulation will be received from many quarters, and the usual substantial address on Tuesday evening, September 29. Accommodation for the Sections is to be found in various scientific institutions at South Kensington.

The British Association has already accepted invitations to meet at York in 1932, where the first meeting was held, and in Leicester in 1933. The Lord Provost of Aberdeen and the Principal of the University, Sir George Adam Smith, attended to give an invitation, which was cordially accepted, to hold the meeting of 1934 in Aberdeen, where ample accommodation and a warm welcome are certain. It fell to the General Committee to appoint two members of Council, and Dr. Tizard, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell were elected.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

The sections had again a very full day's work. Three presidential addresses were delivered, Professor P. M. Roxby dealing with the human aspects of geography; Sir Ernest Moir with the interdependence of science and engineering, when he was able to give many examples from his experience as a contractor in the great firm founded by the late Lord Cowdray; and Professor Valentine with child psychology.

Among the more important discussions were one on the present position of the dyestuff industry, opened by Professor A. G. Green, another on the technical geological question as to how far the Permian age could be regarded as distinct, and yet another on the place of minerals in plant nutrition. In the afternoon Mr. Bernard Shaw made some remarks on the paper read by Sir Frederick Keeble on South African agricultural problems. It will be remembered that Lady Keeble was Miss Lillah McCarthy.

In the evening Professor E. V. Appleton gave the first evening discourse to the whole association in the Victoria Rooms, the lecture being followed by a reception given by the Royal Empire Society. Professor Appleton spoke of the echoes which may accompany short wireless waves and give rise to multiple signals in Morse or to ghost images in telephotography. Usually the echo took place about a thousandth of a second after the main signal, but there were others of very long delay. It had been suggested that these were due to signals which had penetrated the Heaviside layer and were reflected from somewhere in outer space.

Reports of the sectional meetings will be found on page 15.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Embassy	THE HOUSE OF PRETENCE	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	FAR-OFF HILLS	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	RICHARD III.	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Al

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate south-westerly or variable winds; mainly fair; local mist or fog early; warm.

WEEK-END FORECAST.—Bright periods, but occasional rain, with perhaps local thunder. Rather warm. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Trades Union Congress completed its business at Nottingham yesterday. The principal debate was on the relative merits of family allowances paid to individual mothers and an extension of the State social services. The General Council favoured the latter, and secured a large majority for its policy when the vote was taken. A strong demand was made for the restoration of the powers taken from the unions by the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act. (pp. 10 and 12)

The various sections of the British Association had another full day's work at Bristol yesterday. Three Presidential Addresses were delivered. (p. 15)

The exercises of the 14th Infantry Brigade in Yorkshire are based on a campaign of the American Civil War. (p. 7)

The International Congress of Philosophy ended at Oxford yesterday, when papers were read dealing with a great variety of subjects. (p. 8)

A Military Correspondent discusses the lessons to be drawn from the amphibian operations of the 9th Infantry Brigade in the Isle of Wight. (p. 7)

A message from the Duke of York to the Industrial Welfare Conference, which opened at Oxford yesterday, urged that the human side of industry could no longer be ignored. (p. 7)

The annual exhibition of the London Allotments and Gardens Show Society opened yesterday in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, and will be continued to-day. (p. 13)

The annual Bakers', Confectioners', and Allied Traders' Exhibition will be opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-day. (p. 7)

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned at the inquest yesterday on the body of Miss Elizabeth Evans, who was severely burned in the fire at the Turkish baths in Leicester-square on August 10 and afterwards died. The Deputy Coroner spoke in terms of high praise of the conduct of three of the firemen. (p. 7)

Details are given by our Motoring Correspondent of the four models of Singer chassis for 1931, including the new Ten. (p. 8)

The current issue of the *Parliamentary Gazette* shows that Mr. Ede, Labour M.P. for South Shields, was the only member to take part in all the 484 divisions in the House of Commons last Session. (p. 12)

The first steam-driven rigid eight-wheeler road vehicle has just been produced by the Sentinal Waggon Works, Limited. The vehicle is of double bogie type and the four front wheels are steerable. (p. 19)

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has caused a reply to be sent to the protest of the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council against the reduction of the Civil Service bonus. (p.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The conversations between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Gandhi at Yeravda Gaol, Poona, have failed. Last night a statement was issued by Sir Tej Sapru giving an account of the course of the negotiations conducted by himself and Mr. Jayakar. (p. 10)

Further examination of Andrée's log-book shows that it contains entries, clearly written up to September 5 (1897)—after that date there is some illegible writing. It appears that Andrée's balloon was a week in the air. (p. 10)

The photograph of the landing-place of the Bratvaag party on White Island shows a skull among the boulders. Dr. Horn, questioned at Tromsö yesterday, says he has no doubt that it is the skull of Andrée. (p. 10)

The ex-Kaiser has won an action for libel against a German newspaper, which alleged that his holdings in the armament firm of Krupps had influenced orders for equipment for the German Army. (p. 9)

It is reported that 1,000 persons were killed and 5,000 injured in the hurricane which struck Santo Domingo on Wednesday. The city is almost obliterated, and 29,000 people are homeless. (p. 10)

Sir Robert Gibson, chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, conferred yesterday with the Australian Cabinet on means of balancing the Budget. In a statement issued after the Cabinet meeting the Acting Prime Minister said that the Ministry would uphold every obligation to its creditors. (p. 10)

The Public Safety Bill, introduced into the South Australian Parliament in consequence of incidents in the Adelaide waterside workers' strike, was passed early yesterday. (p. 9

In the French Army Manœuvres in Lorraine the "enemy" forced the bridges at Maixe and Crévic and achieved their first objective. (p. 9)

SPORT

The Manchester September Meeting was begun yesterday, when Lady McCalmont's Lindos Ojos won the Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate. (p. 4)

The match between Yorkshire and M.C.C. at Scarborough was drawn yesterday, as was the match at Folkestone between An England XI. and the Australians. (p. 5)

The golf tournament for the Jubilee Vase was continued at St. Andrew's yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Higher Treasury Bill Rate; Bulk Purchase of Wool; Investment Trust Dividends; The Costly Fire at Wapping-wall; Damage By Hurricane in September; Whitworth and Mitchell Results; American Industrial Profits; and D. Gestetner's Report. (p. 16)

The Money Market was abundantly supplied with floating credits. Discount rates hardened slightly on the decline in the New York exchange. The Bank received £359,000 in sovereigns from abroad. There was a further fall in the New York exchange to $4.86½. On the other hand, the German and Swiss rates moved in favour of sterling. Both the Argentine and Brazilian exchanges were lower. Silver rose 3-16d. to 16¾d. per oz. (p. 16)

Some reaction occurred in the Stock Markets yesterday, industrial shares falling back after a firm opening. Gilt-edged securities had an easier tone, Australian loans being weak, but Home Railway stocks were a good market. (p. 16)

THE POONA CONVERSATIONS

The peace negotiations between the Government of India and the imprisoned leaders of the Congress Party have broken down, and it is now reasonably certain that the largest and best organized section of the Hindu Nationalists will take no part in the Round-Table Conference. There may be subsequent defections, notably among the Congress Party of Bengal, who have never followed MR. GANDHI with the zeal and devotion of his disciples in Western India. The group of Nationalists who broke away temporarily—and in some cases permanently—in 1923 from the prison of non-cooperation were led by the late C. R. DAS, one of the ablest political chiefs that Bengal has produced; he advocated entry into the Council with the ostensible object of wrecking the Legislature from within, but this did not prevent him from opening negotiations with Government shortly before his untimely death. Still, it is safer to assume that the great majority if not all of the extremer Nationalists will again refuse cooperation, and that no delegates of the Congress Party will take part in the Round-Table Conference. Their absence will be regretted in this country, for it is plain that without them the Hindu politically-minded classes in British India will be under-represented in London. Men of at least equal intellectual calibre and greater administrative experience will be there on the Hindu side, but there can be no doubt that the Congress Party holds pride of place among the Hindu political groups. It may be argued that even so it only represents a majority of the members of particular classes and castes, but given the social and political structure of British India it is as representative as any other group can be, save the spokesmen of the more democratically organized Moslems. But it is unjustifiable to assume, as some pessimists in this country, and more in India, seem inclined to assume, that the refusal of the Congress Party to attend the Round-Table Conference, except on terms which no self-respecting Government could accept, will "wreck" the Conference. Vocal and well orgnized as it is, the Congress Party is no more than a party, lacking in cohesion, united only in opposition to Government, which has, so far, given no evidence of constructive ability beyond a scheme for a Constitution which all the Indian minorities have rejected. All other sections of British Indian opinion will be represented in London, and it should be remembered that, in essentials, there is no great difference in principle between the demands of the Moderate Hindu parties and those of the Congress Party.

The negotiations which have terminated in failure were undertaken in consequence of the natural and patriotic desire of moderate Hindu leaders to restore peaceful conditions throughout India before the meeting of the Round-Table Conference. In mid-July, SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU, the well-known Liberal leader, and MR. JAYAKAR, who is a prominent "Responsivist," addressed a letter to LORD IRWIN in which they stated that they considered it their duty to India and to its Government to endeavour to ameliorate the political situation. On this account they asked permission to interview MR. GANDHI and the NEHRUS, father and son, in their respective prisons. The VICEROY gave this permission in a letter which left no shadow of misunderstanding about the nature of the Sapru-Jayakar mission. He made it clear that while there could be no slackening of resistance to the campaign of civil disobedience, his Government would interpose no obstacles to a mission undertaken on their own public-spirited initiative. The two leaders visited MR. GANDHI at Poona, and the NEHRUS at Allahabad in the later days of July. The Congress Working Committee, which was subsequently declared an illegal organization by the Government for other reasons, opposed conciliation. Early in August, however, LORD IRWIN, in order to facilitate the discussions, permitted the NEHRUS to be removed to Poona to discuss the situation with the MAHATMA. Other imprisoned politicians were permitted to join in these discussions, and on August 15 the three leaders signed a letter to the VICEROY which was brought to Simla by the negotiators. The letter was couched in a style that encouraged no hopes of peace, but it was the subject of several conversations between the moderate leaders, the VICEROY, and members of his Council. In the meantime the Working Committee of the Congress, probably with the hope of wrecking the Sapru-Gandhi negotiations, continued to defy the Government. Having proclaimed it an illegal body, the authorities had held their hand, but the activities of the Committee compelled them to emphasize their warning by arresting PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA, MR. V. J. PATEL, and other leaders. The negotiators, however, returned to Poona with permission to show the prisoners the reply they had received from the VICEROY, and resumed the conversations, which only ended yesterday. It is clear that they were continued as long as there was the slightest hope that the imprisoned leaders would agree to the Liberal proposals.

The cause of the failure of the conversations is made clear by the account of the correspondence and of the negotiations published by SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU and MR. JAYAKAR and transmitted in summarized form in the Reuter message which we publish on another page. It is quite clear that any tendency on the part of MR. GANDHI to compromise was overborne by the NEHRUS, father and son. PANDIT JAWAHARLAL indeed asserted in a thrasonic letter to the MAHATMA that he "delighted" in warfare and indeed only felt most "alive" in a fight. In their letter addressed to the VICEROY the three prisoners laid down conditions which would have been more appropriately imposed by the leaders of a partially successful military revolution. They demanded the complete surrender of the Government; they would call off civil disobedience, though maintaining the boycott of foreign cloth and the illicit manufacture of salt, if India's right of secession was first recognized, if the defence forces were placed under complete Indian control and the principle admitted that all such British claims and concessions, including the Indian Public Debt, as seemed "unjust" should be submitted to an independent tribunal. They demanded the release of all prisoners not found guilty of crimes of violence. They insisted that all special Ordinances were to be repealed, and that the composition of the Round-Table Conference and of the Indian delegations should only be decided after the satisfaction of these demands, which they modestly described as "preliminaries." LORD IRWIN informed the intermediaries that these conditions could not be discussed, though he offered to rescind the special Ordinances if civil disobedience were abandoned. The prisoners maintained their arrogant attitude and negotiations naturally ended. If these so-called peace terms were more than a mere demonstration it can only be supposed that the leaders of the Congress Party or a majority of these leaders still believe that they can impose humiliating terms on the Government of India as a condition of their willingness to cooperate with the Round-Table Conference and that the British people will submissively do their bidding. But if the mission of the Liberal and Responsivist leaders has failed, it was patriotically undertaken; and the Government of India was fully justified in giving it all possible assistance. The obduracy of the Congress leaders had been expected, and will therefore arouse the less disappointment. Neither the cooperators nor the Government of India have anything to reproach themselves with in this connexion. It was desirable that the Congress should be represented at the Conference, but the presence of their delegates is not indispensable, and Government and cooperators can continue their preparations for the meetings in London with a clear conscience.

Another West Indian Hurricane

While any estimate of the damage wrought in the West Indies by the hurricane that has struck down the town of Santo Domingo must still be provisional, it is unfortunately already clear that the devastation is greater than the first fragmentary reports indicated and much above the average ruin caused in recent years by the storms that periodically visit the Caribbean Seas. In the capital of Santo Domingo alone it is reckoned that there are a thousand dead; and no adequate computation can yet be made of the loss of life and material damage in the interior of the island. Moreover the hurricane is still following its path of devastation, moving as usual in a general direction of south-east to north-west. The British colony of Dominica, the largest of the Leeward Islands, seems to have received the first onset; but its full fury was only felt when it was centred over Santo Domingo. The wind raged over the city for four hours, at a velocity of between 130 and 160 miles an hour. Roofs were ripped off by the thousand and only a small part of the capital appears to have survived intact. The frail huts in the poorer quarters disappeared, in the words of our New York Correspondent, "as if they had never been"; and communication with the outside world, and with it the power to ask for assistance, was cut off for nearly twenty-four hours by the destruction of wireless towers and the land station of the submarine cable company. A grim feature of the disaster was the collapse of the lunatic asylum, whose inmates ran wild and had to be recaptured by the police.

There seems to be a terrible regularity about the incidence of these devastating hurricanes in the West Indies, for the present is the fourth visitation in six years. Like the cyclone in the Indian Ocean and the typhoon of the China Seas the hurricane is regularly expected, but the storms of September in 1924, 1926, 1928, and this year have all been of uncommon violence. The whirlwind of the Caribbean is usually about 100 to 150 miles in diameter when it starts, and it widens out as it proceeds until it gradually loses its force over hundreds of miles of sea. Investigations have shown that the hurricanes move always on much the same curved track. They form, usually at this time of year, to the east of the Leeward Islands and follow a line that goes north-westward from Guadeloupe to the Bahamas and on towards Florida, and then gradually turns north-eastward towards Newfoundland. It is not often that the lower half of the curve goes as far west as Jamaica, or that the upper half swings as far east as Bermuda, and on the whole the British islands in those regions may be considered to be fortunately situated in this respect, though the Southern Bahama islands were reported to be in the danger zone last night. But their comparative immunity will in no wise lessen the sympathy felt in this country for the other West Indians who in their thousands find themselves once more rendered homeless, and see their coconut, coffee, and banana plantations wrecked, while the breakdown of the water supply and the disorganization of the normal distributive services threaten them with pestilence and famine. In a desperate attempt to avert an outbreak of plague rescuers are burning the dead bodies as quickly as they can collect them. The plight of the exposed survivors must be pitiable in the extreme, and it will arouse deep and genuine sympathy.

An Instructive Exhibition

It is perhaps rather a pity that the exhibition of mechanical aids to learning, at the London School of Economics, comes to an end to-day, for it is the first of its kind and puts before the public in a telling manner a whole range of scientific resources now at the disposal of teachers and learners. It is therefore to be hoped that as many as are interested will do their best to see the exhibition before it closes, for they have an admirable opportunity of testing the various apparatus for themselves by attending the demonstrations. Only in a sense can it be said to be a trade show; the appeal it makes is more than commercial. It is a question of how best in a variety of subjects of knowledge and instruction the latest aids can be utilized for speeding up and enriching the process of learning. Some of the devices have been familiar in one form or another for a long time; but they are in a constant state of improvement and adaptation, while at the moment the new device of television is at the point of being developed. Exactly what part any particular apparatus should bear in a given curriculum may be left to those whose business it is to decide such things; it will depend to some extent on the cost; but that, though important, is not the main thing. When there are so many branches of knowledge and time for the learner is still as precious as ever, the point is to discover how they can be soonest learned; and if students of botany, geology, or geography, for instance, can be helped on by mechanical means it seems to be plain common sense that they should be so helped. To adult learners especially—and the exhibition has been promoted by the British Institute of Adult Education—who have not to be kept in order like children, the presence or absence of up-to-date apparatus may make all the difference. There are departments of science where no one would think of dispensing with a microscope; why then fight shy of films, silent or talking, epidiascopes, broadcasting, and the like?

On other grounds also there are good reasons for recommending a familiarity with many of these devices in schools and places of education proper. As with books, a wholesome taste for which teachers, with the librarians behind them, do their best to develop, so with cinematography. Circumstances have made the cinema the most vulgarized of all recent scientific inventions; its exploitation by sentimentalism has not been very creditable. But children go to the cinema habitually, and too often never realize the instructive and inspiring purposes to which they can be put. To encourage in them a taste for good films and critical discrimination towards what they see at the "pictures" would be a true service to education, difficult as the task might prove. It is hardly surprising, seeing what the history of the films has been, that a good many educationists have looked askance at them; but they have been for some time so great a social influence that they can be no more left out of account by education than any other influence for contact with which the young have to be prepared. Broadcasting, happily, stands in this, as in most countries, on an entirely different footing; and when the speaker's moving likeness is made to accompany his discourse it will have received a fresh acquisition of power.

Loquacity

Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings the PRESIDENT of the Psychological Section of the British Association has produced a pearl of wisdom. In his address at Bristol yesterday, of which our space permitted only a condensed account, he said that "light was thrown on the "loquacity of some adults by the facts, fre-"quently observed in children, first that they "love to babble long before their talk can have "any meaning, even for them; and later, that "they love to repeat words and use words "before they understand them." A kindly interpretation might be put on PROFESSOR VALENTINE'S facts. Youth, when young things are fed and guarded, is occupied by practice for the stern needs of adult life. The kitten plays with its tail, making of its tip a mimic mouse; the kids of antelopes of the plain practise running jumps, those of the mountains leap vertically into the air. As human beings must talk and use words, it might well be that children took an instinctive pleasure in passing from mere sounds to "words sweetly divided "apart." Those who have to teach the congenitally deaf know the long patience required to learn the exact positions of mouth, lips, and tongue by which the pulses of expired air become articulate syllables. But the PROFESSOR said "some," not all. He had in mind not the development of an aptitude common to all normal human beings, but a quality possessed by a proportion of them. Let it be called a gift in the sense of the gentleman who refused to admit that his range of bad language was the result of sedulous application.

In these days of vocational training and of psychological guidance into careers, so plain an indication should not be overlooked. In what directions shall loquacious, word-loving children be induced to go, so that they may have the advantage of their natural disposition? The easy answer is poetry, without even a preference for free verse, since although free verse gives its opportunity to "babbling with-"out definite meaning," the exigencies of rhyme give scope to those who are not too particular about understanding the words they use and repeat. But the market for poetry is limited and precarious, and it may be that other qualities are required for success. We might advise metaphysics, as many devotees of that pursuit must have been children of the kind described by the PROFESSOR, but the economic outlook even for the professors who translate German phrases into vaguer English is gloomy. There remains the pursuit of politics, certainly a "winner." The field is wide, ranging from disputes over the Parish Pump to those over Empire Free Trade. All the audiences love sonorous verbosity and the repetition of words they do not understand. The natural gift and the opening for it fit like hand and glove. Wise selectors of candidates under any system of popular suffrage should demand testimonials and certificates from kindergartens and nursery governesses.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The suggestion made in your columns by Sir Alfred Chatterton that separate records should be made available of the parts taken by men voters and women voters respectively at Parliamentary (and presumably other) elections is not new, and has, in fact, been already done. His proposal of the use of differently coloured ballot-papers is open to the objection that it complicates the working of the polling station and takes more time. Every polling clerk issuing ballot-papers would have to have two books before him and issue sometimes from one and sometimes from the other, involving loss of time in passing from one to the other and involving perhaps mistakes. During rush hours—such, for instance, as the last two hours before the close of the poll—the work is very strenuous and every second is of importance.

As a returning officer having had the management of many elections, Parliamentary and Municipal, I made it a rule to have at every polling station separate polling booths for men and women, preferably in separate rooms. Each polling staff, of course, kept its separate records and so there were separate records of votes polled by men and women; and in my constituency we always know the number of votes given by each at any election. Incidentally this plan operated to help in preserving the secrecy of the ballot. Before its adoption there appeared always to be a tendency for husbands and wives to accompany one another to the polling compartments and for the former to superintend the latter in the marking of the ballot-paper, a practice which required the constant intervention of presiding officers.

Your obedient servant,
September 4. EX-RETURNING OFFICER.

FOOD FROM ABROAD

MEETING UNEQUAL COMPETITION

A SCOTTISH SUGGESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, M.P., and Sir Harry Hope, M.P., and many others have recently written you interesting and illuminating letters on the agricultural and horticultural position in this country with regard to foreign competition in cereals, vegetables, and fruit, and you have commented on these matters in instructive and stimulating leading articles. The time appears to be ripe for the opinion of Scotland to be clearly stated, so that England will grasp what Scottish agriculturists think can best be accomplished to help to solve this question. As one who has lived among agriculturists all his life and knows their views, I presume to write in the hopes that Scottish agriculturists will at once express in detail what I presume to summarize.

The object at which Scottish agriculturists aim is—(1) A fair and stable price and a ready market for the grower; (2) a reasonable wage for the worker; (3) an average, stable, and moderate price for all produce off the land to the consumer. This they believe can best be obtained without tariffs, by the method suggested by Sir Harry Hope, M.P., in his letter to you, but not grasped or understood, at any rate, by some of your readers, to my own knowledge; therefore it is necessary to state it again very plainly. Our object can be accomplished by—

(1) Fixing from time to time a price which shall not be exceeded by the British grower for oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits, and only admitting foreign produce into this country by licence, without tariffs, when and if this price is exceeded or shows signs of being exceeded; (2) making it imperative that, say, 10 per cent. of British flour must be milled with 90 per cent. of Empire or foreign flour in every loaf of bread, or 10 per cent. used by bakers for every 90 per cent. of flour from imported wheat; (3) that licences should be granted, without tariffs, in the proportion of, and in exchange for, the volume of trade done with this country, the preference being given to our Dominions; (4) all the produce from the land must be dealt with, but not in the same way, as it is no use dealing with wheat alone, as that will not resolutely attack the problem.

This does not mean buying boards or State guarantees, but by a simple system of control by licences in order to keep the price to the consumer fair, reasonable, and cheap. So long as we can supply our own people with our own produce from our own land at a fair price foreign produce should not be admitted, so long as this price is not exceeded.

Take the case of wheat and the price of the loaf, as it is all-important that our people should be supplied with as cheap food as possible consistent with national security and national prosperity. It has been suggested that the State should guarantee the British grower a fixed price, say 55s. per quarter, for his wheat—the State, of course, paying the subsidy, perhaps £6,000,000. The Scottish plan we think much simpler and superior. It is this:—Wheat, Empire and foreign, should be admitted at world prices by licence, without duty. In every loaf of bread we should enact that there must be 10 per cent. of flour from British grown wheat, which would absorb the whole (present) British crop. Millers being compelled to buy, growers might hold out for a high price; so we suggest we should enact that the grower could sell, when and as he can, his wheat at the best price he can get up to, say, 55s. per quarter, but must sell at 55s.

At this moment it would work out as follows:—In a loaf of bread, 10 per cent. from wheat at 55s. a quarter, 90 per cent. at 36s. a quarter; and so imperceptible would this difference in price be from the whole loaf being made from flour milled from wheat at 36s. a quarter that well-informed bakers assert that no difference would take place on that account in the retail price of the loaf, only the ordinary fluctuations which now occur. In a loaf sold at 9d. there is 5d. worth of wheat. In 5d. there are 10 halfpennies; nine of these halfpennies would be at world price, and in the other halfpenny (the 1-10th) there would be the difference between the world price of wheat at 36s. a quarter and the price, any price up to, but not exceeding, 55s. a quarter. We are told by experts that millers would mix these two flours without any advance in price. Also, there is no practical difficulty; it can be done.

As regards potatoes, &c., we should pursue a similar plan of licences in a different way. This plan is simple, practical, and necessary, and would be universally supported by men of all parties and become the stable policy of the country outside party politics, and save agriculture and horticulture.

Let it be clearly understood there would be no buying boards to lose the people's money, no guaranteed prices for the State to make up the difference, no subsidies for the Exchequer to find, and no cry of dear food for the party politicians! (What would become of some of them?) Why not try it?

The appropriate word to use in connexion with foreign competition in agricultural produce is not "unfair" but "unequal." That conveys the correct and true meaning. It may be, and indeed is, "unfair" from certain quarters, but this "unfairness" covers only a comparatively small ground, and is generally used by those who try to soothe their uneasy political consciences and will not face the facts. The "unequal" competition comes from all over the world, especially Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and is growing and will continue indefinitely to grow unless some action is taken. Let anyone really interested, who desires the facts and to study the question without prejudice, get the Agricultural European map issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, and appended to the Channel Tunnel report, which gives the principal sources of agricultural and horticultural food imports from European countries to this country. They will then see that where they come from the sun shines when it does not shine here, and people work for less wages and live less well. There is nothing "unfair" in that the sun shines in Algiers in December and the light sandy soil can be planted with seed potatoes in the so-called "winter" months—months which the French Government describe as "perpetual spring." It is not "unfair" that Arabs live in corrugated iron huts and get 2s. a day, &c., &c., but the competition is "unequal." Let us get this solid fact into our minds. If we did, it will save much trouble in the future. There are 63,000 acres of potatoes now planted in Algiers and English growers of early potatoes must themselves take advantage of this climate and conditions to get the early market here in March, instead of waiting till June, and so grow early potatoes in Algiers instead of in Lincolnshire, and to give work and wages to Arabs instead of English. Let anyone interested get "Notre Domaine Colonial, L'Algérie," issued by the Government of Algiers, and they will see what is going on and be in a position to gauge the future. This "unequal" competition is only beginning.

I am, &c.,
SAMUEL CHAPMAN.
Newfargie, Glenfarg, Perthshire.

TEA—A CONTRAST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The War Office has asked for tenders for the supply of 240,000lb. of tea, all British grown, at 9½d. a lb. At the same time, workhouses buy their tea at from 1s. 6d. a lb. upwards. Hence, as far as tea is concerned, it is better to be in the workhouse than in the Army.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED KNOX.
House of Commons, Sept. 5.

BRIGHT FOR ALL STATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have taken *The Times* for the past 30 years and have never during that time missed reading the weather report for the day. I believe I am correct when I say that never in the past 30 years has the "Weather" (Day) had the same entry for every station. Yesterday's (September 3) issue has "Bright" for every station. Is this a record?

Yours truly,
M. V. STEGGALL.
The Grammar School, Scorton, Yorkshire, Sept. 4.

AMERICA AND INDIA

II.—AN APPEAL FOR IMPARTIALITY

THE RIVAL "CASES"

(By Edward Thompson)

Many have complained that by my exposure of the misrepresentation of Indian affairs in America I have alienated American sympathy, and that, as "An American Journalist" put it in the *Nation and Athenaeum*, (August 30), some of my criticisms are "as likely to result in irritation as persuasion." This is regrettable. But why must British writers and newspapers always be tender to American feelings, while no reciprocal obligation exists?

Why must there always be one political question that serves a section of the American public as a stick with which to beat Great Britain? Not long ago British policy was held to blame for all China's troubles. The theory is not so popular now, China having convinced the world that she is not without considerable resources of original sin. Ireland, China, now India—after the Round-Table Conference, what next?

But it certainly is not enough merely to express British irritation and call up an answering American irritation. If from now on I generalize too freely, American readers must accept it that the generalizations are thrown out as suggestions for their consideration and not as dogmas.

MEAGRE NEWS REPORTS

First, the Indian news in the American daily Press has been meagre. Comparing the fullest American accounts with the daily reports of *The Times*, last July, I was surprised to find how much of first-rate interest had never crossed the Atlantic, while trivial details had been taken.

News has been disappointing in quantity, and I am afraid the Indian Government has been blamed for this. British readers should be told that Americans distrust their news service and do not share our confidence that we can sift and criticize for ourselves. There is a widespread belief that news is doctored and, especially, that Indian news is censored. I hope special pains will be taken, when the Round-Table Conference comes, to leave American journalists without the least reason to suspect that the facts are being kept from them.

I want to say that, in spite of its paucity of material, the daily Press—notably such newspapers as the *New York Times*—has been nearly always as fair as any Englishman could wish. The weekly Press, on the other hand, struck me as nearly always unfair; and it is said that the habit is growing of ignoring the daily news, and waiting for the leisure of the week-end to find out what has been happening to the world. But only Americans can estimate the relative importance of the daily and the weekly Press.

I will go straight to the three main complaints of an Englishman in this controversy. I am sure our American friends will look patiently at them, and will try to see if there really is anything in them. The first is that, if you object to a picturesquely written book as inaccurate, you are apt to be regarded as pedantic. "Eminent Asians," a fair and friendly critic has pointed out, was taken as "containing attractive pen sketches," even if its information was a bit astray. "But you don't understand!" an American lady wailed to me. "Upton Close doesn't aim at giving facts, but at conveying impressions." However, the impressions were—to an English mind—undesirable ones; and facts that are no facts are unfortunate as the texture of impressions.

FEARS OF "PROPAGANDA"

The second complaint is that Americans tend to suspect British "propaganda" everywhere. Just before I left America a prominent publicist said to me: "I have heard that Cornelia Sorabji is landing to-morrow. What is the meaning of that? Can it be that Meston has not done as well at Williamstown as the British Government hoped." I replied, very unconvincingly, that I believed that Miss Sorabji's visit, so far from being a despairing Marengo charge, was for private reasons. A fortnight before, I was asked—again by a publicist: "Why is Sir John Simon coming now?" I said: "Probably because he happens to be in Canada, which is just across the border."

My *Nation and Athenaeum* critic is good enough to observe:—

No doubt Mr. Thompson, in the platform efforts he mentions, did a great deal to spread enlightenment and to create a sympathetic attitude towards the tremendous problem with which British statesmanship is now confronted. On the other hand, obvious propaganda is likely to do more harm than good.

That is so; the one piece of obvious propaganda that I noted on the part of the authorities seemed to be as clumsy as possible, and I wished someone at the top had had more sense. But why assume that I was a propagandist? Why must any Englishman who has the surely ordinary patriotism to wish to nail down lies against his own people be assumed to be a Government agent? I got into the controversy by accident, and remained in it reluctantly. I do hope that Americans will believe that there are very many Englishmen who are not in Government pay or encouragement, but act as individuals.

The third complaint is that the Indian controversy is simplified into a gladiatorial combat. Let us get rid of this simplification. This is what happens now, if you write to an editor pointing out that he has published a tissue of absurdities. You get a private and often charming apology (as compensation for your country having been publicly sandbagged). Also (or perhaps it comes later) you get a suggestion that you or some person you recommend should write an article setting out "the British case." But why must there be an Indian and a British "case" on questions of fact? Why should there not be a case which is neither British nor Indian, but the case of truth and justice, in which both British and Indians can cooperate, and in which many are already cooperating?

BRITISH INFLUENCES

My *Nation and Athenaeum* critic quite rightly urges that "American liberal-radical opinion" has been "greatly influenced on this question of India by certain British influences, notably by Mr. C. F. Andrews." That is so; and it would be a kindness to warn them that Mr. Andrews's sympathies are stronger than his judgment or his sense of evidence. I was sorry that Mr. Andrews, in a long article making much of the doubling of the Salt Tax in 1923, forgot to mention that the doubling was for one year only.

And no greater disservice could have been done to either truth or India than was done by a British M.P. this spring, who told audience after audience that India's only chance of a square deal lay in the I.L.P. wing of the Labour Party being able to harass Mr. Ramsay MacDonald into committing an unwilling nation before he lost office. It simply is not true.

Three days before I left New York an American newspaper which I had brought into some prominence asked me to an interview. I shall not forget the astonishment with which the editor asked me: "Do you really mean to say that you honestly think that there is a chance of India getting a square deal, even if MacDonald is kicked out?" Now, it is Englishmen who have spread this kind

of misconception, and we must absolve of any blame Americans who have been misled by it.

If I am asked what actual harm American misrepresentation can do, apart from impairing those deeply friendly relations that this country cherishes, the answer is this: It is often alleged that English sympathy and expectations of help from England encouraged the South to war against the Union. I believe that uncritical approval of everything the National Congress has done up to date has had much to do with keeping Indian Extremists in an attitude of irreconcilability. India has received exaggerated reports of what America thinks, and of what she will do. If we have to be content with a merely sectional settlement with India, with the National Congress away from the Round-Table Conference, I think America will be partly to blame for this. This is a matter in which American opinion may turn the scale; and I submit to our American friends that it is a very great opportunity, and that they should be eager to help.

AN UNREAL CONTROVERSY

In conclusion, the whole Indian controversy, especially on the platform, is the most unreal in the world. The main lines on which it proceeds are such as these:—

(1) India is an enormously rich country, made poor by British exploitation. (But she is not; with Burma away, she is a vast country with disappointingly meagre resources.)

(2) She is overrun with expensively paid officials.

(3) She was for millenniums great and wise, but the British have reduced her to illiteracy.

And so on. India has a strong case against Great Britain—and I have sometimes wished that my Indian opponent would only let me handle his brief for half an hour, instead of making such a mess of it himself. But the case is not the one that is put. It will be a very wonderful thing if we come to a Round-Table Conference, with the British people and not merely one political party determined to do all that can be done to bring about lasting friendship between East and West. I have not said one word about Indians' misrepresentation in America, because—to put it crudely—I feel that Indians are "entitled" to misrepresent us as much as they wish. But from American opinion we want impartiality. I should like to see such papers as the *New Republic* acting as the friends of both parties, blaming us when we deserve it, blaming equally the National Congress and even Mr. Gandhi if they refuse to come to council. Let them drop the idea of British and Indian "cases," and try to let both England and India see how the controversy appears to enlightened outside opinion.

(*Concluded*)

The first of these two articles appeared in *The Times* yesterday. The circulation of the *Boston Transcript* mentioned in the first article is 35,400 (not 354,000).

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

MR. SNOWDEN ON "A SPIRIT OF INGRATITUDE"

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

In accordance with the decision of the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council, a letter was forwarded to Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, protesting against the reduction in the bonus consequent upon the Government's decision that the operative figure should be 65 during the six months from September 1. The Staff Side directed Mr. Snowden's particular attention to the prejudicial effect of the reduction in the bonus upon the proposals which it had submitted to the Royal Commission for an improvement in the existing scale of bonus. A reply has now been received by the Staff Side in the following terms:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken note of your letter of August 15 relating to the decision of the Government to increase the bonus payable to Civil servants under the terms of the agreement of May 8, 1920, for the period of six months from September 1 by fixing it with reference to a cost-of-living figure of 65 instead of 60, the figure at which it is due to be calculated under the provisions of that agreement. He regrets that this generous concession, which involves a very large addition to the taxpayer's burden for the benefit of the Civil Service, should have been received in such a spirit of ingratitude by the officials of your organization, and he is surprised that you should attempt to support your attitude by such wholly untenable assumptions.

A MOTOR-COACH DRIVER'S DEATH

JURY'S CENSURE OF EMPLOYERS

The inquest on the body of FRANK HOLT, aged 20, of Rochdale, driver of a motor-coach travelling from London to Blackpool, who was thrown out of the coach on Sunday and killed, was resumed yesterday at Macclesfield.

Herbert Allen, a traffic superintendent, employed by Holt Brothers, stated that on Saturday Holt left Rochdale early in the morning and drove the coach to London, arriving about 5 p.m. He should have stayed in London that night and left about 9.45 a.m., driving a coach back to the north.

Charles Ewart Davenport, a foreman in charge of Holt Brothers' Garage in London during the last week-end, said that on Saturday night 85 people wanted to return to Blackpool. He needed some extra omnibuses, and asked for volunteers to drive the people back. Holt volunteered, and left the garage shortly before midnight to drive a coach to the North. Holt never told him that he had been ordered to rest in London that night. It was not usual to allow men who had been on duty all day to drive the night coaches.

Frederick Hennessy, of Forest Gate, a passenger in the omnibus, said that at Highgate Holt seemed to be leaning over the steering-wheel and appeared to be tired. After leaving St. Albans the coach began swerving. At Macclesfield there was a sudden swerve. The coach rocked from side to side of the road and then crashed into a wall. Holt was flung out, but the omnibus went on. One passenger tried to get through the emergency door to put on the brakes but was dragged alongside the coach. Another passenger seized the steering-wheel through a window. When the coach was drawn up at Ashbourne Holt spoke to the driver of another coach and said he would like to be relieved at Manchester. He added, "I am nearly asleep."

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and expressed the opinion that the hours worked by Holt were excessive. They asked the deputy coroner to censure Holt's employers.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN LONDON

339 PERSONS KILLED IN THREE MONTHS

Returns of street accidents in the Metropolitan area, issued by Scotland Yard, show that during the three months ended June 30 339 persons were killed and 15,910 injured. Private motor-cars caused 105 deaths and 4,751 injuries; trade and commercial vehicles, 93 deaths and injury to 1,940 persons; motor-cycles, 85 deaths and 4,316 persons injured.

Eighty persons were killed through crossing the road without due care, 28 as a result of hesitation or faltering, and 25 through trying to pass between, behind, or in front of stationary vehicles.

Mr. H. G. Wells, for whom Messrs. George Trollope and Sons acted, has sold Easton Glebe, Dunmow, an early Georgian house with about 14 acres, situate within the confines of Easton Lodge Deer Park, the property of Lady Warwick.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

FAMILY ALLOWANCES REJECTED

THE GENERAL STRIKE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, SEPT. 5

Extension of the social services as an alternative to family allowances was the important question debated at the resumed session of the Trades Union Congress this morning, the protagonists being the General Council, who favoured extended social services, and the Miners' Federation, who were all for cash allowances to families in accordance with the number of children. Before this subject was reached several other topics were discussed.

Mr. P. H. COLLICK (Guildford) (A.S.L.E. and F.), moved on behalf of his society a resolution calling upon the Government "to introduce legislation in order to shorten the working day to one of six hours," but the previous question was carried, the subject having been dealt with by Congress yesterday.

Mr. J. JAGGER (Manchester) (National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers) moved on behalf of that society and the Shop Assistants' Union a composite resolution approving the recent attempt in Parliament to secure the passage of a Bill limiting the normal hours of labour of shop workers to not more than 48 hours a week, and calling upon the Government to further, or to promote, legislation with this object in view. The resolution, which was carried, also asked for effective Government legislation covering the sanitation, ventilation, and heating of shops, warehouses, and offices.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT

Questioned on a paragraph in the report relating to the pressure exercised by the General Council on the Government to "restore the position" occupied by the trade unions before the passing of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, the CHAIRMAN called on Mr. Bevin.

Mr. BEVIN said the General Council had been tremendously active in connexion with the repeal of the Trade Disputes Act. There was a general feeling of regret that the Government did not introduce this repeal in the last Session of Parliament, and knowing exactly how the trade unionists felt on the matter they had conveyed that quite as distinctly as anyone in the conference could, both to the Prime Minister and to the Government as a whole. "The Government has met us on the matter," continued Mr. Bevin. "We appreciate its difficulties, and we do understand this, that, with the Labour Government coming in as it did, and with so much legislation having been delayed by the Conservatives—for there had been practically no progressive legislation for seven years on education, the raising of the school age, unemployment, consumers' interests, pensions, and so on—everybody began to put pressure on the Cabinet that this or the other subject should take precedence. At one period it seemed as though it would come to a choice between an Education Bill and a Bill for the repeal of the Trade Disputes Act. But we strongly resented being placed in that position. Whatever the educationists may say, the trade union movement is as keen on raising the school age as anybody else in the community, and I think I can say for the General Council that over the Education Act we have been concerned primarily with the interests of the children. I want, indeed, to emphasize that point. We did not squabble over that, but kept our eyes on the raising of the school age and on the educational interests of the children and on their maintenance. Squabbling was avoided, but we insisted, I think rightly, that the Bill we want now should take its proper place and precedence in the coming Session of Parliament, and we have asked definitely for that. I do not like to use the term 'repeal,' and I do not want to be misunderstood, because there were certain things in the 1927 Act which make 'repeal' rather the wrong word to use. What we have asked for is the complete restoration of the pre-1927 position, and I want to make that perfectly clear. We do not admit, and we never will acquiesce in the assertion, that the general strike was a revolutionary strike. The general strike was an exercise of the workers' right of association to assist their fellows against what they believed to be a wrong imposition of a reduction of wages. That is our stand. We are assured that the new Bill will take its proper place, and I think I can say in your name that if the Government for any reason fails to honour the pledge which Mr. Clynes made here the other morning, it will be strongly and deeply resented by the trade unionists of the country."

Mr. JAGGER said that he desired, notwithstanding Mr. Bevin's statement, to move that "this Congress instructs the General Council to press for the repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, and calls upon the Government to deal with the subject on the opening of the new Session of Parliament." He said the resolution was not an attack on the Government, but it was necessary that the Congress should emphatically declare that the time was ripe—if not more than ripe—for the fulfilment of the pledges given at the election by every Labour candidate and by the Prime Minister. If necessary the Government should go down in honouring that pledge. It was the restoration of the pre-1927 position that they wanted. The Act of that year took from trade unionists the right of political association except under very restrictive conditions. It also took from them the inalienable right of every free man to decide when he would work and whether he would work or not. They demanded the right of one union, and, if need be, every union, to assist another that was in dispute with the employers.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

"ONLY TRADE UNIONISTS"

On the motion of Mr. A. G. TOMKINS (London), and on behalf of the Furnishing Trades Association and the Transport Workers' Union, a composite resolution was carried on the operation of the fair wages clause, instructing the General Council "to use every endeavour to so alter the fair wages clause as to make it compulsory for firms to employ only trade unionists, not only on any public contracts, but also in their ordinary business." The resolution added:—"No firm to be considered as fair unless all their departments are in compliance with the terms of the fair wages clause. This Congress also instructs the General Council to urge upon the Government to insist on the fair wages clause being recognized by the Unemployment Grants Committee, and observed on all Government and municipal work carried out by direct contract."

After the resolution had been carried, Mr. A. PUGH said that the General Council, while not opposing the resolution, wished to point out that, if the resolution was to be carried out in the full terms stated, certain difficulties might have to be faced. For instance, the resolution sought to make it "compulsory for firms to employ only trade unionists." The implication was that the General Council was to ask the Government by legislation to adopt compulsory trade unionism, and that not only in regard to public contracts but to the ordinary business of any firm. That would alter the whole basis and character of the fair wages clause.

The CHAIRMAN asked for a fresh vote on the resolution after this statement, and put it to the vote with the comment that it was understood the General Council would "do their best with it." On this understanding Congress reaffirmed the carrying of the resolution.

THE LIVING WAGE

COST OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Mr. C. T. CRAMP (National Union of Railwaymen) opened the debate on the living wage, and the suggested alternative forms of supplement by an extension of the social services or by the introduction of cash allowances payable to mothers. He moved the adoption of the General Council's recommendation in favour of the Minority Report of the Joint Committee on the Living Wage. The Minority Report favours the extension of the social services and is against family allowances. Mr. Cramp said that if the Congress were consistently to adopt positions that were hopelessly impracticable, and which in the eyes of the average trade unionist were absurd, then it would lose what influence it possessed in trade unionism, and would cease to be seriously regarded. Anything which the trade unions asked for should be capable of achievement within a reasonable time, and should not be merely an ideal for propaganda. Was the proposal of the Majority Report practicable? They must consider the cost of the social services already being demanded by the Labour movement. Congress had decided to go in for pensions at 60 years of age. The minimum they could ask was 25s. a week. Man and wife could not be expected in these days to live on less than 50s. a week. Such pensions would, according to a recent article in the *Economist*, cost £285,000,000 a year. Family allowances as recommended by the Majority Report, based on 5s. for the first and 3s. for each succeeding child, would cost £70,000,000 a year. Miss Bondfield stated recently that the Unemployment Insurance Fund was already overspent by £44,000,000; the Government had borrowed £60,000,000 from the Treasury for it, and even that sum would shortly be exhausted. The raising of the school age, which could not be shelved, involved maintenance. They had also asked for the maintenance of the blind, and for more adequate allowances for disabled soldiers and sailors. Clearly, with £355,000,000 for pensions at 60 and for family allowances, the extended cost would constitute very much more than half of the present Budget revenue of rather over £800,000,000 a year. Did Congress really believe such a demand was practicable? If it did not, then it ought not to pass a resolution which would make the trade union movement appear ridiculous ultimately in the eyes of the average trade unionist.

FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM

Were family cash allowances desirable? In the judgment of the Minority such allowances spent individually by mothers could not be spent so effectively as they could be spent collectively by providing improved social services. Every principle of collectivism and cooperation was in favour of the provision of social services rather than in favour of scattering money, and unless they were to go back on their principles they must stand by the Minority Report, which would extend the social services already provided. What would be the future of the trade union movement under such a system as the Majority Report proposed? The less men and women were encouraged to rely on themselves and the more they were encouraged to rely on extraneous assistance the weaker trade unionism became. Even now many trades and industries were only just beginning to lend themselves to trade union organization, and trade union organizers would find their work there very difficult if the members of those trades came to believe that in all circumstances the State would come to their assistance and that there was no need for them to fight for themselves. The trade union principle was that every man and woman in a union had a right to the benefit of whatever negotiations took place. The proposal of family allowances would introduce a necessary differentiation between families with children and families without children, yet in how many cases was it not the fact that families bore the burden of infirm relatives who could not benefit under this proposal?

The Macmillan Report on the woollen trade wages dispute indicated the way in which the minds of those placed in the position of arbitrators would travel. If Lord Macmillan could award a drastic reduction of wages because of the amount now given in social services, what would he have done if he had been able to estimate exactly the amount of money which was to be paid out, as he would have been had the proposed family allowances been in force? When they attempted to secure improved pensions for members of the N.U.R. the Macmillan Report was quoted against their claim. Family allowances, he said, pointed in the direction of a weakening of trade unionism. The General Council believed in extension of the social services because it believed that improvements in their condition could be most effectively brought about in a collective way. He could understand the position of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists who had passed through most difficult times, but even that fact should not induce them to take desperate measures which would sap the very foundations of the structure of trade unionism.

THE OPPOSITE VIEW

Mr. PETER LEES (Co. Durham) (Miners' Federation) moved that the report of the General Council advocating the adoption of the minority report be referred back. He said that the miners opposed Mr. Cramp's plan, first because of the cost to the ratepayers of the social services, and, secondly, because of the low wages in the four heavy industries (iron and steel, shipbuilding, engineering, and coal-mining). They were not against the social services, but they realized that recent legislation had removed much of the burden of the social services from the shoulders of the great, and placed it on the backs of the householder and the small trader. Mr. Cramp had said that family allowances would tend to lower wages and to stop effort. Well it would be a bad job for this country if wages in those four main industries were to get any lower. Either through the pay office of the employer or the assistance of the State, wages ought to be at a much higher figure in those industries. He deprecated the argument that the State could not afford family allowances. If we spent £5,500,000 a day on taking life in the War we could surely afford sufficient to maintain life after the War. He hoped the conference would give no heed to the General Council on this matter.

Mr. BEN TURNER, M.P., pointed out that the Minority Report itself accepted the principle of family allowances by recommending cash payments in respect of children in the first years of life. The workpeople had a right to a full share of the national income. It had been stated that 20,000,000 of our population shared in the national income in the following manner:—2,000,000 shared £2,480,000,000; 3,000,000 shared £620,000,000; and 15,000,000 shared £1,300,000,000. It therefore appeared that the 15,000,000 received less than half what the 5,000,000 received. There was still some money left in the country, and family allowances would secure a better distribution of it. How much had the business community got out of the Derating Act? Rates had gone up, or would go up, everywhere as a result of the grants to the commercial classes. Was there any undermining of their independence or any fear of the disintegration of the Federation of British Industries? He knew what a blessing family allowances would have been to his wife when they had four children under six years of age.

SUPPORT FOR GENERAL COUNCIL

Mr. H. H. ELVIN (London) (National Union of Clerks), who was one of the three signatories of the Minority Report approved by the General Council, emphasized the unwisdom of detaching the question of family allowances from the larger subject of the living wage. The issue was: Should the State assist individual family units or provide collective benefits? Was the family unit to be a law unto itself or should the State make provision on the definite principle that every child should be fitted by the State for its future in the State? In France and Belgium, where there were family allowances, trade unionism was weak and there was little collective bargaining. In countries with family allowances real wages were lower and the allowances to married workers had the effect of withholding increases from the unmarried workers. Family allowances would be a weapon in the hands of reactionary employers and make wage negotiations more difficult.

Mr. A. HAYDAY, M.P. (General and Municipal Workers' Union), in supporting the General Council, said he would rather fight for the rights that industry owed him as a worker and so obtain the income to provide for his wife and family than claim a State allowance. Family allowances would increase the difficulties of wage negotiations. Family allowances represented a request for the first time that the State should subsidize wages. Such a subsidy would weaken the unions and strengthen the employers. Another £250,000,000 could be spent in making the present social services adequate.

Mr. A. J. COOK maintained that family allowances had strengthened trade unionism wherever they had been adopted. If they were to maintain and improve their standards there must be security for the children while the men maintained the struggle. Instead of examining the cost of family allowances, let them examine the cost of the War Debt. Deny social reform, and there would be revolution.

Mr. W. H. HUTCHINSON, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, asked where was the consistency of rejecting, on the ground that the State could not afford it, an expenditure of £8,000,000 for the charter for Government employees in industrial establishments and for the deletion of the means test in connexion with the raising of the school age, and then voting in favour of 12 times as much being given by the Government for family allowances? The financial situation had to be faced.

Miss DOROTHY EVANS (London) (Women Clerks' Association) supported family allowances. If we had State endowment of motherhood, what Government would dare to stop it in times of trade disputes? It would be the finest protection the workers could have in their struggle to standardize, or even to improve, wage conditions.

"ANYTHING BUT WORK"

Mr. F. WOLSTENCROFT (Manchester) (Woodworkers' Society) said that if cash payments were made by the State, the employers would make a determined attempt to reduce the standard rates in any industry by the amount received by each family in cash. "Are we coming to a time," he asked, "when we shall offer people anything but work? If you give or promise the workers sufficient for their needs

(Continued at foot of next column)

DIVISIONS OF LAST SESSION

A LABOUR MEMBER'S BIG TOTAL

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

The current issue of the *Parliamentary Gazette* contains interesting details of the House of Commons division lobby records, and the number of questions asked and answered during the last Session, which began on June 25, 1929, and ended on August 1 of this year.

During the Session there were no fewer than 484 divisions (109 of these being on the Finance Bill and 88 on the Coal Mines Bill), and Mr. Ede, the Labour member for South Shields, was the only member to take part in all of them. Mr. Dagger and Mr. Frank Smith, both Labour members, took part in 482, and Mr. A. G. Geesling and Mr. Tom Kennedy (the Government Chief Whip) in 481. Mr. Charles Edwards, another Government Whip, voted in 480. Several other Ministerialists took part in 450 divisions or over. Sir Nairne Sandeman had the best record for the Conservatives, voting in 462. Miss Lawrence heads the list of women members, with 451 divisions to her credit. Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, the Conservative Chief Whip, voted in 416. The Prime Minister took part in 324 divisions, Sir Robert Hutchison, the Liberal Chief Whip, in 272, and Mr. Baldwin in 238.

Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, answered the largest number of oral questions (1,482). Other Ministers who replied to over 1,000 were Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour, 1,064; Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, 1,036; and the Prime Minister, 1,018. Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, replied to 988; Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, to 891; and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India, to 717. Mr. Day asked the largest number of oral questions (847), but he was closely followed by Sir Kingsley Wood with 844. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy came next with 642, and Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle with 421. Mr. Greenwood replied to 795 written questions, Miss Bondfield to 636, and Mr. H. Morrison, Minister of Transport, to 511. Mr. Day also asked the largest number of written questions (460).

Mr. Churchill was the most prolific speaker, filling no fewer than 336 columns of the Official Report. He was followed by Mr. Graham, with 329 columns. Then came Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, with 286 columns; Sir Kingsley Wood, with 281; Mr. Lloyd George, with 258; and Mr. Snowden, with 244. Mr. Chamberlain filled 143 columns, the Prime Minister 122, and Mr. Baldwin 106. In the House of Lords Lord Parmoor spoke 293 columns and Lord Russell 255. Lord Salisbury filled 196 columns and the Archbishop of Canterbury 61.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTS TO SCANDINAVIA

A TRADE DELEGATION

Mr. Shinwell, M.P., Secretary for Mines, announces that a delegation representing the British coal trade will leave this country on September 13 to visit Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, in order to study the position of our export market in these countries and to consider such steps as may be found possible to improve it. Mr. Shinwell will head the delegation and will be accompanied by Mr. H. W. Cole, C.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary for Mines.

The members of the delegation will be:—

Mr. A. W. Archer, Mr. J. R. D. Bell, Sir Alfred Cope, Mr. Ridley Warham, and Captain M. J. Wemyss (representing the coalowners of Great Britain); and Mr. Lindsay Carlow, Sir Walter Raine, M.P., and Mr. R. M. Stewart (representing the coal exporters of Great Britain).

Mr. F. E. Cook, of the Mines Department, will act as secretary of the delegation.

The delegation will visit Stockholm, Bergen, Oslo, Gothenburg, and Copenhagen, and will confer with the Scandinavian Coal Importers' Federation and other important interests.

COAL FOR BELGIUM

An important inquiry for British coal for shipment to Belgian ports from October to March has been received by Humber coal exporters. The inquiry is for over 100,000 tons for use by the Belgian State Railways. The coal required is of various qualities, including screened and slack. Last year Hull exporters secured a contract to export 90,000 tons for this purpose, but this year it is expected that the contract will be divided between Durham and the Humber.

NORWEGIAN ORDER FOR A TYNE SHIPYARD

Our Jarrow Correspondent telegraphs:—

Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend, have booked an order from Oslo owners, Norway, for two large motor-tankers, the engines for which will also be supplied on the Tyne. These are the only contracts for vessels booked on the Tyne for some time, and several yards are badly off for new work. Inquiries for new vessels are scarce.

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WALES'S APPEAL

About £4,000 has been given in response to the appeal which the Archbishop of Wales has launched for £14,500 for the purpose of saving St. Asaph Cathedral, the tower of which is in danger of collapsing.

It was first suggested that the trouble was due to the tower having been built on shifting sand, but a woman water diviner discovered that beneath the flagged floor there was a large quantity of water, and workmen have discovered a spring at the rear of the throne. The Archbishop said yesterday:—

"The whole trouble is being caused by a subterranean stream. The tower is in danger of collapsing, and the chancel is also threatened. Mr. Oldrid Scott (the architect), when he made his examination, told us that one of the stained-glass windows—a precious relic—was in danger, and we removed this and replaced it with plain glass. Within a month this plain glass window fell out. We ought to have the money within a year in order to save the Cathedral."

from the day of their birth to the day of their death, then you will find them little concerned with Socialism or any other cause. They will have learned to get all they want from the Government in power."

Mrs. A. LOUGHLIN (Leeds) (Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union) supported family allowances. To her it did not matter whether the cost of the allowances was £70,000,000 or £140,000,000, because the money would at all events increase the purchasing power of the workers.

Mr. A. V. HERMON (London) (Electrical Trades Union) said family allowances were simply a cry to deceive the working classes.

After further debate, Mr. CRAMP replied. A card vote resulted as follows:—

For reference back	1,347,000
Against	2,154,000

The report of the General Council was then accepted and approved by acclamation.

A composite resolution from the Boilermakers', Shipbuilders', General Workers' and Lacemakers' Societies demanding payment for holidays for all workers by trade union action, or, failing that, by Act of Parliament, was adopted without debate.

Other resolutions which the Congress adopted included one submitted by the National Union of Seamen viewing with alarm the increasing employment of alien and undesirable coloured labour in British ships.

At half-past 4 the Congress decided to finish its work forthwith, dispensing with a Saturday morning sitting, and this led to the rapid disposal in rather frivolous mood of the few remaining resolutions.

The choice of the place for next year's meeting was left to the General Council.

The voting for the new General Council resulted in only one change—the substitution of Mr. W. R. Townley (Boot and Shoe Operatives) in place of Mr. Poulton, who is retiring.

In our report of Tuesday's proceedings of the Congress Mr. T. Meehan was represented as saying that "Mr. Collick had delivered by proxy Mr. Harry Pollitt's address" on the subject of Empire trade. Mr. Meehan's reference was not, in fact, to Mr. Collick, but to a preceding speaker.

Obituary

M. DE PORTO-RICHE

A GENIUS OF THE FRENCH THEATRE

By the death of M. Georges de Porto-Riche, announced on another page, at the age of 81, the French theatre is deprived of one whose work has had a profound influence upon it—an influence which, by one of the paradoxes of literary fortune, is obscured for the present generation by the cloud of his followers. Many have forgotten, or perhaps were never aware of, the debt they owe him.

He died at a great age. For many years he had been thought of less as an active influence in the playhouse than as the venerable figure he became—a member of the Académie Française, administrator of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, a man who had been a friend of Maupassant, a *protégé* of Antoine in the splendour of the Théâtre Libre, a dramatist whose fame belonged to the nineties and whose *Le Vieil Homme*, though its appearance in 1911 was an artistic event that drew all theatrical Paris to the *première*, had no longer the power to shake the mind of France that *Amoureuse* had possessed 20 years earlier. It was not that Porto-Riche's work had become *démodé*; his passionate naturalism became less startling when the theatre had for some 40 years been nourished by it.

Even men like Lenormand, whose technical method and temper of mind are widely different from his, owe much to Porto-Riche. At a time when the theatre was established in romanticism, he turned from the colouring and the decoration and the moral judgment of love to direct analysis of it. His concern was neither to excite eroticism in his audience, nor to appoint them as judges of right and wrong; he was interested to discover the truth of sensual impulses, to exhibit their power, the nature of it, the reasons for it; and his performance of this task made him a pioneer. His stimulus runs through the leaders of the modern French theatre. The more original they themselves are, the more certain is it (unless they have turned from dramatic literature to mere "productionism") that, using different weapons, they will yet make Porto-Riche's attack—his attack on the deep mysteries of human passion that may, in the senses, be in part apprehended.

At the end of *Amoureuse*, the husband and the wife who loves and has betrayed him perceive that, though there is little hope of happiness for either, they are bound by the conflict of their natures and by the seal that passion has set upon it. They are beyond judgment; they act as they must. It is the key to Porto-Riche's philosophy and to his savage melancholy—a melancholy which runs to-day like blood in an *avant-garde* that may almost have forgotten Porto-Riche.

It was in him a melancholy that came to him in childhood. Born at Bordeaux in 1849 of parents of Italian extraction, he found himself, or believed himself to be, unwelcome in the world. "Ma mère m'appellait 'De Trop!'" Nevertheless, it was to members of his family that he dedicated his early poems, and it is said that his father, when the young man turned from uncongenial studies of the law, encouraged his wish to pursue a career of letters. Plays were written as well as poems. *Le Vertige*, *Un Drame sous Philippe II.*, and *Les Deux Fautes* all came from Porto-Riche's pen before he was 30. *La Chance de Françoise*, written in 1883, having waited nearly six years for performance, at last brought him, not success but enough renown to make easier his way to success.

L'Infidèle, burdened with melodrama but distinguished by the beauty of its language, carried him a little farther, but it was not until Réjane in 1891 appeared as Germaine Fériaud in *Amoureuse* that the dramatist's fame was established. Sarcey, not prodigal of self-commitments, cried that the play would live; all Paris was alive with this story of Germaine, this unbesitating analysis of an amorous woman. The influences of Hugo and Verlaine that had affected Porto-Riche's earlier writing were spent. What he wrote now was his own. The play falls short of the very front rank because, though it has depth and style, it is limited in its range. The dramatist says magnificently what he has to say and what he says is worth saying. His characters live; the dry, unadorned dialogue has form and force and wit; everything is there except that power of evocation which, in supreme works of art, sets men dreaming beyond the artist's statement and perhaps beyond his dreams.

This power Porto-Riche did not possess, and his lack of it is apparent in all his writings, whether, as in *Le Passé*, he is showing the influence of the past in the most intimate relationship of man and woman or, in *Le Vieil Homme*, is telling how yet another *mari infidèle*, though he has fled from temptation, is overcome by *le vieil homme* within himself. Neither *Le Vieil Homme* nor *Le Marchand d'Estampes* represents the highest merits of Porto-Riche. In the first of these two pieces even the sureness of his character-drawing forsook him and he wrote for the boy Augustin an almost unplayable part with which Mme. Margel struggled brilliantly but in vain. His powers are better and more fairly exhibited in the volume, called "Théâtre d'Amour," in which he included his four principal works written before the close of last century.

But his philosophy and his melancholy were consistent from first to last. "On n'aime pas pour le bonheur que ça donne. Tant que vous êtes assez jeune pour être aimé, je serai assez jeune pour souffrir." He held to this view of life with almost too much persistence—too much, not because the view is false, but because his rigid maintenance of it prevented him from turning his analytic mind to other subjects than the tragedy, which is the comedy, of passion. But his genius, though restricted in its scope, was not distorted or obsessed. His intelligence was as clear, as balanced, and as unwasteful as his language. Even when the impressive features, the blazing eyes, the great shock of wavy hair are forgotten, Porto-Riche will hold his place, not necessarily as the writer of particular works in the repertory of the Français, but as an artist who initiated a revolution of which the fruits continually reappear.

CAPTAIN BEVAN, R.N.

Our Santiago Correspondent telegraphs that Captain L. H. B. Bevan, commanding the cruiser Dragon, died yesterday in the British-American Hospital from heart trouble. The funeral will be at Valparaiso to-day. When Sir Henry Chilton, the first British Ambassador to Chile, arrived on Tuesday the Dragon escorted his liner into the Bay of Valparaiso and fired salutes.

The fourth son of Mr. Algernon Beckford Bevan, Louis Horatio Beckford Bevan was born on March 7, 1888. He qualified in torpedo duties in 1910-11, and his first ship as torpedo lieutenant was the battleship Vanguard. In January, 1914, he became torpedo officer of the Vulcan, submarine parent ship. From her he joined the cruiser Yarmouth in June, 1915, and a year later transferred to the Chatham, flagship of Rear-Admiral T. D. W. Napier, in the Grand Fleet. From August, 1917, he served on the staff of this officer in the Courageous. Promoted to commander in December, 1919, he accompanied Napier, now a vice-admiral, to Bermuda on the latter's appointment as Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station. From March, 1921, he served on the staff of the Rear-Admiral of Submarines. After being for two years executive officer of H.M.S. Vernon, torpedo school, Bevan was promoted captain on December 31, 1927. He studied at the Army Senior Officers' Course at Sheerness, and was selected last December to command the cruiser Dragon, for service on the America and West Indies Station in place of the Colombo.

MR. W. G. ELLIOT

Mr. William Gerald Elliot, who died last week at the age of 71, was the elder son of Mr. William Brownrigg Elliot, of Benrig, St. Boswells, and a grandson of the Hon. J. E. Elliot, M.P., son of the first Earl of Minto. His mother was Irish, a daughter of Mr. Justin McCarthie, of Carrignavar, Co. Cork, and widow of Thomas Morton. Elliot went to Eton in 1872, to Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell's house, and he played in Oppidan Wall in 1877. But his bent was for athletics; he won the 100 yards and the high jump at school, and when he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, he competed in the long jump at the University Sports in 1879, 1880, and 1881.

At Cambridge, also, he was a prominent member of the A.D.C., and, after trying the Bar, he became, like his friend Charles Brookfield, a professional actor. He was a good actor within his range; experienced playgoers will remember him in *A Pantomime Rehearsal*. There are many memories of the stage in his reminiscences, which appeared in 1925, "In my Anecdotage." There he relates that, having been given a part in Henry James's unfortunate play *Guy Domvile*, he was diffidently addressed by the author after a rehearsal, "Elliot, in your playing of this riotous—I mean dissolute—old ... I should say middle-aged—peer, may I suggest—hint would be the better word—to you that you should endeavour—try—to make him as much of a gentleman as is feasible—possible—to you?"

After he had retired from the stage, Elliot kept up his friendships in the profession and went constantly to the theatre. He was often seen at Brooks's and at the Beefsteak, where he had many friends who appreciated his skill as a raconteur.

Lady Wallis, who died at Lausanne on Thursday, after a long illness, was Dorothea Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. W. R. Fowke. She was married in 1903 to Sir John Wallis, afterwards Chief Justice of Madras, and now a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. Frederick Lodge, who had been the Barnsley Correspondent of *The Times* for many years, died there on Thursday at the age of 59. He was managing director of Messrs. J. Lodge and Sons, Limited, wholesale newsagents, and was for over 20 years a director of the Barnsley Association Football Club.

FLOATING MINE IN THE CHANNEL

FOLKESTONE BOYS' ESCAPE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, SEPT. 5

Two Folkestone youths have had a narrow escape from death from a mine which appears to have been floating in the sea for about 15 years. Last evening they found what they thought was a large buoy on the beach near the Copt Rock, not far from the East Cliff Sands, Folkestone. They hit the outside case and attempted to move it, but fortunately they did not succeed. Had they done so it would probably have exploded. They left it where they found it and apparently it was washed into the sea again.

To-day it was found at Copt Point, about 350 yards from the Corporation bathing station. The police were summoned, and a guard was placed over the mine. Experts from H.M.S. Cherwell, the Fisheries Protection boat, which was in Dover Harbour, this evening pronounced that the mine was a live one, containing 200lb. of high explosive. The detonators were removed and also the magazine containing the charge. These were carried over the rocks to boats from the ship, and the magazine was taken out to sea and exploded.

The mine seems to have been floating in the fairway of the cross-Channel traffic, for the spot at which it was found is not more than 200 yards from the entrance to the cross-Channel steamer pier at Folkestone.

WAPPING-WALL FIRE

SALVAGE CORPS IN CHARGE OF THE BUILDINGS

In view of the risk of further outbreaks of fire at warehouses at Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping-wall, the buildings are now in charge of the Salvage Corps, and it is thought that a week or two may elapse before a final estimate can be given of the extent of the damage.

Nevertheless, a provisional estimate of the damage done by the great fire on Thursday night, based on views current in the City yesterday, is given in our City Columns of about £150,000. Further comment on the fire is made there.

The buildings at the Metropolitan Wharf affected contained cocoa, pepper, ginger, various spices, and gum. About 55,000 bags of coffee are contained in a neighbouring warehouse fronting the river, which was entirely unaffected. Similarly, the buildings at the New Crane Wharf, containing rubber and tea, were not touched.

Messrs. Weber, Smith, and Hoare, Limited, the owners of the warehouses, propose to carry on their business in the buildings which are not affected.

During the fire on Thursday night the London Fire Brigade received four false alarms. In the luncheon hour yesterday a call was sent to the fire brigade from Chancery-lane. Three engines arrived, but there was no fire. Almost simultaneously another call was received to a reported outbreak at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. On arrival at the hotel the firemen discovered that the call was a hoax.

RACING TROPHIES STOLEN

BURGLARY AT A MAIDENHEAD HOUSE

Longwood, Bridge-road, Maidenhead, the house of Mrs. Harvey du Cros, was entered by burglars in the early hours of yesterday. A large quantity of silver articles, a number of which were of sentimental value, were stolen.

The thieves effected an entrance through a drawing-room window. There were several servants asleep in the house at the time, but the noise caused by a thunderstorm favoured the burglars, who were able to carry out their thefts without interruption. Among the stolen property are some valuable cups and other trophies won by the late Mr. Harvey du Cros in motor racing.

Mrs. du Cros is in Scotland, and had let the house to Mr. C. D. Seligman, of Seligman Bros., Limited, bankers. Mr. Seligman stated yesterday that the thieves took away a cartload of silver articles. Some of the silver was apparently regarded by them as too heavy or not sufficiently valuable to be removed, for it was found scattered about the floor of the summer-house.

Mrs. du Cros last night made an appeal for the return of the cups and trophies won by her husband in motor races, which were included in the haul. They could not be of great monetary value, she said. They might not even be marketable, but they were of great sentimental value to her.

EAST LEYTON CONSERVATIVES

Captain H. A. Hill, prospective Conservative candidate for East Leyton, has been asked by the local Conservative Association to withdraw his candidature, and some of his supporters on the committee have resigned. Captain Hill said last night:—"I have heard that I am not a strong enough candidate. I do not consider that this is a reasonable explanation, because when I opposed Mr. George Lansbury in 1924 I increased the

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Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 5

The Queen, attended by the Lady Victoria Weld-Forester and the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, arrived at the Castle this afternoon from Carberry Tower, Musselburgh.

Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Radcliffe (General Officer Commanding in Chief, Scottish Command) has arrived, and Miss Agnes Keyser has left.

The Argentine Ambassador returned to London on Thursday from the Continent.

The Hungarian Minister has left for Hungary.

The Czechoslovak Minister expects to return to London towards the end of the month from the United States.

Viscount Elmley, M.P., who recently returned to 13, Belgrave-square from Germany, left on Wednesday for Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.

Viscount D'Abernon returned to 12, Arlington-street on Thursday from abroad.

Lady Emily Lutyens left 13, Mansfield-street on Sunday for Austria. She will return to London this month.

Lord and Lady Thankerton expect to return to London about September 18 from Switzerland. The Hon. Sophia and the Hon. David Watson, who recently returned from Switzerland, will leave London to-day for the Norfolk Broads, where they will remain until next Saturday, when they will leave for Scotland.

Lord and Lady Saltoun left 110, Gloucester-place on Wednesday for Brockenhurst.

Lady Max-Muller will return to 77, Gloucester-place on Monday from abroad. Sir William Max-Muller will return on Tuesday.

Lady Dawson expects to return to Edgewarebury House, Elstree, on Monday from Le Touquet. Sir Trevor Dawson will return on Wednesday.

Sir Percival Marling, V.C., and Lady Marling have arrived at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, for a week, before returning to Stanley Park, Gloucestershire.

Sir John and Lady Lavery arrived at 5, Cromwell-place yesterday from Marienbad, where Sir John was undergoing the cure. They will remain in London for the present.

Sir Abe Bailey left 38, Bryanston-square yesterday for Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorkshire.

The First Secretary to the Rumanian Legation, M. Constantinesco, has left for the Continent on leave. He will return to London at the beginning of October.

Mr. and Lady Guendolen Cecil left 43, Bryanston-square yesterday for Aix-les-Bains. They expect to be away for about a fortnight.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will preside at a dinner which the Royal Empire Society and kindred organizations are giving at Guildhall on Wednesday, October 1, to meet the Prime Ministers and delegates of the Oversea Dominions and the representatives of India attending the Imperial Conference.

DONCASTER HOUSE PARTIES

LADY SCARBROUGH

The Earl and Countess of Scarbrough will entertain the following guests at Sandbeck Park for the Doncaster Meeting:—

The Marquess of Crewe, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord William Scott, Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell, Lady Florence Willoughby, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles, the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, the Hon. Mrs. Maguire, Sir John Hewitt, Mrs. Atkinson, Colonel R. Charteris, Major H. Milner, and Major W. Flicher.

MRS. HERBERT PEAKE

Major and Mrs. Herbert Peake's party for the Doncaster Meeting is:—

Lady Whitaker, the Hon. Phillis Russell, Colonel and Mrs. William Duncombe, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dundas, Miss Pamela Eley, Mrs. Malcolm Peake, Major Edward Milner, Miss Eileen Peake, Mr. George Jenyns, Mr. Harold Peake, and Mr. Edward Peake.

FUNERALS

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. A. BUSHMAN

The funeral of Major-General Sir Henry Augustus Bushman, Colonel of the 9th Lancers, took place with full military honours at Lyndhurst yesterday. The band of the King's Dragoon Guards, from Tidworth, attended, and N.C.O.s of the 7th Hussars formed an escort and provided pall-bearers. There was also a detachment of the Corps of Commissionaires and a large gathering of members of the British Legion. The vicar, the Rev. F. R. Cooksley, officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. Worthington Powell. The chief mourners included Lady Bushman (widow), Mr. R. Bushman (son), the Misses Bushman (daughters), Mr. and Mrs. Barry Mason, Mr. R. B. Mason, Mr. G. Calrow, Mr. R. M. Ellis, Viscount de Vesci, Colonel the Hon. Osbert Vesey, Colonel the Hon. Thomas Vesey, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, and Mr. F. F. A. Burton. Among others present were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir David Campbell, Colonel and Mrs. Riddick, Mr. G. H. F. P. Vere-Laurie (9th Lancers), Captain O. L. Prior-Palmer (9th Lancers), Captain Douglas Hill (representing 7th Hussars), Colonel Forrester Colvin (9th Lancers), Colonel Sir Walter Jenner, Brigadier-General Beale-Browne, Brigadier-General Norton (representing 7th Hussars Old Comrades), Major C. Peters (representing the Regimental Association, 4th Hussars), Captain G. C. Bishop (9th Lancers), Captain J. R. Macdonell (9th Lancers), Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Wallet (secretary, Corps of Commissionaires), Lord and Lady Congleton, Major Sir George Meyrick, Major the Hon. J. C. Darling, Mr. C. B. Ridout, Engineer Rear-Admiral Baldwin, Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, Captain and Mrs. Aird, Captain Gisborne, Major Matthews, Captain Thursby.

Brigadier-General E. W. M. Powell, Miss Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Powell, Lady Katharine Manley, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. and Miss Baillie, Sir Dudley and Lady Forwood, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Lowther Bridger, Colonel and Mrs. G. Swan, Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Delamain, Major F. B. Dalrymple, Major B. M. Dawes, Colonel Williams Freeman, the Rev. T. H. Harvey, the Rev. John Compton, the Rev. Charles Maturin, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Trinder, Mr. R. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Frye, Mr. Gerald Upjohn, Sir Hugh Murray, Mr. H. C. Gulland, Mr. T. Dowsman, Mr. G. Lennox Boyd, Miss Cecil, Dr. C. A. Dottridge, Mr. G. Eyre Matcham, Mr. O. T. Price, Major E. M. Lucas, the Misses Pulteney, Mr. Keppel Pulteney, Miss Ponsonby, Captain Renard, Major C. Bishop, Mrs. Wilmer, Mr. Hayes Turner, Mr. L. P. G. Kelly, Colonel Mayall, Colonel H. L. Goodenough, Colonel Kemmis, Mr. Guy Reynolds, Mrs. Ashby, Mrs. Cooke Hurle, Miss Madge Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Wing, Mr. F. G. Short, Mrs. Carr, Miss Hall, the Misses Whitehead, Mrs. Cocksley, Mrs. Worthington Powell, Major and Mrs. R. G. T. Bright, Mr. Eric Smith, and Mr. C. A. Foulger.

MAJOR D. E. CAMPBELL

The funeral of Major Duncan Elidor Campbell took place yesterday at St. Martin's Church, Cheriton, Kent, Canon Hyla Holden officiating. The chief mourners included the Hon. Mrs. Campbell (widow), Colonel Lord Barnby (brother-in-law), Major A. H. S. Howard, and Mrs. Selby Bigge. Among others present were Mr. A. M. Elmslie (secretary to Lord Barnby), Mr. H. J. C. Piers, and Mr. Smythe (representing Colonel H. Webber, Greyhound Racing Association).

Lady Barnby (mother-in-law) was unable to be present owing to indifferent health.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

CLASS LISTS PUBLISHED

The class lists of the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations held in July have been published, showing that the total number of candidates entered was 8,466, exclusive of 1,111 who were examined at oversea centres. In the School Certificate Examination, out of 6,956 candidates for certificates, 2,292 boys and 2,084 girls passed, honours certificates being gained by 490 boys and 318 girls. Of the junior candidates 353 boys and 466 girls satisfied the examiners.

The class lists for the oversea centres will be issued in October.

The Corporation of London will resume their public sittings after the recess by a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on September 16 at 1 o'clock and a meeting of the Court of Common Council on September 18. Both are held at Guildhall.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT M. W. ST. L. SEARLE, R.N., AND MISS CRAMPTON

A marriage has been arranged between Malcolm W. St. Leger Searle, Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Hon. Sir Malcolm Searle and Lady Searle, of Wynberg, South Africa, and Betty Margaret, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harold Crampton, of 7, Frognal, N.W.3.

MR. D. A. ROSS AND MISS SCROGGIE

The engagement is announced between Donald Angus Ross, Chief Constable of Argyll, son of Roderick Ross, Chief Constable of Edinburgh, and Alison Marjorie Jean, only daughter of Colonel Scroggie, C.I.E., I.M.S., and Mrs. Scroggie, of Lucknow, India, and Abbotsford Lodge, Callander.

MR. W. R. BAIRD AND MISS M. C. GRAY

The marriage arranged between Mr. W. R. Baird, Royal Air Force, and Miss M. C. Gray will take place in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Thursday, September 18, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE REV. E. W. MORLEY AND MISS WOOD

The engagement is announced between the Rev. E. W. Morley, rector of Stockbridge, Hants, and Winifred, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Inkermann Wood, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, late of Easingwold, Yorks.

MR. A. C. HEYMAN AND MISS B. MILES

The engagement is announced between Archibald Cass Heyman, son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. C. Heyman, Indian Army (retired), and Mrs. Heyman, of Redholme, Tuddenham-road, Ipswich, and Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Everingham Miles, of The Rosary, Ormond-road, Richmond, Surrey.

MR. E. H. MARKER AND MISS FRANCIS

The engagement is announced between Mr. Edwin H. Marker, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Marker, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Christina, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Francis, of Rectory-road, Barnes.

MR. M. F. SPURRELL AND MISS HENSLEY

The engagement is announced between Michael Farrer, twin son of the Rev. Richard Spurrell and Mrs. Spurrell, Rousdon Rectory, Devon, and Gwendolen Frances Mary, only daughter of the Rev. E. A. Hensley and Mrs. Hensley, The Vicarage, Sandown, I.W.

MR. G. S. GRIST AND MISS N. BEADEL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Guy Spencer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grist, of Abbey House, Winchcomb, and Nancy, daughter of the late Cecil F. Beadel, C.I.E., and Mrs. Beadel, 73, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

MR. L. A. THOMSON AND MISS STRACHAN

The engagement is announced between Leslie Andrew Thomson, F.C.A., and Winifred Strachan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, of Ilford.

MR. A. SOPWITH AND MISS CRESWELL

The engagement is announced between Arthur, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Shelford F. Sopwith, of Chasetown, Staffordshire, and Margaret Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. F. S. Creswell, of Crumpsall, Wimbledon.

MR. H. L. DYER AND MISS D. M. RANDOLPH

The marriage of Mr. Harold Lawrence Dyer and Miss Doris May Randolph will take place at Christ Church, Sutton, on Saturday, September 20, at 1.15 p.m.

MR. H. W. W. TAYLOR AND MISS P. E. FOLLAND

The marriage arranged between Mr. Henry Walter Whittington Taylor, Oakwood, Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire, and Miss Pattie Eugénie (Toots) Folland, Blackpyl, Swansea, will take place at Mount Pleasant Church, Swansea, on Tuesday, September 23.

THE MASTER OF SEMPILL

HOLIDAY TOUR BY SEAPLANE

Colonel the Master of Sempill, the president of the Royal Aeronautical Society, is making a holiday tour of the coastlines of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway in his Puss Moth seaplane. He left the Welsh Harp, Hendon, at 6.30 a.m. on Thursday, and reached Stockholm, after a journey of 1,040 miles, in 12 hours.

Though the flight is essentially in the nature of a holiday, the Master of Sempill is travelling also as an apostle of British aircraft, and he will give exhibitions of flying at Copenhagen, Malmö, Gothenburg, Friedrichshafen, Oslo, and elsewhere. He hopes also to explore the Baltic Sea.

Plans for the return journey have not yet been settled, but it is possible that the Master of Sempill may take the route by Scotland, though this would involve a journey of 300 miles across open sea. Such a course would allow him to call at Craigievar Castle, one of the seats of his father, Lord Sempill, who is now in residence there.

ENGLISH MEDIEVAL ART

CLOSING DATE OF EXHIBITIONS

The Loan Exhibition of English Medieval Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, will close on September 21, the period of its duration having been extended a week longer than was originally designed. Those exhibits which come from private or public collections other than the Museum itself will be returned to their owners, and those permanently in the Museum will be rearranged in their normal positions outside the North Court, where they are now to be seen.

The exhibition of English Illuminated Manuscripts which has been held coincidentally at the British Museum, will close upon the same day, and the exhibits in the Grenville Library will be replaced by the Museum's normal selection of illuminated manuscripts, which have not been on view at all this year owing to the special exhibitions of Italian manuscripts in the earlier months of the year, and of English manuscripts (including the Luttrell Psalter and Bedford Book of Hours) since May. The permanent exhibition which will again be seen in the Grenville Library includes illuminated manuscripts of the Byzantine, English, French, Flemish, and Italian schools, with a few Spanish and German examples. The Huth and Rothschild collections form two important groups among the manuscripts which are again to be placed on public view.

OPTICAL CONGRESS

INTERNATIONAL GATHERING AT CAMBRIDGE

The third International Optical Congress will be held at Trinity College, Cambridge, from to-day to September 11. It is the second to take place in this country, and will be presided over by Mr. W. B. Barker, past president of the British Optical Association.

As a result of the first congress at Balliol College, Oxford, an International Optical League was formed. Its headquarters are in London, it now has a definite constitution, and has established contact with the International Labour Office of the League of Nations at Geneva. Its president is Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe. There are many points on which, it is held, the free interchange of information and ideas and the possibilities of combined international effort will prove to be of the greatest possible value, not only to opticians themselves, but to the communities they serve.

Delegates to the congress will attend a reception in the Hall of Trinity College this evening. After dinner an address of welcome will be given by the Mayor of Cambridge, Councillor H. Franklin, and the chairman of the congress will speak on "This science called Optics." There will be a special service to-morrow morning at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at which the sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. M. Creed, Canon of Ely.

The work of the International Optical League will be discussed on Monday morning and reports given of optical affairs in various countries. The president of the league and delegates from Holland, Switzerland, Austria, South Africa, and Australia will speak. Several papers on optical subjects will be read at sessions of the congress, and there will be demonstrations of lens production, instruments used for muscle training, &c. The question of optical benefit under the National Health Insurance Act will be discussed on Wednesday by Mr. R. J. Meller, M.P., Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P., and other speakers representing approved societies.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH

FACT AND THEORY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A group of men may be quite certain of a fact, either because of their own experience of it, or because of the testimony of others, but differ entirely in their theories of its cause and its significance. In science, in business, in social life, and in religion men would be saved many blunders and much controversy if only this was remembered. It is so easy to identify a fact with our theories about it that we easily assume that to accept the one is to endorse the other, forgetting that they have no necessary relation. In our confusion we may even deny a fact which might be considered indisputable because we cannot accept the theories that have been associated with it.

It is useless to say that if we can agree about a fact we need not trouble about any theory to account for or to explain it. It is impossible to accept a fact without forming some theory about it. The very act of recognizing it to be a fact implies that it has some relation to other facts, for in some way we must make an effort to correlate them to our experience. This is the scientific method of progress in knowledge. The man of science studies facts in themselves and in relation to other facts, and in this study everything depends on the theories he makes about the phenomena before him. If he framed no theory he would make no experiment, and he would therefore make no advance in knowledge. His theories may be incomplete or erroneous, and if that is so they will have to be developed or corrected, but he can never dispense with them. It is not otherwise in religion. There also as soon as we apprehend that which is a fact by our intellectual or spiritual faculties we must go on to frame some explanation of its reality and its significance, and not until then can we say that we have made it our own.

Those who accept Christianity must hold these considerations to be of importance, but unfortunately they are often ignored. The controversies in the history of the Church make this sufficiently plain. All Christians hold that in the Bible we have the record of God's revelation of Himself to mankind; that in its different parts, so varied in their contents and their conceptions of God and His Will, we are provided with a guide to the truth about Him and about ourselves. That fact is expressed in the sentence that the Bible is the Word of God. When men begin the inevitable task of framing theories about it immediately we are aware of strangely different explanations about its origin, its nature, and its purpose. The fact remains whatever theory men may have about it, and divergencies of theory, even when they lead to controversy, do not minimize anything of the reality of the fact. Here we must place our emphasis at the right point. Theories must inevitably exist, but they are secondary, incomplete, always liable to be superseded by other theories. They are never part of the fact.

Perhaps the history of the doctrine of the Atonement provides the most striking instance of the acceptance of a fact with quite divergent theories about it. Every Christian believes that in the death of Christ something was done by which men receive forgiveness of their sins. Thousands have verified that fact in their experience. The Cross is the central fact of Christianity. It follows inevitably that every thoughtful Christian must have some theory about the Cross and its significance, for he must ask himself what is its meaning and how does it come to have so vital a place in man's life. Many theories of the Atonement have been framed, some of them the result of profound insight and fine feeling, others almost repellent by their apparent failure to pass beyond the forms of a court of law or the commerce of the market-place. These theories have given rise to continuous controversies until the fact with which they are concerned has been almost forgotten.

With all this before us we may be tempted to refuse to trouble about theories and to rest content with the facts alone. That counsel is not only useless, it is pernicious. We must serve God with our minds, and therefore we must have our theories. We need not be afraid of them. A mistaken theory can at least be corrected; it may sometimes in our discovery of its inadequacy be the means of leading us to a new perception of the fact or reveal a new relation to others. The discovery of electro-magnetism, it is said, was the result of a falsely conceived theory as to the effect of a heated wire upon a magnet, and it is easy to believe that a false theory of a great fact of faith, if it is tested candidly in experience, may lead men to a clearer knowledge of the truth.

The one important matter is to refuse to make theories the ground of one religion as if they were facts of faith. Directly we begin to ask How? or Why? we enter, quite naturally and inevitably, into the realm of theory. We need not hesitate to do so, but if we differ about our theories let us recognize it with a ready charity. Think of all the anger, the malice, the chicanery, the contempt of the purpose of its institution which has been caused by insisting that this or that theory was necessary to a devout understanding or even a devout reception of the Holy Communion. The lesson is plain for all men to read. Fact and theory must go together; but the one is of God, the other is of man. The first remains, the other may be abandoned at any time to give place to something more correspondent with reality and of a higher utility in the attainment of truth. We grasp the significance of both when once we recognize the true nature of their inter-relation. Recalling Coleridge's dictum we assert:—"The truth depends on, and is only arrived at by, a legitimate deduction from all the facts which are truly material."

THE SALE ROOM

GEORGIAN SILVER

At Hurcomb's sale in Piccadilly yesterday some excellent prices were paid for Georgian silver. A George I. plain large circular bowl, 1718, 88oz., brought £600 (Willson). A George III. plain kettle, lamp and stand, 54½oz., at 46s. per oz.—£125 7s. (Swerzee); a set of four George III. sauce tureens, 100½oz., at 21s. 9d.—£109 5s. 10d. (F. Wine); a set of four George III. silver candlesticks, with a pair of Sheffield branches—£109 (Willson); a George III. plain pepper castor, 33½oz., at 61s.—£101 8s. 3d. (Tessier); a George III. oblong bacon dish, 52oz., at 30s. 3d.—£78 13s. (Castle); and a George III. embossed kettle, lamp and stand, 58oz., "all at," £61 10s. (M. Freeman).

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

MANUFACTURER'S ESTATE

MR. CHARLES EDWIN ROSE, of Birds Hill, Aldridge-road, Perry Barr, Birmingham, and of Kelvin Nook, Fourth-avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, manufacturer, of Messrs. Arthur Shaw and Co., Limited, who died on July 8, left estate of the gross value of £207,574, with net personalty £198,946. He left:—

£100 to Charles Richard Halldron, if still in the service of Messrs. Arthur Shaw and Co., Limited, and a further £105 if he should act as executor of his will; £100 to Arthur John Witheridge, if still in the service of Arthur Shaw and Co., Limited; and £50 each similarly to Gertrude Ann Riley, Mrs. Nellie Murray, and Henry Brittain.

MRS. CATHERINE TURNER NUTTALL, of Fair Oak, Rugeley, Staffs, widow of R. W. Nuttall, died on July 11, aged 64, leaving estate of the gross value of £31,325, with net personalty £29,619. She left:—

£300 to Mary Whitfield, maid, and £100 each to Emma Wallwork and Gladys Elsie Andrews.

MRS. ELIZABETH EMMA GIMSON, of Regent-road, Leicester, died on July 1, leaving estate of the gross value of £17,512, with net personalty £17,569. She gives:—

£100 each to the Great Meeting, Leicester, the Domestic Mission in connexion therewith, the Leicester and Leicestershire Maternity Hospital, the Leicester Charity Organization Convalescent Fund, and the Leicester District Nursing Association.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM BANNER HANSON, J.P., of Nuttall House, Nuttall, Notts, chairman of Messrs. Hansons, Limited, brewers, Kimberley, died on May 14, aged 60, leaving estate of the gross value of £30,226, with net personalty £26,588. He gives:—

£50 to William Shaw, secretary of Hansons.

MR. PERCY HEDLEY HALL, of Short Furrows, Caterham, and of Messrs. Cooper, Walker and Hall, solicitors, Birchin-lane, E.C., died on July 15, aged 75, leaving estate of the gross value of £11,897, with net personalty £8,356. He gives:—

£100 to the Caterham Cottage Hospital; £100 between the clerks of his firm who have been employed there for one year; and £50 to his gardener, Lovell.

MR. VINCENT COOPER JOY, of Westcliff Hotel, Dawlish, who died on July 27, aged 55, left £6,335, with net personalty £6,172. Subject to a life interest, he left:—

The residue of the property in equal shares to the London Diocesan Fund, 33, Bedford-square, W.C., the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BOWYER-SMYTH, Mr. David Malcolm, of Westbourne-crescent, Cowbridge-road, Cardiff, engineer (estate in Great Britain) (net personalty £5,924)	6,166
BRADLEY, Mr. Thomas Losco (61), of Holly Lodge, Oxton, Nottingham, head of the Midland Brewery, New Basford (net personalty £52,391)	73,468
BROWN, Captain James, of Burnside of Dipple, Fochabers, Morayshire, farmer (personal estate)	12,219
BUCK, Mr. Henry Arthur (41), of Monks Horton, Sandhurst-road, Tunbridge Wells, of the British Metal Corporation, Limited, a director of Vivian, Younger, and Bond, Limited, metal merchants, "so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £16,767)	18,808
HAMSON, Mr. John, of Russell-avenue, Bedford, for nearly 50 years chief reporter of the *Bedfordshire Times* (net personalty £5,432)	6,281
HARRISON, Mr. Stanley George (64), of Cheadle-road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, engineer and brass founder (net personalty £3,750)	5,433
HEFFERNAN, Colonel Nesbitt Breillat, late R.A. (69), of Byfleet, Surrey (net personalty £6,472)	9,108
RIDLEY, Mr. Douglas, of Weston-villas, Weston Green, Thames Ditton, and of Sandown Park, Esher, caterer (net personalty £10,381)	12,562
ROSEVEARE, Mr. James Hedley, of Manor Farm, Hanley, Dorset (net personalty £5,156)	5,864
ROSS, Mr. George Alexander, LL.B. (49), of Beechwood-avenue, Finchley, N. (net personalty £681)	3,843
ROWE, Mr. John Thomas (62), of Park View, Crosby-road North, Waterloo, Lancs., fruiterer (net personalty £6,386)	11,238
SEPHTON, Mr. Thomas, of Blundell House, Lydiate, Lancs., farmer (net personalty £4,353)	5,838
THOMPSON, Mr. Horace, of Westwood-road, Southampton (net personalty £42,954)	45,523
WILSON, Mr. James, of Holestone, Dough, Co. Antrim, farmer (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	4,801

LAMBETH CONFERENCE

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON FELLOWSHIP

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing in the *Canterbury Diocesan Gazette* on the Lambeth Conference, says:—

"The spirit of fellowship was the most striking feature of the whole Conference. The Bishops represented all the varieties of tradition, outlook, experience, and opinion which are included in the Anglican Communion. Different views were fully and frankly expressed; and individual Bishops may quite naturally make public statements of criticism or dissent; but I cannot remember a single word spoken which was lacking in charity or betrayed a partisan tone or temper. There were inevitably times of strain, but they proved to be occasions for very striking displays of the underlying strength of fellowship. It is remarkable that on one subject—the proposals for Church union in South India—which it was widely thought might prove to be one of the most divisive, the Conference reached a unanimous decision. Only once was the desire expressed that the members' voting should be published. For the most part, and on almost all the more important matters, the resolutions were finally adopted by general consent or by large majorities. The whole body of Bishops showed itself ready to receive the help and to accept the discipline of common counsel in reverent reliance upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit. . . . Our discussions made us realize, more clearly perhaps than ever before, the changes which may come in the development of the Churches of the Anglican Communion and the importance of the Conferences of their Bishops as a chief link of unity. There is good hope for the future if in succeeding conferences the spirit of the Conference of 1930 can be maintained."

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. H. E. WOOD, vicar of All Saints', Tufnell Park, has been appointed to the benefice of St. Paul's, Harringay—patron, the Bishop of London.

The REV. J. R. S. TAYLOR, rector of Hodnet, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to be rural dean of Hodnet.

The REV. A. F. G. WARDELL, rector of Cottered, Herts, has been appointed to the vicarage of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. G. H. Francis has resigned the vicarage of Waltham St. Lawrence, Berkshire, on the grounds of ill-health. His successor will be the REV. F. D. BROWNE, who has been headmaster of Lambrook School, near Bracknell, Berks, for 26 years.

NOTES

For health reasons the Rev. L. S. Hunter will resign the vicarage of Barking, Essex, in the autumn.

The Lord Mayor of London will open at Epping on September 30 the first Church of England central school in Essex. The cost has been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, and the first subscriber was the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Mr. Churchill at Unionist demonstration, Cameron House, near Loch Lomond Park.
Lord Baden-Powell receives freedom of Canterbury, the Guildhall, 3.
British Association for the Advancement of Science: Annual meeting, Bristol.
Industrial Welfare Society: Annual lecture conference, Balliol College, Oxford.
International Optical Congress, Cambridge.
International Congress of Catholic Seamen, St. George's Hall, Liverpool.
Confectioners' and Bakers' International Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, 10.
London Allotments and Gardens Show, Royal Horticultural Hall, 10.
British Legion: Kent County Rally, Great Lines, Gillingham.
Agricultural Shows: Cotswold show at Bourton-on-the-Water; Ashby-de-la-Zouch show; Gloucester ram sale.
Marriage: Lieutenant H. A. Traill, R.N., and Miss B. David, All Souls', Langham-place, 1.
Funeral: Mr. E. Farquhar, Chudleigh, Devon, 3.

TO-MORROW

Sir Richard Gregory addresses Bristol branch of Independent Labour Party, Kingsley Hall.
British Legion: East Anglia Rally, Newmarket.

The bust in memory of Lord Northcliffe which has been erected in the courtyard of the Church of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet-street, is to be unveiled by Lord Riddell on Thursday, October 2.

GARDEN LILIES

AUTUMN FLOWERING KINDS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The flowering of that fine Japanese lily *L. speciosum* is a good test of our early autumn climate, for it is the last of the garden lilies to bloom, and when the weather is dull or wet the bursting of the flower buds may be delayed till they are nipped by night frosts and spoiled. On the other hand, when the harvest weather is favourable, this lily makes a ready response. Lilies do not like dry soil about their roots in their growing and blooming season, and the blistering midsummer drought was making itself felt on all the later flowering kinds when the July rains came to refresh them; but the process of refreshment went too far, and before the sun beamed in earnest on the earth again in August many lilies had succumbed to that widespread disease *Botrytis*, which thrives in a damp atmosphere. Those that were left, however, responded to the hot weather and gave of their best. Indeed, *Lilium auratum*, which is just going out of flower in southern gardens, has been unusually flowery.

Of the several kinds of *Lilium speciosum* commonly found in catalogues, that called *magnificum* is the best for amateurs, for not only has it a better constitution and a stronger habit of growth than other Japanese varieties of *L. speciosum*, but the flowers are the most gorgeous of any. Less highly coloured varieties are *rubrum* and *roseum*, which our bulb merchants import from Holland but might just as well grow for themselves, as for these bulbs Holland has no better soil or climate than we have. The bulbs of the two varieties named and of *album*, as well, are usually about half the price of those of *magnificum*. The white-petalled Japanese variety of *L. speciosum*, known as *Kraetzeri*—a lovely flower—succeeds in gardens here only in an exceptional autumn like the present, and, though it has outdone itself lately, amateurs not especially interested in lilies should leave it to those who are. Much disappointment would be avoided if gardeners would realise that neither of the two most famous Japanese lilies, *auratum* and *speciosum*, will tolerate limy soil. Nor will either tolerate the direct rays of the sun about their roots, and if the bulbs cannot be placed in the spaces between low-growing shrubs, so that their branches may serve as a sun screen, the earth about the base of the stems should be shielded from the sun by a mat of mown grass, powdered peat and grit, or leafmould.

Though it is not a plant for all gardens, the late-flowering Formosan lily, which is called a variety of *L. philippinense*, has an air of elegance and refinement almost unequalled in an elegant family. It may be over 6ft. high or less than 2ft., but, whether tall or short, is as lovely and fragrant a lily as anyone could wish to have. Those who live in cold districts should deny themselves the delight of growing it except in a house, but in southern and western gardens it gives a good account of itself in such a season as the present. The Burmese lily, *sulphureum*, rarely finds our autumn weather steamy enough, but when it does—and this is a *sulphureum* year—there is nothing in the genus to equal it. It is seldom happy for long out of doors, but anyone with a greenhouse, cold or heated, may regularly enjoy the wondrous beauty of the plant. On the other hand, Henry's lily and the tiger lily are accommodating enough to be worth a trial in most gardens, always among the friendly shelter of shrubs. The former is one of those useful lilies which seem to enjoy chalk or lime in large doses, and is less affected by drought than most. Its tall-growing habit makes it a trial to some gardeners, because the 6ft. or 7ft. of stem with a heavy head of bloom cannot stand upright; but if the bulbs are placed in thin soil, the growth is less vigorous.

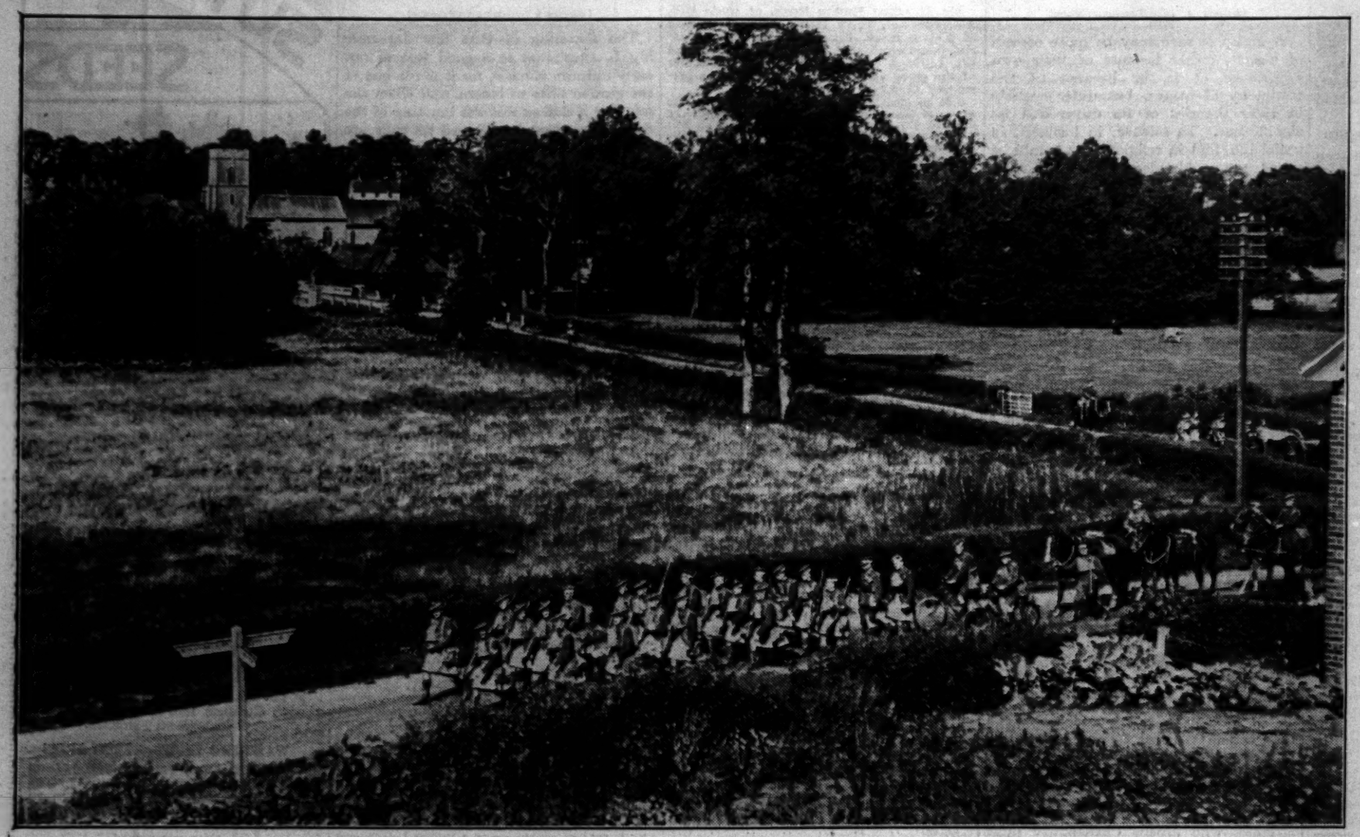
It is not generally realized that, when the species of lilies are brought into a garden where the earth is generally far richer than it is in the wild places where they grow, they alter their habit. The late Dr. Henry, who found the lily named after him in Central China, never saw wild specimens more than waist high or with more than four or five blooms; but in gardens it is often 6ft. high, with 40 or 50 blooms. It is the same with *Lilium auratum*, of which wild specimens occasionally have three or four blooms at the top of a walking stick stem. In cultivation 200 blooms have been recorded on a stem 10ft. high!

LONDON ALLOTMENTS AND GARDENS

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

The London Allotments and Gardens Show Society's annual exhibition opened yesterday afternoon in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Greycoat-street, Westminster. The number of exhibits of vegetables appeared to be about the same as last year, but there seemed to be more flowers and fruit than in the past. Honey, home

MANOEUVRES IN SUFFOLK



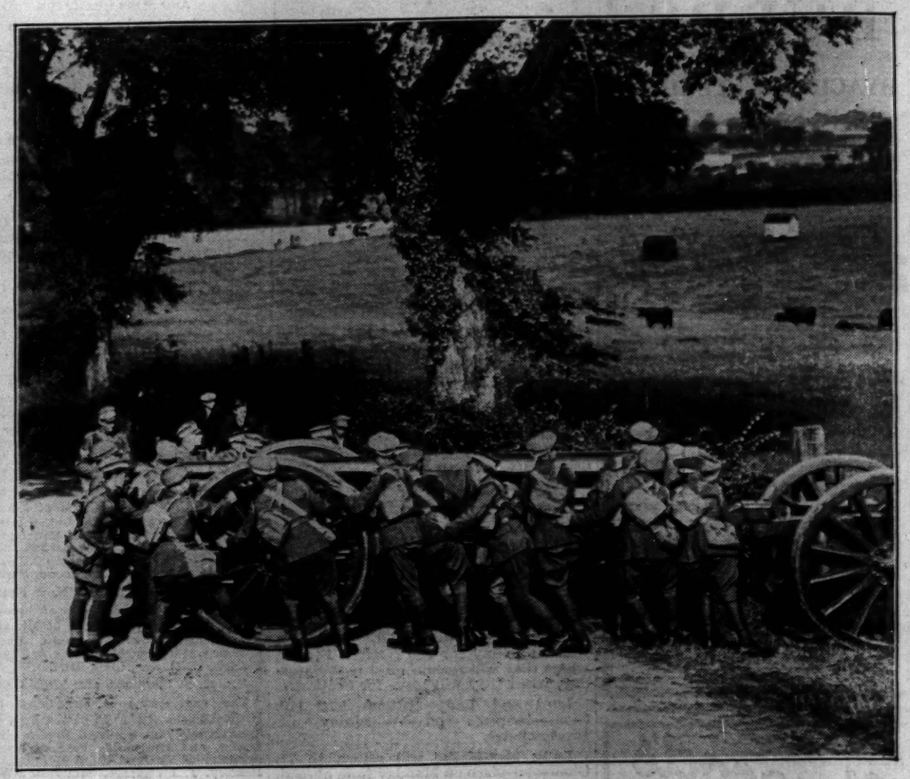
MOVING UP TO THE ATTACK.—The 4th Divisional Manoeuvres are now in progress in the Saxmundham district of Suffolk and yesterday "war" broke out between troops representing Essex and Redland. Our photograph shows some of the Scottish troops moving up to the attack. Rendham church is in the background.

THE ARRIVAL AT TROMSO.—The boxes containing the remains of Andrée and Strindberg were landed at Tromsö with military honours. Our photograph shows the parading of the crew of the Michael Sars, the Norwegian inspection ship which met the Bratvaag on her return, as the remains were brought on land.

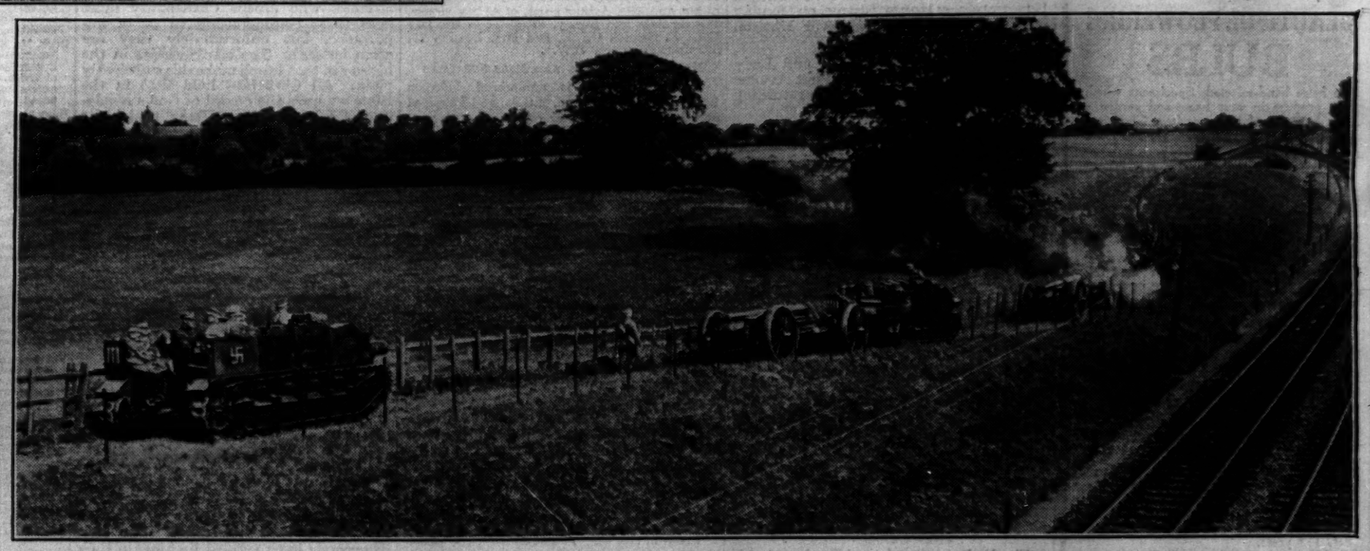
THE PROCESSION TO THE HOSPITAL.—Though the Bratvaag entered the harbour of Tromsö in the early morning of September 2 almost unnoticed, the news of her arrival with the remains of Andrée and his companion quickly spread, and a large crowd gathered. The remains were placed in a hearse and were drawn through the streets to the hospital, the crowd uncovering as they passed. At the hospital the bodies were identified.

THE DESERTED ISLAND OF ST. KILDA.—At the meeting of the British Association on Thursday it was proposed that arrangements should be made for periodical observation of the wild life of St. Kilda now that it is uninhabited, and an article on the history and natural history of the island appears on another page. The ancient burying ground of the islanders appears in the foreground of our picture, and part of the village is seen on the left. In the distance is the Admiralty sloop Harebell, in which the inhabitants were taken to Oban.

THE BRATVAAG'S ARRIVAL AT TROMSO



A HEAVY GUN.—Another photograph taken during the 4th Divisional Manoeuvres in Suffolk yesterday under the command of Major-General A. R. Cameron. Handling one of the heavy guns near Kelsale.



THE NEW WARFARE.—Part of the mechanized force of the Redland Army going into action in the 4th Divisional Manoeuvres yesterday.

ANDRÉE'S SKULL.—When the photograph of the landing place on White Island was taken it was not noticed that among the boulders lay a skull. This was only shown clearly when the block was made. The skull will be seen on the right hand side in the foreground. Asked for his opinion yesterday Dr. Horn said that he had no doubt it was the skull of Andrée.

AT NORTH BERWICK.—Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords, and Captain E. A. FitzRoy, Speaker of the House of Commons, on holiday at North Berwick.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Bishop A. W. Howells, 10.30. Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in G). Introit, "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate" (Elgar), H.C. (Ireland in G); the Archdeacon of London, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Noble in B minor), A., "Turn our captivity" (Alcock); Canon D. Jenks, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. C. Hildyard, 10.15. Te Deum and Benedictus (Byrd in D minor), A., "From all that dwell" (Walmisley); Canon C. S. Woodward, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Somervell in G), A., "O sing unto the Lord" (Purcell); the Bishop of Bloemfontein, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. E. Royle, 11, H.C. (Stanford in C), Motet, "Ave, verum Corpus" (Carissimi); the Rev. L. Ahrendt, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in C), A., "Pray that Jerusalem may have peace" (Stanford).

Chapel Royal, St. James's; Chapel of the Savoy; Temple Church; Lincoln's Inn Chapel; Gray's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15 and 12 noon, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8 and 12 noon; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. H. C. Money; 6.30, the Rev. L. S. R. Beckley.

All Saints, Margaret-street.—11, M., the Rev. J. Shaw; 6, the Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 11; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rector; 3.15 (children) and 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, Bishop Bury; 6.30, the Rev. F. Cruce.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, the Bishop in South Japan; 6, the Rev. F. D. Reazor, of Bermuda.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. W. A. Potter; 3.15, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, Mr. A. Sydney Watson.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. C. M. Barker; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Datson.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., Bishop Gore.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; M., 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; E., 6, Canon F. W. Mervyn.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Coward; 6, E.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 8.30 and 11.15; 11.15, the Rev. W. H. N. Secker; 6.30, the Rev. C. Sampson.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. G. Harris; 6.30, the Rev. T. H. Cronchey; H.C., 6, 7.30, 8.15, and noon.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Robb; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. J. F. Davenport; 6.30, the Rev. B. M. Dale.

St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue.—11, the Rev. A. E. Saul; 6.30, the Rev. G. Tyre.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 10, and 11, the Rector; E.P., 6.35; Evening Service, 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Braine.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, the Rev. T. H. Cronchey; 6.30, E.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., A., "The Lord is Loving" (Garrett); H.C. (Harwood in A flat), the Rev. W. Kingston; 6.30, A., "Gloria" (Twelfth Mass) (Mozart), the Rev. W. Kingston.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 3.15, Children; 6.30, E., Mar. and N.D. (Stanford in B flat), the Rev. Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley; 6.30, the Rev. S. Coleman.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11, the Rev. E. C. Summers; 6.30, the Rev. W. E. Kingsbury.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon; 12.5, H.C.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8 and 11, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, Prebendary F. W. Isaacs; 6.30, E., the Rev. B. G. Chandler.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.15, the Rev. A. L. Giles.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. S. F. Davenport.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8 and 10.45; 10.45 and 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Benson.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 6, the Rev. C. Barraclough.

St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "Save us, O Lord" (Bairstow), the Rector.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; M.P., 11, and E.P., 6.30, the Rev. W. Lachlan Bell.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.30; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Rev. B. G. Chandler; 6.30, the Rev. F. Y. Whitington; 8.30 and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15, 10.15, and 12.30, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Service for Young People (Crypt); 6.15, E.; 8, H.C.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—The Rev. H. Burne, 11; A., "O Love, the Lord" (Sullivan); the Rev. A. R. Fowler, 7.

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Colbeck; H.C., 8 and 12.5.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, the Rev. K. J. A. Dunn.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8, H.C.; 11 and 12.20, the Rev. C. T. Musgrave-Brown; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11 and 3.15 (children), the Rev. W. A. Simmoods; 6.30, the Rev. G. R. Sampey.

St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25 and 6.30, the Rev. N. E. E. Swann.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. J. M. Jeakes; 6.30, the Rev. C. C. Roach.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, H.C. (Garrett in A); 6.30, the Rev. R. C. White.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Barham Gould.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10 (Sung); 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Kennedy-Bell.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street.—H.C., 8.30 and 10.30; M., 11.30; Children, 3.15; E., 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Rev. E. C. Bailey; 6.30, the Rev. F. G. Smith.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. G. G. Stott.

Scottish National Church, Crown-court, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30; M., "Sexti Toni" (Croce), "Ave Verum" (Byrd); L.M., 12, the Rev. G. Higgins; V., 3.15, Mag. (Vittoria); Comp., 7, T.L. (Schutz), N.D. (Wood), A., "Salve Regina" (de Pearsall), the Rev. R. Cumings.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. J. Corballis; 6.30, V., the Rev. T. Brady.

The Oratory.—H.M., 10.45, Missa Papa Marcelli (Palestrina); V., 3.30.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française de Bayswater, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M, le pasteur Th. Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. George H. Gibb.

Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Gray.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Golder Burns.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, Mr. D. Macarthur (Cambridge).

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. M. Snelgrove.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson (Leith).

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. D. Whitehorn (of York).

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dinsdale T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. Robertson Ballard; 8.30, the Lord's Supper.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. Leslie F. Church, A., "Bread of Heaven" (German), E.A., "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks" (Tours); H.C., morning and evening.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road, E.C.—11 and 7.55 (Broadcast Service), the Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman (President of Wesleyan Conference); 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Lowe.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood; 3.15, Young People's Service, the Rev. Ernest G. Braham.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. John A. Hutton.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden; 3.30, men's meeting, Dr. Sherwood Eddy.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—Principal T. H. Hughes, 11 and 6.30.

Paddington Congregational Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House (Congregational), Duke-street.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. H. J. Coulson.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—The Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.

New Court, Tollington Park.—The Rev. J. A. Kaye, 11 and 6.30.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1.—11 and 7, Dr. T. G. Dunning.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 7, and 8.15 (H.C.), the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

"Bloomsbury" Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury-avenue.—The Rev. Dr. F. Townley Lord, 11 and 7.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chivers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—The Rev. W. Major Scott, 11, 6.30.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station, Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting-hill-gate, Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting-hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

PSYCHOLOGY OF INFANTS

INNATE IMPULSES

TEN CAUSES OF LAUGHTER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 5

The Sections of the British Association had another full day's work to-day. Three presidential addresses were delivered.

The President of the Section of Psychology, Professor C. W. Valentine, devoted his address to consideration of the foundations of child psychology and their bearings on some of the problems of general psychology.

He said that the most reliable evidence as to what was genuinely innate in human nature must be found in the study of human infancy. Even McDougall's brilliant contribution to the study of human instincts, he continued, does not, I think, supply altogether satisfactory criteria of the innate impulses, valuable as they are as first suggestions. For the fact that a similar impulse is displayed in (apparently) instinctive activities of higher animals does not prove that in man that impulse is instinctive or innate. McDougall himself only claims that it affords strong presumption. Nor does the possibility of morbid exaggeration of an impulse give us a satisfactory clue, for many actions exaggerated to an abnormal degree owe at least their specific nature to experience, as the study of the unconscious has shown.

VALUE OF THE STUDY

The spontaneous occurrence of a new type of activity in the infant, of such a nature that it could not have been learned through experience, affords, I would maintain, the only certain proof of the genuine innateness of an impulse—unless some activity developing later can satisfy that criterion. Thus the foundations of child psychology are also some of the main foundations of human psychology as a whole.

A further value of the study of infancy lies in the fact that the elementary functions may be observed in greater isolation than they can be later. The instinctive impulses are seen in their crudest form, less cumbered than they are later by accretions from experience. Elementary cognitive processes, too, appear in their simpler forms and may be studied in their origins. The slow building up of ideas impressed upon us. Thus 12 months elapsed (from nearly two years of age to nearly three years) from the time one of my infants correctly used the number two to the time when he could apprehend three as a group, and in another case the interval was 18 months—so far is the truth from the supposed idea of a sudden development of a "faculty of number."

A third value of the study of infant psychology is that it counteracts the tendency to interpret later childhood too much on the lines of adult experience, just as the study of childhood is a valuable check on our rationalising our interpretation of adult behaviour.

THREE DEVELOPMENTS

Three recent developments have emphasized the importance of the study of the earliest years of life. The first is the assertion by the psycho-analytic school that the first four or five years of life are the most important in the fixing of character. Freud holds that "the little human being is frequently a finished product in his fourth or fifth year." Adler goes so far as to say that "one can determine how a child stands in relation to life a few months after his birth."

It is not my wish to underestimate the importance of the first few years of life, but rather to stress it. It seems, however, impossible to state, on the evidence we have before us, that the first four to five years of life are more important than, say, the years of adolescence. What exactly is meant by the assertion if it is made? It is rather like saying that the safety of a house-roof depends more upon the foundations than it does on the stability of the walls of the first or second storeys.

The Freudians have certainly shown that in many cases the experiences of the earliest years may continue to exert a profound influence on the life and character of the child when he grows up, though he may have forgotten those experiences. It may also be admitted that if bad social relationships—say with parents—are set up in the first few years, that relationship may be fixated so that the parents' efforts later to change it may be futile.

What is not proved, as it seems to me, is that if a child suffers from an injurious social environment, or erratic and foolish discipline till, say, five or six, but enjoys a favourable environment thereafter, he is necessarily more handicapped than a child who has a satisfactory environment till that age, and then comes under wrong discipline or vicious influences continuing through the unstable and suggestible period of adolescence. In any case it seems unnecessary to make extreme statements about the absolute fixation of character by the age of five or six. It is enough for our purposes if we admit that this early period is probably far more important for future development than was at one time thought.

THE BEHAVIOURIST SCHOOL

The second recent development in psychological thought which has emphasized this view is that of the Behaviourist school. Take, for example, Dr. J. B. Watson's assertion that there are few genuine innate tendencies in man and the suggestion that any infant, if taken in hand early enough, can be "conditioned" into almost any type of character. This assertion as to absence of instincts can undoubtedly, as I hope to show later, be combated by evidence from early childhood. Yet the readiness with which special treatment can rouse specific fears in an infant of one or two years is a further evidence of the sensitivity of this period to environmental influence. Many psychologists, who, unlike Watson, believe that man possesses many innate tendencies, are still uncertain as to what precisely they are.

A third influence that was proving a powerful stimulant to infant psychology was the attempt to press back the testing of intelligence earlier than three years. Dr. Arnold Gesell's tests seemed to show that mental deficiency might be detectable at a very low age by appropriate tests.

CAUSE OF LAUGHTER

A problem of general psychology on which the study of infancy threw a light was that of the causes of laughter, as to which varied theories had been held. Those theories of laughter which are based on a study of wit and humour fail to allow for the very basic origins of laughter. Again, theories have generally erred in being far too simple. The careful observation of the earliest occasions of laughter suggests that the causes are very varied. I give here the various causes in the order in which they appeared in the case of my boy B.

(i.) The first clear laugh noted in my children was that of B (whom I watched especially for laughter development) at the age of 39 days—a laugh of delight at being put into position to take food. Several other observations showed that the getting of food or anticipation of it was the earliest cause of laughter, as Dearborn also noted in his daughter. (Yerkes noted that his chimpanzee would frequently laugh in response to favourite foods.) (ii.) The next occurrence of laughter was in response to laughter of mother or father at 10 weeks, followed by laughter even at a smile (18 weeks). (iii.) The third occurrence was caused by tickling, also at 10 weeks. (iv.) The fourth type is laughter at the sight of a bright or pleasing object (12 weeks).

SURPRISE

(v.) Next we come to laughter at a simple shock or surprise (18 weeks). Thus B laughed (three times) when I tore a newspaper—a sound which had previously caused an apparent start of fear. By this age (four months) laughter was very frequent. (Gesell found that 85 per cent. of the babies he tested could laugh at the age of four months.) (vi.) Mere repetition of a stimulus, or our imitating actions of B, seemed to be enough to cause laughter at about six months. The comic effect of mere repetition remains long in operation; a comedian says "Now we shan't be long," and no one takes any notice. He says it again and people smile; again, and there is a roar of laughter. It is the six-months-old baby reaction. (vii.) The next cause of laughter in B (seven months) was the unfamiliar and unusual in the midst of the familiar—a "shock" of a mere intellectual surprise—e.g., my falsetto voice, or the sight of his mother in a paper cocked hat. (viii.) At seven months there were also suggestions of laughter at mere recognition, but of this I was not certain.

(ix.) Between eight months and 12 months another cause of laughter appeared—the successful accomplishment of some new activity—*e.g.*, standing alone. (x.) The sight of the mild discomfiture of another is a well-known cause of laughter. McDougall, indeed, bases his theory of laughter on this phenomenon, suggesting that we laugh in order to avoid the contrary feeling of sympathy which would prove too exhausting if too frequently experienced.

It is notable that as many as eight or nine different causes of laughter were observed in B before anything of the nature of this last type was seen. Only in the seventeenth month did I note laughter of this type in B, who gave loud roars of laughter when his mother tumbled down a grass bank. It must be admitted, however, that occasions on which B would have an opportunity of seeing such slight discomfiture of others were rare. Possibly, therefore, the date of this type of laughter response should be considerably earlier. A sufficient number of examples of earlier kinds of laughter have, however, been given to indicate how very varied the original causes of laughter are and how the earliest appearances depend on the joyful satisfaction of elementary needs.

Concluding his address, he said:—I have tried to exemplify the way in which the study of the first three or four years of life is necessary for the foundation of child psychology and the fact that it may have important contributions to make to general psychology. It must be admitted that the field of infant psychology is still largely unexplored and that the method and technique are still greatly in need of improvement. When they are more perfected I venture to predict a rich harvest from this relatively neglected ground.

"HUMAN GEOGRAPHY" OF AFRICA

THE FUTURE OF WHITE SETTLEMENT

Professor P. M. Roxby, in his presidential address to the Section of Geography, said that the title he had chosen, "Human Geography," had been employed only in comparatively recent times even by geographers themselves.

In the main the ancient Greek approach to the subject of geography had been scientific. The same was true of the Arabian geographers, from whom had come the chief contributions to geographical knowledge during the eclipse of the scientific spirit during the Dark and Early Middle Ages. The great discoveries which coincided with the renaissance had given a stimulus to geographical inquiry, but until the nineteenth century speculation about the significance of geographical facts in relation to man remained abstract and doctrinaire.

In modern developments there appeared two views. In the school of "Determinism," of which Ratzel was the leader, the main emphasis was on the control of human activities by natural conditions, on the limitations which these imposed. In the school of "Possibilism," as developed by Vidal de la Blache, the emphasis was not so much on the determinative influences of the stage as on the activities of man, although that was always regarded as a vital factor, as on the creative power of human groups to adapt themselves to, and within limits to mould, the natural environment, to leave their impress on it, and thus in the course of generations to transform it and give it a personality which was the outcome of the reaction. A certain power of choice was implied, a power which must increase with man's knowledge and control of the forces of nature.

After discussing conditions such as existed in China and the Mediterranean lands, where the dominant racial type or types in possession were so numerous and well-adjusted that the entry of any important new racial element was unlikely, he said that there were other regions, at present thinly peopled, but capable of holding a much larger population. Such, for example, he continued, are Tropical Australia, and parts of Malaysia, of Africa, even of Asia. Is it possible or desirable for the geographer in his study of these regions to confine himself to their resources and economic possibilities and not to consider at all, in the light of all that he can learn from anthropology, the relative aptitudes and adaptability, climatic and otherwise, of various racial groups for developing them and the extent and manner in which cooperation between different groups may in certain cases be secured for this end?

GENERAL SMUTS'S VIEW

Take, for example, the highly important pronouncement made by General Smuts last autumn in one of his Rhodes lectures at Oxford. In the course of his plea for the advance of native Africa through the introduction of a higher civilization in the form of white settlement, he advocated "a strong forward movement in the policy of settling the highlands of Eastern Africa which stretch in an unbroken belt, hundreds of miles broad, from Kenya to South Africa." It is not for me to express an *a priori* opinion on the wisdom of this suggestion, but it raises vitally important issues of human geography which certainly ought to be faced before such a programme is really adopted. These issues are at once racial and economic in character.

Do we yet know enough about the effects of a high plateau climate in equatorial latitudes on peoples of North European stock? Even if it be granted that satisfactory acclimatization of such peoples in the Kenya Highlands can be achieved, are the conditions of the plateau belt as a whole intervening between them and "temperate" South Africa sufficiently similar to warrant the prospects of an equally good adjustment? The tentative generalization has been made that, from the standpoint of the success of "white" plantations, there is a vital difference between the 4,500-6,000ft. altitude of the Kenya Highlands and other smaller mountainous "islands" to the south and the 3,500ft. level which seems to characterize most of Tanganyika.

Or again, what are the prospects of making the "fly belt" suitable for white settlement? Or, granted favourable climatic and other physical conditions, have the economic relations likely to be established between the proposed white settlers and the native Bantu tribes been sufficiently considered from the point of view of the uses which the two groups, in the light of their race characters, antecedents, and needs, are likely to make of the land? It is not cartographical surveys alone—although these are vital and the basis of all others—which need to be made before such questions can be answered.

NATIONAL PARKS

PROFESSOR ABERCROMBIE'S VIEWS

The conference of delegates of corresponding societies of the British Association yesterday discussed national parks.

PROFESSOR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE, who presided, said a national park should be as unsophisticated as possible and unfenced. He would prefer *domaine* as a name, for the park should be national in scale and importance. An area suitable for a national park should combine scenery, flora and fauna, and recreation. Scenery would involve the preservation of the *status quo* with additional access; flora and fauna the preservation of the *status quo* without access, and recreation a provision for change and growth.

Asking whether the three objects were incompatible, he said that a national *domaine* was different from the normal English landscape, and even English wild scenery had considerable human additions or intrusions. In an extended area it would be necessary to include villages and even towns, while there were few mountains which were devoid of some form of quarry. The ideal in the case of the preservation of flora would be to have areas naturally difficult of access to large masses of people. As for the recreative object people would travel farther to visit a national park than a small open space, and means of access and development would be desirable, but once arrived in the *domaine* reasonable facilities should be aimed at and no more. The Lake District under existing conditions was more fortunate in this respect than North Wales.

As to the methods of obtaining areas there could be the use of existing Crown lands, the purchase of private property, and the control of private ownership. A three-fold type of zoning had been suggested. One would apply to comparatively high ground; a second to an area which would be as unbuilt on as possible; and the third to the more normal residential zones in which villages and small towns would be embodied in a national park area. Two most important matters which would require special treatment in the third category were buildings and mineral workings. Quarrying, he thought, could be kept under control, and a good case could be made out, he thought, for the nationalisation of mineral and water rights. Sporting rights were not dominant in many parts proposed for national parks.

DR. VAUGHAN CORNISH gave an address on the Roman Wall and a national park for central Britain.

ALPHA PARTICLES

SIR E. RUTHERFORD'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Sir Ernest Rutherford, in the Physical Section, said that he had long suspected that the streams of alpha-particles were complex and, from facts recorded in connexion with the gigantic electro-magnet in Paris, that there were at least four groups in the emissions from Thorium C.

No doubt ultimately, when sufficiently powerful plant was available, the Paris method would be the best means of analysis. Meantime they had applied a simpler method in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, by which they had been able to show that the alpha streams from radium C and from actinium C were complex, a small proportion, about one in a thousand, coming off at a different energy level. From the knowledge already gained by the new method it was clear that the alpha-particles occupied a number of energy levels.

Sir Oliver Lodge congratulated Sir Ernest Rutherford on the work, which, he said, would throw light on the constitution of the atomic nucleus. He hoped that before long some millionaire would endow the Cavendish Laboratory with a super-electro magnet and the necessary current for it.

CONSTITUTION OF MATTER

THE SOLID STATE

Professor J. E. Lennard-Jones opened a discussion in the Physical Section in which the newest views on the constitution of matter played a prominent part.

He said that by a combination of experimental observation and mathematical theory it was now possible to link some of the external properties of atoms with their internal constitution. Not long ago they had hoped to find the actual path or orbit of the electron in an atom and, so to speak, to be able to snap-shot it. On the newer knowledge they expected only to find where it was on the average, and by a time-exposure to get a smeared pattern and to calculate the probabilities that it would be found at a given position in the pattern at any particular moment. In simpler cases these patterns were in ordinary three-dimensional space, but in complicated cases the patterns had to be imagined in space of six-dimensions.

When there were several electrons in an atom there were several patterns but there was a principle of exclusion by which there were never more than two electrons at one moment in one pattern. On the other hand, there was also a principle of exchange. The electrons in the atom formed a communistic system, with equal opportunities for all, but of such a kind that one never interfered with another. To use an analogy, you could put through a telephone call and be sure of an answer, but you could not know which electron was giving the answer. Another principle which seemed clear was that of minimum energy: at any moment each electron occupied, or was in the act of assuming, the position to maintain which required the least energy. The lecturer then showed how these facts and inferences about electrons explained the cohesion between atoms in molecules and of molecules into the solid state.

PROFESSOR W. L. BRAGG described in detail, with special reference to inorganic compounds, advances which had been made in explaining the physical qualities of matter by atomic arrangement. He said that the progress was due partly to X-ray analysis which revealed the details of crystalline structure, and partly to recent developments in mathematical physics.

NEW METHOD IN FORESTRY

SPRUCE-PLANTING ON MOORLANDS

What promises, on certain peat soils, to be the best solution of the problem of establishing spruce on high moorlands was described by Sir John Sterling-Maxwell in his opening address in the Department of Forestry.

The discovery, he said, came to light by pure accident. Twenty-three years ago the late Dr. Augustine Henry put foresters on to the German and Belgian system of turf-planting. It was now pretty widely used. Nothing was more surprising than the ease with which the turf planted with trees could be moved about for several years after planting. A kind of nursery based on this fact was designed for certain altitude trials desired by the Forestry Commission, and at the job fell to him he thought he had better try it first in his own plantations. Its success had exceeded all their hopes, and after three years' trial he had adopted it in his own plantations as the normal method of planting moorland which does not require draining.

The method was simplicity itself. Turves (about 10in. cubes) were turned up in continuous rows. Seedlings were planted in them in the usual way with two handfuls of compost to each plant, consisting of one part of basic slag to seven parts of sand. The trees, however exposed the site, made a good growth the first year, and in the third year were large enough to be set out where required without any danger from grass or heather. Eight or 10 plants could be carried on a light hand-barrow, turves and all, by two men. They could be moved all the summer without checking the growth, and if the nurseries were properly distributed with about 2,000 plants in each, no tree had to be carried more than 30 yards. Enough were left *in situ* to make the nursery part of the plantation. The construction of these nurseries had proved much cheaper than they expected, because all the operations were concentrated. The need for cleaning, which often cost more than planting, was eliminated, and so was all check unless the ground was exceptionally poor.

His object in mentioning this was partly to make a new method known, but also to emphasize that a closer touch was desirable between science and practice. Referring to the recent publication of Mr. Thomson's translation of a famous German treatise on "The Structure and Growth of Trees," he said that the intensely practical character of the book with its wealth of information, hitherto unknown to most British foresters, would set most readers thinking.

MICE AND MEN

STUDIES IN DENSITY OF POPULATION

Several investigators, chiefly in America, have tried to get experimental evidence as to the effects of density of population on mortality and on reproduction. They have used chiefly the little fruit-fly, Drosophila, which has been employed for a mass of experiments on heredity and variation, and domestic fowls.

DR. F. A. E. CREW, speaking to the Zoologists yesterday, admitted that to argue from animals to man was dangerous, but as breeding experiments on human beings were not possible, he had thought it worth while to experiment with mice, animals which were in constant use in his laboratory. He reminded his audience that density of population was not merely a question of the number of inhabitants per square mile or other area, but the numbers living under the same conditions. He had used wooden mouse-boxes, 21 by 9½ by 7 inches, each divided into three compartments, a central feeding and exercising ground, and two sleeping compartments. In a series of these were placed respectively one, two, four, eight, and 12 pairs of mice of the same stock and the results carefully watched. These showed that the death rate, reproductive rate, and actual fecundity of a population were all affected adversely by density, but that the cause seemed to be chiefly the failure of certain individuals to adapt themselves to the adverse conditions. It would probably be possible, by the elimination of unsuitable individuals to select a population capable of living and reproducing normally under unfavourable conditions of overcrowding.

PROPOSED BEDDOE CHAIR OF ANTHROPOLOGY

SIR ARTHUR KEITH, in the Section of Anthropology, gave an account of the life of Dr. John Beddoe, physician and anthropologist, and urged the establishment of a Chair of Anthropology in the University of Bristol in memory of him.

ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

EFFECT OF VOIDS ON STRUCTURE

SOLUTION OF A WAR-TIME ENIGMA

Sir Ernest Moir, in his presidential address to the Section of Engineering, discussed the relations of pure science and engineering.

He emphasized the fact that the constructing engineer had not the time to investigate exactly the forces of Nature with which he had to contend, and he had frequently to cover up his ignorance by the use of "factors of safety" in making his designs, often using larger factors than were called for, and at other times not providing the necessary margins he had thought he had allowed for. This was notably the case in connexion with bridge designs and stresses arising out of the fatigue of metals and the hammer action of moving loads in bridge-floor systems and the effect of plunging rolling-stock thereon.

VOIDS AND DESIGN

The influence of air and water filled voids, and the effect they have on many matters that affect engineering practice are not, I think, fully realized. Their bearing and their influence on design include within their range such widely different subjects as the solidity of breakwaters, their cost and their resistance to sea action; the combustion of fuels, both solid and liquid, and especially their rapidity of burning, ranging from explosions, in the case of propellants and blasting powders, to the corrosion of metals by oxidation. The minuteness of particles and the voids which surround them turn some innocent substances, such as coal-dust and flour-mill dust, into dangerous explosives, and this is due to the intimate association of the air and its contained oxygen with the minute subdivision of their mass when they are powdered by grinding. The economy of fuel, both liquid and solid, when burning is greatly enhanced by its fine subdivision, especially if provision for its intimate association with the atmosphere is arranged for. Explosion as compared with combustion is only a question of rapidity of combustion, the other extreme being the slow deterioration of metals due to oxidation as exemplified in the rusting of steel and iron structures.

These examples show what a wide range there is in the phenomena that are in some measure attributable to the voids surrounding the particles of materials and their more or less intimate association with air.

FAULTY FUSES

During my work in the United States for the British Government during the War—1915-16—I had an interesting experience arising out of the testing of time fuses and the effects of voids thereon. The firm which had made many thousands of this particular fuse—it was called a No. 185 time fuse—had been very accurate in their manufacture up to a point; the timing had been very regular and the percentages of error on proving at the range very small. Suddenly, however, the proving guns told another story, and the timing of the bursting of the shrapnel was distinctly bad. I visited the factory where these fuses were made and went minutely into the possible causes of the change. As to the chemical analysis of the powder, which was compressed into the time-burning rings, there was no change indicated in this analysis and no change in manufacture or in the pressing of it into the time ring.

For a time we were all at a loss to account for what was happening. I remembered, however, that British Navy cordite made in England had holes cast through the blocks which go to form propellants for big gun charges. These were carefully proportioned to admit of association of the air surrounding such cast blocks (by perforation) in order to regulate the speed of combustion. I thought there must be something therefore changed in the volume of the voids and of the contained air arising out of the handling of the powder when in transit to the factory. I asked the head of the firm whether he had recently changed the method of transport. He said, "Yes, we have. We have been making an addition to our factory, and while this has been going on we have had to bring the powder in by motor-lorries over temporary roads instead of by railway wagon." "Well," I said, "I think this is the secret of the errors in the timing of the fuses you have made, for the powder has evidently been brought in over the rough roads made of tree trunks (called "corduroy" roads in America), and has been more shaken than it had been when delivered by rail; the voids between the particles have been made less in consequence, and the included air is therefore less in amount, and contact with the particles of powder and the rate of burning is consequently different. This, then, is the possible cause of the burning in the time rings being irregular."

To make a long story short, this was investigated and found to be the case, and when this rough motor transport was eliminated the same powder performed its proper function just as exactly as it had done before this temporary method of transport was introduced and without any change in composition or treatment in the manufacture of the fuses.

"PRESSURE LUBRICATION"

After giving examples from his experience in South America and at Dover and elsewhere, he continued:—The exact action of the sea on structures is waiting the solution of the scientist to determine what forces exist and are exerted by moving masses of water in great storms. The knowledge of the effect of waves of any definite length or height is not determinable with sufficient exactitude by any scientific data that I know of.

I remember while the harbour works were under construction at Dover three concrete blocks piled one on top of the other, each averaging about 35 tons, were standing on the unfinished pier. They rested on some timber packings a few inches thick at a level of about 5ft. above high-water mark. During a south-westerly storm in the Channel they were carried across the pier many feet, and some into the sea on the lee side. This could only have resulted from some reduction of the frictional resistances due to compressed air or hydraulic action on the under side of the blocks and between them and the pier top where a space or void existed. This upward pressure decreased the friction to such an extent that the force of the sea was enough to slide the blocks horizontally. It has been determined in the north-east coast of Scotland that blows due to sea action sometimes amount to from two to three tons per square foot on small areas and up to two tons per square foot on large areas. It would appear that some sort of "pressure lubrication" was produced between the bearing surfaces which in mechanical design has not, I think, been developed as far as it might be to reduce friction between moving parts.

One has frequently observed, having poured hot water into a glass and turned it upside down on a wet glass shelf, with what small amount of force the glass begins to move along the shelf. This reduction of friction would appear to be due to the air finding its way under the edge of the inverted glass and the movement caused by some small inclination of the glass shelf on which it rests. This, I submit, is an indication of what happened by sea action to the pile of heavy blocks on the unfinished pier at Dover Harbour.

The only information the civil engineer can rely on at the present consists of historic facts which are referred to in different publications on the subject of constructed or destroyed breakwaters. All these point to the advisability of putting the top blocks of any breakwater structure in well-cemented joints, and the leaving of no voids, or joints, near the upper levels of these structures.

CAISSON DISEASE

After referring to the discoveries of Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir David Bruce, and others which had made large and important engineering works possible by preventing or reducing disease, he continued:—The civil engineer has been the means of helping himself and his fellows in one special case, that of working in high-pressure air, which has involved serious injury in the past to the men employed in very important work. . . . Chance gave me, 48 years ago, while at the Forth Bridge, the opportunity to study this disease during the sinking of the caissons which were being built and sunk under air pressure. At a later date the appalling death rate under the much higher pressures and much worse conditions that attended the construction of the Hudson Tunnel, New York, necessitated something being done to ameliorate the life of those who worked for me, and to make it possible to get the men to face the dangers of carrying on the construction of this, the first subaqueous tunnel built in the United States. . . . Many months of continuous observation enabled me to ascertain certain facts and to devise a scheme of treatment—the use of recompression in a medical airlock—which is now always adopted on undertakings where compressed air is being employed, and with great success. These experiences also led me to discover contributory causes not realized up to that time—namely, among others, the necessity for much purer air than is required in workings at atmospheric pressure, and, further, the benefits arising from stage decompression.

STARVATION OF PLANTS

EFFECTS OF DEPRIVATION OF MINERALS

Mr. T. Wallace, of Bristol University, opening a discussion held by the combined sections of Botany, Forestry, and Agriculture, said that until recently knowledge of the parts played by the various mineral elements in the nutrition of fruit trees had been meagre. More recently the problem had been attacked by combining intensive pot-culture and laboratory research with field investigations.

The effects of deficiency of the more important mineral constituents of plant food were now better known. The omission of nitrogen from nutrient fluids produced the greatest changes and by the end of the first season of treatment plants which had been supplied with fluids omitting only nitrogen were no better off than plants which had received water alone. In pot cultures the omission of potassium was less important than that of nitrogen, but in the field potassium starvation was the more serious of the two. It often led to the formation of fruit buds rather than shoot buds, but although the blossoms set fruits freely, many dropped off and the rest remained small. Potassium deficiency was the most serious "disease" of fruit trees in this country and had been of frequent occurrence in the past.

Phosphorus deficiency was similar but not quite so severe in its effects as nitrogen starvation. No bad effects had been noted in pot or sand-cultures from lime deficiency in this country. Deficiency of magnesium did not affect the time of opening or the character of the blossoms, but each kind of plant speedily showed a special kind of breakdown and there was in the end extensive defoliation. Deficiencies of sulphur and of iron had not been so fully worked out, but chlorosis, or deficiency of green colour, was often the result of iron starvation.

SOUTH AFRICAN SOIL

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

"Agricultural Problems in South Africa" was the subject of a paper read by Sir Frederick Keeble in the Agricultural Section. These problems, he said, fell into two main groups, those of arable and those of grassland, and of the two the problems of grassland were potentially of greater importance.

The grasslands of South Africa, he said, were poor and barren, and over vast areas the scant herbage scarcely served to cover the ground even during the growing season. It seemed to be universally assumed that this was due to lack of water, and that it could be best remedied by introducing from other countries grasses of greater powers of resistance to drought. Dr. Pole-Evans, who had done work of great interest along these lines, had shown that it was possible to establish many grasses from other parts of the world and to obtain large amounts of food for stock from them. It was now suggested, however, that many of the troubles attributed to drought were more properly to be ascribed to mineral deficiency. The land, or much of it, lacked lime, and little was being done to remedy it. It was encouraging therefore to report that both in Natal and in Rhodesia experiments were now being carried out which pointed to benefits from liming. Having described the evolution of the grassland of South Africa, the speaker expressed the opinion that the restoration of its pastures was possible and that the way of improvement lay in the restoration to the soil of conditions under which plants of larger requirements and higher nutritive value might live. Deficiency of nutritiveness of the plants of arable crops meant deficiency of nutrition in man and beasts, which in turn meant disease.

ANIMAL DISEASES

It might be that the wealth of animal diseases which Africa possessed was but another symptom of the gradually lowered vitality of living things due to the gradual decrease in the supply of essential minerals. That it was possible to transform the grassland of South Africa was rendered probable by the remarkable results which Mr. T. Wallace Hall's small-scale experiments with fertilizers in different parts of the country had already achieved. These experiments suggested the conclusion that a brilliant future awaited South African grassland. It was even safer to conclude that our knowledge of the proper fertilizer treatment of grassland was only just emerging from the empirical into the scientific stage and that the investigation of the nitrogen-phosphate balance with potash in attendance would lead to the discovery that grass could be made far more productive than is at present supposed.

The arable crops of South Africa were poor, the yield of maize in the Union being, on the average, three bags to the acre—about one-third of a crop even when measured by American standards. Poor cultivation was in part responsible for low yields, but other limiting factors were water and phosphatic deficiency. The extreme poverty of the soil in organic matter and power essential part which organic matter played in the feeding of crops were facts which those interested in the use of fertilizers must take into careful consideration. He believed that the original source of all the troubles which South Africa endured lay in the great mineral deficiency he had referred to, and it was defective nutrition which had brought in its train the many maladies which afflicted man and beast. If that was so, when the grass was restored to its full vigour animals would renew their youth and defeat the attacks of parasitic pests. In those parts of South Africa from which these parasites had been banished the trees grew stronger than they did elsewhere, the men and women were sturdier, and even the flowers were more exuberant and substantial than where grown under our sadder skies.

MR. SHAW AND SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who was an interested listener, was invited by the president of the section (Dr. du Toit, Director of the Veterinary Research Institute, Oonderspoort, South Africa) to say a few words. Mr. SHAW said that to ask him to intervene in a discussion of that kind in the presence of so many authorities appeared to him to be a most unpardonable frivolity. "I know nothing of agricultural chemistry. There is only one thing I know about South Africa, and that is about box-office returns, and I can only say that they are often very far from satisfactory." (Laughter.)

FERTILIZERS AND CROPS

Sir John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, yesterday explained in the Section of Agriculture some complexities of the relations between the use of fertilizers, growth, and crop composition.

The first effect of a fertilizer on a plant, he said, is to increase the uptake by the plant of the particular nutrient supplied, and therefore the amount of it in the tissues of the plant. Within certain limits the uptake is proportional to the amount supplied; beyond these it falls off. But the fertilizer may also cause increased growth, usually very little for small amounts, more in proportion for a sufficient supply, with a falling off for an excess of supply. If the soil were insufficiently supplied with any nutrient, the effect of providing enough of it is thus to increase the amount absorbed without increasing the percentage in the plant tissues, the additional growth balancing the additional uptake. If more of the nutrient is supplied, there may be no further stimulus to growth, and therefore an increase in the proportion found in the plant.

Excesses in the amount of any nutrient in the plant may cause disturbances, specially plain in the case of nitrogen. It appears that a plant carries out its activities properly only when it contains a certain ratio of nitrogen to carbon. When the range of useful ratio is exceeded, the condition may be corrected by supplying potassium, which increases the efficiency of the leaf as a producer of carbon hydrate, and so restores the nitrogen-carbon ratio.

NEW VALLEY IN FLOOR OF ATLANTIC

PROFESSOR J. W. GREGORY, in the Geology section yesterday, spoke of recent cable fractures in the Western Atlantic. He said that a serious earthquake on November 18, 1929, under the Atlantic east of Nova Scotia and south of Newfoundland, caused the heaviest shock recorded in Halifax and an earthquake wave which wrought serious havoc. The earthquake was doubtless due to the sinking of a long strip of the ocean floor between two series of parallel faults forming a rift valley in extension of the deep channel through Cabot Strait.

WANDERING WIRELESS ECHOES

REFLECTING REGIONS OF THE UPPER AIR

An evening discourse was given at the Victoria Rooms by Professor E. V. Appleton, who spoke on "Wireless Echoes."

Dealing with some of the problems arising in short wave transmission, he said that signals were found to pass from one station to another not only by the shortest and most direct route, but also by other paths more circuitous. Unfortunately, it was not possible to follow such vagrant waves in their journey through the uppermost regions of the atmosphere or round the earth, and it was from observations made at the starting and finishing points of such a journey that one had to infer where the waves had been. Methods had been developed in this country and in America for timing these echo signals, and since wireless waves travelled with the speed of light the length of path traversed could be estimated.

It sometimes happened that echo waves which had made a particularly long or difficult journey were so distorted on arrival as to be almost unrecognizable. One of the most frequently occurring forms of distortion was that by which waves sent out travelling in a normal erect fashion were found to arrive travelling in a horizontal recumbent fashion, their bodies, as it were, having been turned through a right angle.

USE OF TELEVISION

It was discovered that there are two reflecting regions in the upper atmosphere which can cause echoes. The longer waves are reflected by the lower region and the shorter waves by the upper region. It was well known that echoes were the cause of impaired broadcast reception at points outside the normal service area of the regional station, but by means of that most recent application of electrical communication, television, it had been found possible to observe the effects of the echoes by eye. The first set of reliable observations on the ghost images caused by wireless echoes in television had been supplied to the lecturer by Mr. W. B. Weber, who appropriately enough had made his measurements in Bristol. From these observations the echo time could be calculated, and it had been found to agree with the value found by other methods.

Echoes were not only experienced by local reflection from the Heaviside Layer. Very often a series of echoes spaced about one-seventh of a second apart were observed, corresponding to signals which had travelled once, twice, thrice, and even four times round the earth. It was one of the puzzles of wireless theory to account for the extraordinary strength of these round-the-earth echoes.

AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY

But even more mysterious still were the short-wave echo signals discovered by a Norwegian wireless amateur, Engineer Hals, when listening to the Eindthoven station PCJ. These were found to arrive as late as 30 seconds after the original signal. Where could the waves have been for so long a time? Reflection by the moon would not take long enough and reflection by the sun would take too long an interval to agree with the observed values. Some people were of opinion that the waves causing the echo in this case had left our atmosphere by penetrating the Heaviside layer, being ultimately reflected by a vast stream of electrified particles shot into outer space by the sun. Others were of opinion that the waves had not penetrated the ionized layer, but had been slowed up in it. Indeed the phrase "bottled up in the layer" had been used. The subject was as puzzling as it was fascinating and no decisive answer to the problem could be given at present. The most profitable method of attack would be to use directional methods, for at present we had no idea as to the direction in which the echoes arrived.

COSTING IN INDUSTRY

ECONOMIC LIMIT OF PRICE-CUTTING

The Section of Economic Science and Statistics yesterday discussed the value and limitation of costing in industry and agriculture.

MR. A. CATHELES said that a census of the costing methods of all manufacturers would be more valuable to industry than the census of population or the census of production. Inept, inadequate, and inaccurate methods of costing were being employed to a very great extent by British manufacturers. It was fallacious to say that the only use of costing was in price fixing. The primary function of costing was to provide data which would assist the manufacturer to run his business efficiently—data which would show in every section of his business where inefficiencies were occurring.

The expenses of a business might be divided into two classes, those which normally fluctuated approximately with fluctuations in the volume of output or sales and those which normally remained stationary. The fluctuating expenses could be judged only by their efficiency, and the fixed expenses only by their volume. Many manufacturers who were meticulous in scrutinizing and recording every penny which was spent, too often did not concern themselves sufficiently to control the use and check the misuse of materials.

During the last 10 years British manufacturers had suffered from competition from countries where wages had been both lower and higher than the wages paid here. The low wages of other countries had caused some suffering, but so also had lack of knowledge of the costs of their own fixed overhead expenses and of the actual incidence of these expenses on a falling output.

The economic limit of price cutting in lean times was not reached with the cost of producing and selling calculated on a full capacity basis. In such times it was economic for a manufacturer to sell some of his products at prices which did not include anything for fixed overhead expenses or profit. But only a scientific costing system would reveal an economic limit of price cutting. Never in the manufacturing history of this country was the need for sound costing greater than it was to-day.

DIFFICULTIES OF AGRICULTURAL COSTING

DR. J. A. VENN spoke of the difficulties associated with cost of production studies in agriculture, and drew the conclusion that while it was possible that, in certain areas in these islands the adoption of cooperative principles might be conducive to large uniform cost of production studies in the case of potatoes and other commodities of that kind, he could not see the infinite variety of farmers in the mixed farming areas taking on these elaborate investigations, which, after all, were nothing more in connexion with agriculture than estimates.

He could not see a range of these producers, from the smallest of small-holders to the ranch farmers of 5,000 acres on the South Downs, finding any common ground in the utilization of cost of production studies. Nor could he see the millions of producers overseas, the vast majority of whom were owner-occupiers on family farms, combining to elucidate that fictitious entity, the cost of production of an agricultural commodity, which to them was absolutely meaningless.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF INHERITANCE

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section, SIR JOSIAH STAMP submitted the report of the Inheritance Committee appointed after the Oxford meeting of the association to investigate the economic effects of inheritance in this country.

He said that despite the fact that the aggregation of cases chosen was not large enough to form the basis of universal and firm generalizations, the sample showed that there was a definite progression in the proportion of inheritance to total fortune, but that the larger fortunes had been made to the greatest extent within the lifetime of the individuals and owed least to bequest; that for fortunes in general the sums given away during life were rather over twice the sums received during life; and that for fortunes from £35,000 to £50,000 the sums received and the sums given were about in equilibrium. In the larger estates the sums given away were five times the sums received. The practice of giving during lifetime was much more marked in the large estates, where some 28 per cent. was alienated, against 5 per cent. in the smaller.

It would be dangerous to infer that there was any general tendency for the proportion of inheritance in large fortunes to diminish in more recent years. The largest fortunes accruing to elderly people owed less to inheritance from outside than to acquirement from accumulation during life. With regard to women's estates, the evidence was that the proportion of fortune alienated was negligible, but well over 50 per cent. of fortunes originated in inheritance.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

FATE OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

RESEARCH WORKERS' POSITION

The Chemical Section gave up the whole of the morning to a discussion on the present position of the British dyestuffs industry. The debate was influenced by the fact that the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act will lapse on January 15, 1931, after 10 years' operation, and the speakers, with one exception, urged that in some form the Act should be renewed.

PROFESSOR G. T. MORGAN, who presided, said that the reason for having the discussion was that in

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CITY NOTES

HIGHER TREASURY BILL RATE

WOOL PRODUCERS AND BULK PURCHASE

A satisfactory feature of yesterday's sale by tender of Treasury Bills was the higher rate of discount at which they were allotted. The average rate was £2 1s. 8.27d. per cent. per annum, compared with £2 0s. 6.14d. per cent. per annum last week. The amount on offer was £40,000,000, and the amount applied for was £45,575,000, these figures comparing with £35,000,000 and £40,510,000 respectively last week. The whole amount was not sold, allotments being restricted to a total of £38,000,000, which is the amount of next week's maturities, so that the money market will not have to find any new money. Tenders at £99 9s. 6d. for bills to be paid for on any day next week will receive about 75 per cent. and above in full. Next Friday the amount of bills to be offered will be reduced to £35,000,000.

Bulk Purchase of Wool

A correspondent, an Australian wool grower, writes to call attention to the proposal that the bulk purchase of Empire products, including wool, by the British Government should be discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference. Messages from Australia have disclosed the fact that the Commonwealth Government has requested that this subject shall be placed on the agenda of the Conference. Since this became known wool growers, both in Australia and this country, have met together to discuss the question, and the upshot of their meetings has been to show very clearly that the project, in so far as it concerns wool, has not the approval of the majority of producers. On the contrary, they would deplore such a step, because, in their opinion, it would be detrimental to the industry. The ostensible object of the scheme is to secure fixation of price. Like producers of other commodities, wool growers would be glad to see the price of wool maintained, but experience has taught them to distrust devices which have this object, because they believe them to be economically unsound. Efforts to maintain prices of different commodities have been made in various parts of the world in recent years, but in almost every case they have proved dismal failures. But there are other reasons for the hostility of wool growers to the plan. Continental and Eastern countries have become increasingly important purchasers of wool in recent years, and it is felt that the scheme outlined would provoke strong opposition from important customers of the Australian wool growers. For instance, it is pointed out that Japan's purchases of Australian wool have grown so much as to represent about one-sixth of the total clip, her purchases being mostly of the finer varieties.

Wool Growers' Opposition

At Brisbane last June, at the annual meeting of the Graziers' Federal Council Convention, the following resolution was passed:—

That this convention, while approving of cooperation in marketing between the wool-growing countries comprising the Empire, agrees that the adoption of any scheme which has as its basis an artificial fixation of prices or ignores the law of supply and demand would not be in the best interests of the wool-growing industry, and further considers that careful regulation of offerings through the established channels, together with a vigorous policy of scientific research with the object of producing more popular materials, offers one of the best means of establishing the wool industry on a sound basis.

The convention also expresses its wholehearted approval of the action of the Australian Wool Growers' Council in endeavouring, in conjunction with the National Council of Wool Growing Brokers, to stabilize the wool market by cooperation, and reiterating its opposition to any form of Government control of wool. It is clear from these statements that the majority of wool producers in the Commonwealth would oppose the suggested scheme of bulk purchase by Government.

A False Analogy

Some of the advocates of the plan of bulk purchase by Government have quoted in support of the idea the successful work carried out some years ago by the British-Australian Wool Realization Association. That association, however, did not purchase wool, but only disposed of the unsold balance of the wool compulsorily purchased by the Imperial Government which had accumulated at the end of the War. It is true that the association carried out its work successfully, but it would be absurd to deny that its success was largely due to the fact that the period of its operations was a period of generally rising prices. Moreover, there can be no parallel between Government bulk purchase of an essential material in time of war and a permanent system of purchase in time of peace when the ordinary working of supply and demand forms the normal economic means of fixing economic prices. In a war emergency a market becomes "all one way," for consumption is enormously stimulated; thus the problem is not to find a market but how to produce enough to satisfy its needs. Innumerable instances could be quoted of the folly of attempting to defeat universal economic tendencies by stabilizing prices. Economically the world is in a constant state of adjustment and readjustment, and the only proved method by which these can be really satisfactorily effected is to allow prices to find their own level. No producer ever demands stabilization on a rising market, and it is only when prices fall and supply exceeds demand that plans for stabilization are evolved. But stabilization in these circumstances can only accentuate the evil of maladjustment of supply and demand in the long run, since it seeks to eliminate the natural adjusting factor. Industry needs freedom for making adjustments quickly and speedily, and this applies to every form of cost as well as to methods of production and distribution.

Investment Trust Dividends

Yesterday's dividend announcements included satisfactory declarations on the part of three investment trust companies. The directors of the Alliance Trust Company, Dundee, an old-established trust possessing a remarkably fine record, are again paying an interim cash dividend on the Ordinary stock of 12½ per cent., while, in addition, stockholders will receive a bonus of 10 per cent. in Preference shares. Interim dividends announced by the American Investment and General Trust and the Foreign, American, and General Investments Trust on their Deferred stocks are each at the same rate as a year ago—namely, 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. Ordinary shareholders of Thomas Tilling again receive an interim distribution of 2s. per share. The interim dividend of an Australian company, Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's), Limited, 4 per cent., is also at the same rate as last year. For the third year the directors of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation declare a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary capital. This company now controls Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Limited, and, in view of the rapid progress outlined by the chairman at the last general meeting, the absence of increase in the distribution may disappoint some of the shareholders; the rapid extension of its operations, however, has involved continued expansion in the capital account, and the dividend now announced will require a much larger sum than that for the year to March 31, 1929.

The Costly Fire at Wapping-wall

Although it is still too early to attempt a close estimate of the damage caused by the great fire involving warehouses at Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping-wall, on Thursday night, opinion yesterday, which was based on a careful review of the facts available, suggested that probably, as is not unusual on such occasions, the first estimates of the damage were very ample. The idea in well-informed quarters seemed to be that the cost of the damage to the buildings should be covered by about £20,000, and that the cost of the loss of, and damage to, the contents, including produce, which included cocoa, pepper, ginger, various spices, and gum, but not rubber, tea, or coffee, might amount to about £130,000, making a total of £150,000. It appears that one of the warehouses was destroyed by fire; serious damage by fire and water was done to the upper floors of a neighbouring warehouse connected by bridges, which also suffered heavily; and the contents of three adjacent warehouses were more or less seriously damaged by smoke and water. The cost of the damage to the buildings would probably be easier to estimate at once than that of the damage to the contents. The latter would be the property of different merchants, who would have covered them by forms of floating policies. In any case the total loss is, obviously, serious, but it should be well spread among the leading fire insurance offices. It is a curious fact that nearly three years ago—on September 19, 1927—a fire occurred in one of the warehouses belonging to the same owners at Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping-wall, when damage was done to the extent of £15,000.

Damage by Hurricane in September

Insurance managers will await with interest further details of the damage caused by the hurricane in the West Indies. The insurance of such risks is not, as a rule, sought by the companies, but it is accepted to meet the wishes of owners of property in association with fire insurance. In recent years September has proved a costly month for disasters of the kind. At the end of September last much damage was done by hurricane to property in the Bahamas, and the city of Nassau suffered to the extent of £200,000. In September, 1928, damage to Florida by hurricane was estimated to amount to £10,000,000. The insurance loss due to a tornado which, in five minutes, swept a residential district of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in September, 1927, was put at £2,600,000; and the cost of damage done by the great hurricane which swept Florida in September, 1926, was estimated at £15,000,000.

Whitworth and Mitchell Results

Although the chairman expresses the opinion that the past year's working of Whitworth and Mitchell was the most difficult from a trading standpoint ever experienced by the business since it was established in 1901, the accounts of the company for the 12 months ended June 30 again make an excellent showing. Apart from unrest in China and India, which adversely affected sales in those markets, the company—which produces dress fabrics and shirtings—was unfavourably affected by the uncertainty surrounding for several months, up to the date of the Budget speech, the fate of the duties on artificial silk. In these circumstances, the company has done very well to increase its net profit from £207,409 to £219,231. The Ordinary dividend is 22½ per cent., against 22 per cent., and £50,000 (against £35,000) is transferred to general reserve, the sum carried forward being increased from £16,414 to £29,202. A liquid position is shown by the balance-sheet, floating assets exceeding current liabilities (including the dividends) by more than £500,000. The chairman includes his review of the year's operations in the report, instead of reserving it for the annual meeting.

American Industrial Profits

In the monthly letter published by the National City Bank of New York a further tabulation of corporation profits in the first half of this year is furnished. Figures are given for 550 corporations showing that their aggregate net earnings amounted to $846,000,000, against $1,217,000,000 in the first half of 1929, and $903,000,000 in the first half of 1928. Thus, while the decline compared with last year is as much as 30 per cent., as compared with 1928 the fall is only 6 per cent.

D. Gestetner's Report

The accounts of D. Gestetner, Limited, for the 12 months to August 31 show that the company has had another favourable year. The business, though established as far back as 1881, only became a public company last year, and this is the second annual report to be published. The figures for the two periods are compared in the following table:—

—	Year ended Aug. 31 1930	1929
	£	£
Net profit	151,871	147,201
Preference dividend	22,500	10,208
Ordinary dividend	81,250 (25%)	81,250 (25%)
To income-tax reserve	10,000	—
To contingency reserve	20,000	—
To general reserve	15,000	75,000
Carried forward	30,240	30,119

The Preference dividend required a larger amount for the past year, for the Preference shares were issued in March last year in order to provide the necessary capital for the marketing of the company's products in the United States. While the directors in their present report state that the business showed progress in practically all branches, they point out that the start of the selling campaign in the United States unfortunately coincided with business depression in that country. For its first accounting period to June, 1930, the American subsidiary showed a loss, which has been carried forward in the balance-sheet of the subsidiary. The allocation to contingency reserve made by the parent company, however, more than covers this loss. The balance-sheet shows a large surplus of liquid assets, the floating assets, which include £233,104 in cash, amounting to £482,000, while the total of the current liabilities is £121,000.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Mr. Eugene Meyer, of New York, has been appointed Governor of the Federal Reserve Board in succession to Mr. Roy A. Young, of Minneapolis, who resigned recently to become head of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

SOME REACTION

HOME RAILWAY STOCKS HIGHER

The pace of the upward movement on the Stock Exchange was retarded yesterday, when the Account closed, and a number of shares which had been prominent in the advance reacted slightly. Thus industrial shares, which opened firm, closed with a dull tone in the House, and though a rally occurred after official hours, prices were in several cases lower on balance. The view was expressed in more than one quarter that the public so far had taken little interest in the rally in industrials. British Funds yesterday were dull in the morning, but had a better tone in the later dealings, a feature being the demand for Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. Australian loans, however, remained a weak market, a little speculative buying of the high-yielding stocks being more than counterbalanced by selling orders. A favourable feature was the strength of home railway stocks, among which Great Western was prominent.

In the GILT-EDGED market the War Loan fell 1-16 to 103⅞, and declines of ¼ were shown by the Funding Loan, Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents., and new Consols. The Three and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan fell to 77½ at one time, but recovered well on a good inquiry, and on balance actually recorded a small gain. India loans had a rather easier tone, though there was little change in quotations, while a large number of falls, some substantial, occurred in Australian loans. HOME RAILWAY stocks had a better tendency on "bear" covering. Great Western rose 1½ to 71½, and there were rises of ½ to ¼ in the other leading stocks. Underground shares hardened. In the Dominion group Grand Trunk Five per Cent. and Four per Cent. Debenture stocks were higher at 105 and 85½ respectively.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds were easier, the exchange being lower, and falls of ¼ were fairly numerous. The Chinese 1912 loan moved up slightly. Peruvian Corporation Ordinary was a fraction higher. SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY securities had a good tone. Argentine stocks were influenced by the early rise in the peso, and mostly showed gains of ½. Central Argentine being 1¼ higher at 73. Brazilian railway stocks also advanced.

OIL shares were mostly easier, and there were falls of 6d. in Mexican Eagle (11s.) and 7½d. in Canadian Eagle (9s. 3d.). A firmer tendency prevailed for RUBBER shares, however, and gains of 6d. were recorded in Rubber Trust and Anglo-Dutch. TEA shares were idle.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE HIGHER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market a number of motor shares which had been strong in the previous few days reacted. Singer fell 1s. 6d. to 21s. 6d., Ford lost 1s. to 89s., and Leyland was 6d. lower at 63s. 9d. Rolls-Royce, on the other hand, hardened slightly, and Thornycroft made further progress. Coal, iron, and steel shares were firm, William Cory being prominent. In the shipping group P. and O. Deferred units were strong at 46s., and Cunard also hardened. Columbia Graphophone strengthened in the late dealings, and rose from 3½ to 3 23-32. Cramophone also advancing. American advices were adverse, and while International Nickel was fairly well maintained, Brazilian Traction and Hydro Electric weakened. Turner and Newall, United Molasses, Unilever, and Dunlop Rubber all reacted slightly, but Imperial Chemical issues were firm. In the Tobacco group British-American was a good feature, but Imperial and Carreras eased off slightly. Brewery shares were not quite so firm. Cables and Wireless stocks strengthened further, the "A" rising to 5⅛. Cable-manufacturing shares continued to rise, and one or two electric supply shares were higher. Harrods were strong, and there were small rises in John Barker, Maple, and Harrods (B.A.). Further gains were recorded in the Allied Store group. Two or three Argentine land shares advanced. Goldsbrough, Mort weakened. African and Eastern rose further. Textile shares were firm, rises of 3d. to 9d. occurring in Bleachers, Calico Printers, English Sewing Cotton, and Bradford Dyers. Insurance shares continued a good market.

Movements among South African MINING shares were small. Johannesburg Consolidated Investment reacted slightly and East, Rand and De Beers were lower. On the other hand, rises were shown by Union Corporation and Robinson Deep B. Rhodesian copper shares weakened, Bwana M'Kubwa being 12s. 9d., after 13s. 3d., and Congo Border 14½, after 14¾. Chartered closed without change at 33s. 4½d., having been higher. Zinc Corporation lost ground.

BANK OF INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

MONTHLY BALANCE-SHEET

BASEL, Sept. 5.—The following balance-sheet of the Bank of International Settlements shows the situation on August 31, 1930 (figures in parentheses being those of July 31, 1930). The figures are in Swiss francs at par:—

	ASSETS		%
I.—Cash			
	On hand and on current account with Banks	3,318,791.51 (6,815,012.79)	0·2 (0·5)
II.—Sight Funds at interest		107,589,155.32 (80,476,958.10)	6·9 (6·2)
III.—Rediscountable Bills and Acceptances (at cost)			
	1. Commercial Bills and Bankers' Acceptances	152,479,300.56 (194,141,226.78)	9·8 (14·1)
	2. Treasury Bills	84,404,982.63 (180,452,553.30)	5·4 (13·8)
IV.—Time Funds at interest			
	1. Not exceeding 3 months	541,563,083.35 (297,965,764.13)	34·6 (22·9)
	2. Between 3 and 6 months	440,986,645.30 (353,772,781.82)	28·2 (27·1)
	3. Between 6 and 9 months	75,624,149.35 (75,614,882.67)	4·8 (5·8)
V.—Sundry investments (at cost)			
	1. Maturing within 2 years	150,425,694.10 (107,927,700.19)	9·6 (8·3)
	2. Over 2 years	1,459,965.58 (13,652,655.86)	0·1 (1·1)
VI.—Other assets		5,593,734.97 (2,844,104.63)	0·4 (0·2)
		1,563,635,702.57 (1,303,653,650.25)	100 (100)
	LIABILITIES		
I.—Capital (unchanged)	Authorised 200,000 shares, each of 2,500 Swiss gold francs	500,000,000.—	
	Issued 164,000 shares Of which 25 per cent. paid up	410,000,000.— 102,500,000.—	6·5 (7·9)
II.—Long term deposits			
	1. Annuity Trust Account	154,526,729.33 (154,604,509.20)	9·9 (11·8)
	2. German Govmnt. deposit	76,414,016.32 (87,669,120.82)	4·9 (6·7)
	3. French Government Guarantee Fund	68,843,389.92 (68,326,944.81)	4·4 (5·2)
III.—Short term deposits			
	1. Between 3 and 6 months: (a) Central Banks for their own account	129,169,159.31 (56,803,829.16)	8·2 (4·4)
	(b) Central Banks for the account of others	395,877,904.75 (272,391,940.26)	25·2 (20·9)
	2. Not exceeding three months: (a) Central Banks for their own account	262,414,791.07 (160,388,095.90)	16·8 (12·3)
	(b) Central Banks for the account of others	142,156,849.17 (77,954,832.49)	9·1 (6·0)
	(c) Other depositors	6,312,819.03 (6,314,133.06)	0·4 (0·5)
IV.—Sight Deposits. Central Banks:—	(a) For their own account	74,514,823·61 (95,900,251·56)	4·8 (7·3)
	(b) For the account of others	146,407,537·61 (217,900,251·56)	9·4 (16·7)
V.—Miscellaneous Items		6,997,677·45 (3,725,905·98)	0·4 (0·3)
		1,563,635,702·57 (1,303,653,650·25)	100 (100)

The foregoing situation does not include funds received for the service of international loans, concerning which statements will be published at regular intervals.

WOOL GROWERS AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have noticed in the Press both here and in Australia that at the forthcoming Imperial Conference the question of the bulk purchase of Empire products, including wool, by the British Government is to be discussed. Like a large majority of wool growers, I am strongly opposed to anything in the way of Government control in respect to wool.

Yours faithfully,
F. WITTENOOM.

24, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, W.1, Sept. 5.

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

RISE IN GERMAN RATE

In Lombard-street yesterday sterling again weakened in terms of United States dollars, but showed appreciation in the case of some other currencies, notably German. The New York rate fell to $4.86½, and the effect of this movement, coupled with the larger amount of bills offering and the signs of lessened demand during the last few days, was seen in the higher average rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. As a result of the preliminary announcement of the Treasury Bill result market discount rates were inclined to harden in the afternoon, and, while the market sold a few October, November, and December bills in the morning at 2 per cent., the rate in the afternoon for the longer dated bills was 2 1-32 per cent., brokers being sometimes able to purchase three months fine bank drafts at 2 3-32 per cent. Money was so abundant that balances for the night were freely offered at 1 per cent. before the close, and were in some instances unlendable. Most lenders of day-to-day money outside the clearing banks held out for 1½ per cent. as the renewal rate, though there was some effort on the part of borrowers to obtain a reduction to 1¼ per cent. The sovereigns sent into the Bank, £359,000, were understood to have been received from Australia and South America.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	2	2 1/16	2 1/16—2 3/32	2 1/8—2 3/8	2 3/8

Discount (Treasury Bills)			Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
2 1/16—2 1/8	2 1/16	3—3 1/8	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

—	August 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve	442,306,307	+ 1,024,931
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	478,149,301	+ 4,425,894
Subsidiary coin	3,592,487	— 1,157,405
Bills discounted	109,529,729	+ 38,728,212
Advances against securities	454,100	+ 11,600
Government debt	101,391,840	Unchanged
Securities	6,837,830	— 3,825
Bank premises and fittings	6,910,000	Unchanged
Other assets	515,573,859	— 22,023,997
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,200,000	Unchanged
Reserve	10,272,074	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,018,089,782	+131,349,360
Deposits and other sight liabilities	117,433,984	— 88,316,127
Other liabilities	475,849,616	— 22,027,823

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	August 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	216,537,292	+ 2,436,557
Inland bills, warrants and securities	197,848,263	+ 16,740,921
Advances on movable securities	54,800	unchanged
Advances to the Treasury	69,877,412	— 720,000
Premises and equipment	6,138,520	unchanged
Other assets	101,075,872	+ 7,325,112
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,756,095	unchanged
Reserve	8,119,288	unchanged
Notes in circulation	439,683,877	+ 62,528,670
Current accounts, deposits and other liabilities payable on demand	58,080,483	— 37,844,781
Other liabilities	50,892,415	+ 1,098,700

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange continued to move against sterling, being apparently under the influence of a commercial demand for dollars. The closing quotation was $4.86¼, a decline of 3-32c.; forward dollars were quoted at nearly par for one month, while the premium on three months dollars was about 1-16c. A further decline, to $4.85 11-16, occurred in the Montreal rate. The French exchange moved within a narrow range and finished ⅛c. lower at 123.78f. Further appreciation occurred in the lira in sympathy with those movements in the United States dollar, the Milan rate closing at 92.84l. The Dutch rate again moved against sterling, being 3-16c. lower at 12.07⅛fl.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday;—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Sept. 5	Sept. 4
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.86 31/32–86 7/16	4.86 1/16–86 3/8
Montreal	$ to £	4.8665	4.85 5/8–85 11/16	4.85 7/16–85 1/2
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.77-80	123.78-82
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83 1/4 -84 1/4	34.84-34.84 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.83-92.87	92.84-92.92
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.04-05 3/4	25.03 1/2-04 1/2
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 5-375 1/4	374 1/2-375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193-193 3/8	193-193.45
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.95-46.20	45.90-46.10
Lisbon	Escu to £	—	108 1/2-108 3/4	108 1/4-108 3/4
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 5/8-08 1/8	12.07 1/4-08 1/4
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39-20.41 1/4	20.38 3/4-40 1/4
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58 1/2	34.41-34.44	34.42-34.45
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.77	27.73-27.77
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163 3/4-164	163 7/8-164 1/4
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43 5/8-43 7/8	43 5/8-43 7/8
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.30	25.20-25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	813 1/2-816	813-815
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274 1/2	274-274 1/2
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 3/4-48 7/8	48 3/4-48 7/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	K.Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.30	18.20-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16 1/2-18.17	18.16 1/2-18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-18.09 3/4	18.09 1/2-10 1/4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16 1/2	18.16-18.16 1/2
Alexandria	Pst. to £	971/2	97 1/2-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 3/4-1/5 13/16	1/5 3/4-1/5 13/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 3/4-1/5 13/16	1/5 3/4-1/5 13/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 3/4-1/5 13/16	1/5 3/4-1/5 15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 3/4-1/4 1/4	1/3 3/4-1/4 3/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 1/2-2/0 7/16	2/0 11/32-2/0 7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7 1/4-1/7 5/16	1/6 7/16-1/7 5/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16-2/3 23/32	2/3 23/32-2/3 15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 9/16-08 1/16	12.08-08 1/2
Manilla	Per dol.	24.866d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.896d.	4 1/16-4 1/16	4 1/16-4 1/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	39 1/2-40	39 15/16-39 15/16
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.67	39.72
Montevid.	Per dol.	51d.	39 5/8-40 1/8	40-40 1/8
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	11.90	11.92 1/2
Mexico	Pesosto £	9.76	10.20-10.30	10.20-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £359,374 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, the sale of £8,739 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of £4,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £346,651, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Sept. 4—Bar gold	15	Sept. 4	Nil
Sept. 5—Sovs.	359,374	Sept. 5—Bar gold	8,739
		Sovs.	4,000
		Net influx	346,651
Total	£359,390	Total	£359,390

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,157,524; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

Silver further advanced 3-16d. to 16½d. per oz. for cash and forward delivery. China was again a buyer during the morning. After the "fixing," however, there was some offering of silver on American account.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on September 1 to midday on September 4 amounted to £1,463,299, of which £1,168,314 came from British South Africa and £287,119 from Brazil, while exports amounted to £409,486, of which £201,100 went to Switzerland and £194,062 to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £35,510, and exports amounted to £44,482.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 1/16–2 3/32	1-2
New York	2½	2-1/2	2½
Paris	2½	2½	Unquoted
Berlin	4	3½	5-5
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1 1/16	2½
Brussels	2½	2 7/16	⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

STRONGER TONE

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Although trading was not very active, the market developed signs of a speculative revival, the more encouraging trade advices having a strengthening effect upon sentiment. Sales were returned at 1,645,000 shares.

The opening was steady on the resumption of quiet accumulation of standard issues, while the scarcity of offerings led to "bear" covering and moderate "bullish" demonstrations in Steel Common and American Can. Trading subsequently became more active, and a brisk advance took place in a number of speculative leaders. "Bulls" were encouraged by reports that several large industrial concerns were experiencing better business.

Local traction issues came into prominence during the afternoon, Interborough Rapid Transit and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit responding to reports that developments towards unification of the systems were progressing. Broader buying in low-price issues such as American Radiator and Columbia Graphophone was interpreted as a sign that public participation was increasing. There were also indications that important interests were supporting pivotal issues. This helped to stimulate speculative buying in the general list, particularly public utilities. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 5	Sept. 4
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86 2/3	4.85 1/2	4.85 7/8
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86 1/8
Cables	£1	4.86 2/3	4.86 3/16	4.86 11/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 1/32	4.84 1/2
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86 1/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85 5/8
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91 1/4	3.92 1/4	3.92 7/8
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23 7/8	5.23 1/4
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.21	40.21 1/2
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77 1/2	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.88 1/2
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78 1/2
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96 7/8	2.96 7/8
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.82	23.84 1/2
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96 1/4	13.96 1/4
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.41	19.42
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	10.57	10.57
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14 1/4	14.14 1/4
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.55
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77 7/8	1.77 7/8
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29 1/2	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.28	35.45
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.90	10.10

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Sept. 5	Sept. 4
Atchison	218	217 1/2
Atl. Coast	145	147
B. & O.	100 1/2	101
Do., Pref.	81 1/2	81 1/2
Brooklyn M. T'st	68 7/8	67
Can. Pac.	160 1/8	160
Cent. N.J.	234 1/4	234 1/4
Ches. & O.	49 1/8	49 1/2
Ch. G.W.	10 1/8	10
Do., Pref.	37	36
Ch. N.W.	70	71
Ch.Mil.St.P.	14 7/8	14 7/8
Ch. Rock Is.	99 1/2	99 1/2
Del.& Hud.	167	167
Del., Lack.	114	114
Erie	41	40 1/2
Do., 1 Pf.	56	55
G.N., Pref.	78 1/2	77 1/2
Illinois	113	113
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30 1/8	28

—	Closing Prices Sept. 5	Sept. 4
Int. Amer.	15 1/8	15 5/8
KansasCity	67 1/4	67 1/4
LouisvilleB	118	119 1/4
Minn. S.P.	16	19
Miss. Pac.	66	65 1/2
Do., Pref.	122	120 1/4
N.Mex. 1 Pf	21 3/8	21 3/4
Do., 2 Pf	1	1
N.Y. Cent.	163	162
Norfolk	222 1/4	222 1/4
N. Pacific	72 1/8	71
Pennsylv'a	73 3/4	73 1/8
Reading	108	106 5/8
S.L. & S.F.	90	89 1/4
S.L.& S.W.	67 1/4	67
S. Pacific	116	115
Southern	94	94
Do., 1 Pf.	96 1/8	91 1/8
Un. Pacific	217	216
Do., Pref.	86	86
Wabash	32	31
Do., Pf. A	70	70

INDUSTRIALS

—			
Air Reduct.	124	122	
AlliedChem	276	272	
Am. Agric.	6	5 1/2	
Do., Pref.	27 1/2	25	
Am.Br.Bov	17 3/4	17 5/8	
Am. and F. Power	72 5/8	70 1/2	
Am. Can.	130 3/4	127 5/8	
Am. Loco.	46	43	
Am.Rolling Mills	52 1/8	51 5/8	
Am. Smelt.	68 1/4	66 7/8	
Am.Sug. R.	53 5/8	54 1/4	
Am. Tel.	214 3/4	212	
Am. Tob.	247	245	
Am.Woo'n	11	11	
Anaconda	45 1/2	45 1/4	
Armour.Pf.	74	73 1/2	
As.DryGds.	36	34 3/4	
At'tic Ref.	33 1/2	32 1/4	
Baldwin	33 7/8	30 3/4	
BarnsdallA	21 7/8	22	
Beth. Steel	87 5/8	86 1/4	
Celanese	13 3/8	12 1/2	
Chandler	30 3/8	30 3/8	
Chile Copp.	35	35	
Chrysler	27 7/8

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Sept. 9	Sept. 23	Oct. 7
Pay-day ..	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	Oct. 9

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest	Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅞	55⅛*
86⅛	81⅝	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80⅛	81⅛
105¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	93½	94⅛
101⅞	99⅛	Do., 4% ..	103⅛	103⅝
113⅛	112	Exp. Loan, 4% ..	102⅝	103⅛
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	91⅜	91¾
95⅝	90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95	95⅛
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	77¾	78
100	93	Do., 3% ..	77¾	78
—	—	Do., 5% ..	99⅝	100⅛
101⅜	97¼	Treas., 5% '33-36 ..	103⅛	103⅝
100	96½	Do., 4½% '30-32 ..	101⅛	101⅝
98⅝	94⅝	Do., 4½% '32-34 ..	101⅛	101⅜
97½	93⅞	Do., 4% '29-31 ..	101⅛	101⅜
60¼	55	Do., 4% '31 ..	100⅛	100⅜
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	59⅛	59½
65⅜	59	Local Loans, 3% ..	63¾	64⅛
84¼	80	T'sval, 3% ..	64⅜	64¾*
266	259	Bank of England ..	282	284
263	254	Egyptian, 7% ..	259	261
67⅛	60	India, 3½% ..	67	68
61¼	50⅛	Do., 3% ..	64½	65
31⅜	44	Do., 2½% ..	55½	56⅛*
101⅛	98	Do., 5½% ..	45	47*
98⅜	90¼	Do., 4½% '50-55 ..	101⅛	101⅝
105	103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	66	67
65⅝	60	Ldn. Cty. 3% ..	108	109
76¼	70	Do., 2½% ..	63⅝	64⅜
104⅛	99¼	Do., 5% '40-60 ..	74¼	75¼*
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5% ..	105⅛	106⅛
63⅝	59	Met. Water, 3% ..	57	58
67	58¾	Do., 4% ..	66	67
85⅜	81	Met. Cons. 3% ..	64⅝	65⅛*
73½	67½	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	57	58
64	58	Do., 2½% ..	73	74
85¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	62	63
100¾	93	Do., 4½% ..	82¼	83½

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	97	97½	−1
99¼	90⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	88¾	89¼	−1¼
88¾	78⅝	Do., 4% '60-90	91	92*	−1⅛
95¼	91⅛	Do., 3% '30-50	64⅜	65¼	
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3% '16-38	96⅝	97¼	
81⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '29-49	84	84½	
113¾	103⅛	G.Brit., 5% '45-70	109⅛	110	+¼
104½	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102⅛	103	
85⅛	81⅜	N.Z., 5% '44-64	86¼	87¼	
76⅞	72½	Do., 5% '29-49	78	78½*	
88	83⅜	N.S.W., 5% '33-58	85¼	85⅝	
97	69¼	Do., 5½% '30-50	64⅜	65¼	
94⅜	90¼	Do., 5% '48-68	87	87½	−1
99¼	88¼	Do., 4% 1933	94¾	95¼	
102	92	Do., 5½% '45-65	87	87½	−1
104	98	Do., 5% '47-67	89¾	90¼	−1½
97⅞	91⅛	N. Zeal., 5% '46-76	102⅜	103	−¼
89⅛	82½	Do., 4½% '45 '65	96	96½	
85⅜	84⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	86¼	86¾	
80¾	75	Do., 3½% '40 '60	89¾	90¼	
104½	98⅜	Do., 3% '44-64	80¾	80½*	
100	99	Nig., 5% '47-57	100⅛	101	
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-60	86¼	87¼*	−1
104¼	98⅛	Do., 4% '40-50	74	74½*	
90	81½	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¼	102¼	
89	99⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	87½	87¾	−1½
102¾	97⅞	Do., 4% '35-45	87	87¾	
99½	89	Tas'n., 5% '40-60	111½	112	
92¾	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¼	87½	
99¼	90	Do., 5% '29-49	87¼	87¾	
105¼	99⅛	Do., 5% '45-65	87¼	88	
82¼	76¼	Do., 4% '29-49	77	77½	−1½
58½	52	Do., 4% '45-75	67¾	68¼	
79⅜	70	Do., 3½% '20-40	64¾	65¼	
84¼	80	Do., 3% '20-40	59½	60½	
14	9	Do., 3% '20-50	47	48	
58½	52	Do., 3% '20-60	52	53	
20	15	Do., 2½% '45-75	47½	48	
1151/8	109	Do., 2½% '20-40	43½	44	
75¾	69	Do., 2½% '20-50	41	42	
21	20¾	Egyptian Unified ..	73	74½	
20¾	19	Do., 4% ..	20⅝	21⅜	
106	101	Do., 4% ..	20¼	21	
105¾	100	Nord, 6% ..	103⅛	104⅜*	
106	100	Orleans, 6% ..	103½	104½*	
104	100	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½	104½*	
109⅛	106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	104¼	105¼	
106¼	100	Do., 6% ..	103½	104½	
60	50	Spanish Monopoly, 4%	59	60	
80	69⅜	Do., 5% 1914 ..	76½	76⅝*	
90	80	Do., 7% Estates ..	103¼	103¾	
101	88	Do., 6% Stabilization	100¼	100⅝	
17½	14	Hungarian, 7½% ..	18½	19	
101¼	96	Italian, 3½% ..	100⅛	101⅜	+¼
18	17	Do., Old Consert. "B"	17	18	
75	70	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	100	101*	
92¼	84⅜	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91½	91¾	+¼
100⅜	92½	Do., 4½% 1924 ..	92¼	92½	
92½	76½	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	100¼	101⅛	
20¾	19	Mexican, 5% ..	93¼	94¼	
76	70	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	66	66	
43	37	Do., 7% ..	90	91	+1
46	34	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43½	44½	
2	2	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½	46½	
2½	2	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2	2½	
104¾	98	Do., 5% 1906 ..	11½	12	
9	6¾	Do., 6% 1904 ..	10⅝	10⅞	
64¼	58	Turkish, 4% 1903 ..	63	64	
5	3	Uruguay, 3½% ..	5¼	6¼	+¼
35½	28	Peruvian Corp. ..	35	35	
106¼	104	German Potash, 7%	106¾	106¾	+¼
79	73	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82½	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

64½	52	Great Western ..	71¼	72¼	+1¼
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	92	93	
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97	98¼	+¼
32¾	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼	93¼	
—	—	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	36⅜	37⅛	
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77½	80½	+¼
—	—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76½	77½	
—	—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	76¼	77¼	
61⅜	—	L. and S. East., Def. ..	61½	62½	+1¼
174	—	Do., Prefd. ..	65¾	71¼	
—	—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	19¾	20½	+½
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70¼	71¼	
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	70¼	71¼	
—	—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	55½	56¼	
67½	—	Metropolitan ..	42	43½	+½
7⅜	—	Met. Dist. ..	67⅜	68½	+¼
23	—	Southern, Defd. ..	67⅜	70½	
65	—	Do., Prefd. ..	24⅞	25⅞	−⅛
—	—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	65¾	66¾	+¼
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	80	81	
—	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	75½	76½	
23⅞⅛	—	Underground, £1 ..	84¼	85⅛	
106½	—	Do. Insurse. ..	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
—	—	Do. ..	103¼	104¾	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

66½	—	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	66	68	
—	—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	74½	76½	
91½	—	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	28½	30½	
85	—	B.A. and Pacific ..	81¾	82¾	+½
69½	—	B.A. Western ..	61¾	63¼	+½
189½	—	Canadian Pacific ..	65⅞	67⅛	
75½	—	Central Argentine ..	184½	185¾*	−1
79	—	Central Uruguay ..	73	74	+1
18½	—	Cordoba Central ..	17½	18¼	
25	—	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	18	20	
21½	—	Costa Rica ..	28	30	
79	—	Entre Rios ..	80½	82½	+½
—	—	Do., 1st Cons. Debs.	80½	82½	
35½	—	Leopoldina ..	15	17	
—	—	Nitrate, 1st Pref. ..	35½	37½	+½
16⅝	—	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	7¾	8½	
7	—	San Paulo ..	5	5½	
		United of Havana ..	167	171	+2
			5½	7¼	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ac. of Egypt	7	..	Lloyds, A. ..	65/0	+3d
Alexanders ..	64/0	..	Martins ..	77½	+1s2
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	+1s6	Mers., Ind. &	12¼	
B. of Aust. ..	11⅝	..	Midland, £1	74/3	
B. of Mtl. ..	62	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	95	
B. of N.S.W.	34½	..	National ..	25s	..
B. of N.Z. ..	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. &	10¼	..
Barclays, A. ..	84s	..	Nat. Egypt ..	29¾*	..
Do., B. ..	57/5	..	Nat. India ..	40¼	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat. Prov., £4	13⅜	..
B. Overseas ..	5¼	..	Nat. Bk. of Can.	60	..
B. of Roumania	5¾	..	Nat. Bk. of Scotland, £1	145⅜	+1s6
Chr. India, Stand. & Chna.	16⅞	+⅛	Nat. Bk. of Aust.	9	+1s6
District ..	16⅞	+⅛	Un. Discount ..	9¼	+1s6
Eng. S. & A.	27s6	+1s6	Westminster ..	77/6	+3d
Embanco ..	3⅞	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	110	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19⅝	+⅛	Nthn. Assur.	16½	+⅛
Atlas Assur.	12½	..	Phoenix, f.p.	24⅜	+⅜
Com. Un. ..	14	..	Prudential ..	7¼	
Eagle Star ..	14⅛	..	Do., B ..	58/0	..
Employrs Liab.	70/0*	..	Royal ..	71s	..
Gen. Accid. ..	40	+1s6	R. Exchange ..	61s	+1s6
Guardian ..	19¼	+¼	Scottish "A" ..	16/6	+1s6
Ldn. and Lan.	12½	+¼	Sun ..	70/0	+1/6
Ldn. Assur. ..	9⅝	+⅛	Sun Insur. ..	57s	+¼
L. Brit. & M.	32½	+¼	Sun Life ..	52	+¼
			Yk's'e (50/-)	6½	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	12½	+1s2
Bradley, Def.	19/6	+9d	Fitzspringers	22/6	..
Brad. Dyers	10/6	+6d	Hoyle, J. ..	6/0	..
Brit. Celanese	21/3*	+3d	Impl. Chem.	25/11	+1/4
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/6	+3d	Do., Defd.	7/5	+3d
Bull, Ed. ..	4/5	..	Jute, Ind. Pf.	2/0	..
Bris. Dyes ..	4/0	+3d	Linen Thread	13s6	..
Calico Print.	10/0	..	Lister ..	15/3	..
Cel. Celanese	59/9	+6d	Paisley & B.	20/0	..
Chas. Amer.	3½	..	Rylands ..	17/0	..
Coats ..	9/3	..	Do., 6% Unsn.	1⅞	..
Cost. Sea ..	7/0	+3d	Salts (Saltaire)	2/9	+3d
Courtaulds ..	21¼	..	Sanderson ..	8/6	..
			Wardle&Dawy	1¾	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	24/0	..	Hydro Elec. ..	39	−1
Babcock	23/9	+3d	Johnson&Ph.	57/6	+6d
Brmnghm&Pr.	50½	+2	Metro. Elec.	40/6	+3d
Brit. Insul.	56½	..	Mex. Lt. Con.	67½	..
Brit. Thom.	73/6	+6d	Do., 1st Pf.	76¼	+3d
Brit. Elec. ..	107	..	Mid. Counties	29/6	..
City of Lond.	67/0	+1/0	N'w'ch Elec.	23/6	+3d
City Lond.	54/6	..	Perak River	7/9	..
Crompton ..	46/3	..	Siemens ..	23/3	+9d
Crompton Pk.	18	..	Tokio Comp.	19	..
Dorman, L.	48/0	..	Do., Pref.	24/9	+1s3
Edison Swan	12/3	..	Vic. Falls ..	17	..
Elec. Dist.	80	−6d	Whitehall, Pf.	24/9	..
Ferranti ..	12/6	..	Yorkshire ..	31/3	..
Gen. Elec. ..	48/0	..			

Making-up prices, Aug. 25

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Arg., 4% Rescission ..	85⅛	86⅛
Do., 5% 1900 ..	80⅛	81⅛
Do., Pub. Cap., 5% ..	93½	94⅛
Austrian, 6% ..	103½	104½
Belgian, 7% ..	107⅝	108⅛
Berlin (City of), 6%	111⅛	112⅝
Brazil, 4% ..	91	92
Do., 5% Rescission ..	49	50
Do., 5% 1915 ..	56½	57½
Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	61	62
Do., 6% 1927 ..	80½	81½
Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57	58
Bulgarian, 7% ..	76	78
Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95½	96½
Do., 5% 1911 ..	87½	88¼
Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105	107
Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100
Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82	83*
Do., 5% 1912 ..	36	38
Do., 5% 1913 ..	60½	61½
Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	49	52
Do., Tientsin, 5% ..	49	52
Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	15	20
Czechoslovakia, 6%	19	24
Egyptian Unified ..	73	114½
Do., 4% ..	20⅝	21⅝
Do., 4% ..	20¼	21
Do., 5% ..	99⅝	100⅜
Do., 7% ..	103½	104⅜*
Do., 5% ..	103½	104½*
Do., 4% ..	103½	104½*
Do., 4% ..	103½	104½*
Do., 3% ..	101¼	101¾
Do., 4% Sterling ..	59	62
Do., 7% Estates ..	76½	76¾*
Do., 6% Stabilization	103¼	103¾
Hungarian, 7½% ..	18½	19
Italian, 3½% ..	100⅛	101⅜
Do., Old Consert. "B"	17	18
Do., 5% 1907 ..	76½	77½
Do., 5% 1924 ..	92¼	92¾
Tokyo (City of), 5½%	100½	101⅜
Mexican, 5% ..	93¼	94¼
Peru, 6% 1928 ..	66	66
Do., 7% ..	90	91
Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43½	44½
Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½	46½
Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2	2½
Do., 5% 1906 ..	11½	12
Siamese, 5% 1904 ..	106	107
Turkish, 4% 1903 ..	63	64
Uruguay, 3½% ..	5¼	6¼
Peruvian Corp. ..	35	35
German Potash, 7%	106¾	106¾
San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

64½	—	Great Western ..	71¼	72¼	+1¼
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	92	93	
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97	98¼	+¼
32¾	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼	93¼	
—	—	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	36⅜	37⅛	
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77½	80½	+¼
—	—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76½	77½	
—	—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	76¼	77¼	
61⅜	—	L. and S. East., Def. ..	61½	62½	+1¼
174	—	Do., Prefd. ..	65¾	71¼	
—	—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	19¾	20½	+½
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70¼	71¼	
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	70¼	71¼	
—	—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	55½	56¼	
67½	—	Metropolitan ..	42	43½	+½
7⅜	—	Met. Dist. ..	67⅜	68½	+¼
23	—	Southern, Defd. ..	67⅜	70½	
65	—	Do., Prefd. ..	24⅞	25⅞	−⅛
—	—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	65¾	66¾	+¼
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	80	81	
—	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	75½	76½	
23⅞⅛	—	Underground, £1 ..	84¼	85⅛	
106½	—	Do. Insurse. ..	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
—	—	Do. ..	103¼	104¾	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ac. of Egypt	7	..	Lloyds, A. ..	65/0	+3d
Alexanders ..	64/0	..	Martins ..	77½	+1s2
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	+1s6	Mers., Ind. &	12¼	
B. of Aust. ..	11⅝	..	Midland, £1	74/3	
B. of Mtl. ..	62	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	95	
B. of N.S.W.	34½	..	National ..	25s	..
B. of N.Z. ..	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. &	10¼	..
Barclays, A. ..	84s	..	Nat. Egypt ..	29¾*	..
Do., B. ..	57/5	..	Nat. India ..	40¼	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat. Prov., £4	13⅜	..
B. Overseas ..	5¼	..	Nat. Bk. of Can.	60	..
B. of Roumania	5¾	..	Nat. Bk. of Scotland, £1	145⅜	+1s6
Chr. India, Stand. & Chna.	16⅞	+⅛	Nat. Bk. of Aust.	9	+1s6
District ..	16⅞	+⅛	Un. Discount ..	9¼	+1s6
Eng. S. & A.	27s6	+1s6	Westminster ..	77/6	+3d
Embanco ..	3⅞	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	110	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19⅝	+⅛	Nthn. Assur.	16½	+⅛
Atlas Assur.	12½	..	Phoenix, f.p.	24⅜	+⅜
Com. Un. ..	14	..	Prudential ..	7¼	
Eagle Star ..	14⅛	..	Do., B ..	58/0	..
Employrs Liab.	70/0*	..	Royal ..	71s	..
Gen. Accid. ..	40	+1s6	R. Exchange ..	61s	+1s6
Guardian ..	19¼	+¼	Scottish "A" ..	16/6	+1s6
Ldn. and Lan.	12½	+¼	Sun ..	70/0	+1/6
Ldn. Assur. ..	9⅝	+⅛	Sun Insur. ..	57s	+¼
L. Brit. & M.	32½	+¼	Sun Life ..	52	+¼
			Yk's'e (50/-)	6½	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	12½	+1s2
Bradley, Def.	19/6	+9d	Fitzspringers	22/6	..
Brad. Dyers	10/6	+6d	Hoyle, J. ..	6/0	..
Brit. Celanese	21/3*	+3d	Impl. Chem.	25/11	+1/4
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/6	+3d	Do., Defd.	7/5	+3d
Bull, Ed. ..	4/5	..	Jute, Ind. Pf.	2/0	..
Bris. Dyes ..	4/0	+3d	Linen Thread	13s6	..
Calico Print.	10/0	..	Lister ..	15/3	..
Cel. Celanese	59/9	+6d	Paisley & B.	20/0	..
Chas. Amer.	3½	..	Rylands ..	17/0	..
Coats ..	9/3	..	Do., 6% Unsn.	1⅞	..
Cost. Sea ..	7/0	+3d	Salts (Saltaire)	2/9	+3d
Courtaulds ..	21¼	..	Sanderson ..	8/6	..
			Wardle&Dawy	1¾	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	24/0	..	Hydro Elec. ..	39	−1
Babcock	23/9	+3d	Johnson&Ph.	57/6	+6d
Brmnghm&Pr.	50½	+2	Metro. Elec.	40/6	+3d
Brit. Insul.	56½	..	Mex. Lt. Con.	67½	..
Brit. Thom.	73/6	+6d	Do., 1st Pf.	76¼	+3d
Brit. Elec. ..	107	..	Mid. Counties	29/6	..
City of Lond.	67/0	+1/0	N'w'ch Elec.	23/6	+3d
City Lond.	54/6	..	Perak River	7/9	..
Crompton ..	46/3	..	Siemens ..	23/3	+9d
Crompton Pk.	18	..	Tokio Comp.	19	..
Dorman, L.	48/0	..	Do., Pref.	24/9	+1s3
Edison Swan	12/3	..	Vic. Falls ..	17	..
Elec. Dist.	80	−6d	Whitehall, Pf.	24/9	..
Ferranti ..	12/6	..	Yorkshire ..	31/3	..
Gen. Elec. ..	48/0	..			

Making-up prices, Aug. 25

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Arg., 4% Rescission ..	85⅛	86⅛
Do., 5% 1900 ..	80⅛	81⅛
Do., Pub. Cap., 5% ..	93½	94⅛
Austrian, 6% ..	103½	104½
Belgian, 7% ..	107⅝	108⅛
Berlin (City of), 6%	111⅛	112⅝
Brazil, 4% ..	91	92
Do., 5% Rescission ..	49	50
Do., 5% 1915 ..	56½	57½
Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	61	62
Do., 6% 1927 ..	80½	81½
Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57	58
Bulgarian, 7% ..	76	78
Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95½	96½
Do., 5% 1911 ..	87½	88¼
Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105	107
Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100
Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82	83*
Do., 5% 1912 ..	36	38
Do., 5% 1913 ..	60½	61½
Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	49	52
Do., Tientsin, 5% ..	49	52
Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	15	20
Czechoslovakia, 6%	19	24
Egyptian Unified ..	73	114½
Do., 4% ..	20⅝	21⅝
Do., 4% ..	20¼	21
Do., 5% ..	99⅝	100⅜
Do., 7% ..	103½	104½*
Do., 4% ..	103½	104½*
Do., 4% ..	103½	104½*
Do., 4% ..	103½	104½*
Do., 3% ..	101¼	101¾
Do., 4% Sterling ..	59	62
Do., 7% Estates ..	76½	76¾*
Do., 6% Stabilization	103¼	103¾
Hungarian, 7½% ..	18½	19
Italian, 3½% ..	100⅛	101⅜
Do., Old Consert. "B"	17	18
Do., 5% 1907 ..	76½	77½
Do., 5% 1924 ..	92¼	92¾
Tokyo (City of), 5½%	100½	101⅜
Mexican, 5% ..	93¼	94¼
Peru, 6% 1928 ..	66	66
Do., 7% ..	90	91
Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43½	44½
Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½	46½
Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2	2½
Do., 5% 1906 ..	11½	12
Siamese, 5% 1904 ..	106	107
Turkish, 4% 1903 ..	63	64
Uruguay, 3½% ..	5¼	6¼
Peruvian Corp. ..	35	35
German Potash, 7%	106¾	106¾
San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

64½	—	Great Western ..	71¼	72¼	+1¼
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	92	93	
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97	98¼	+¼
32¾	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼	93¼	
—	—	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	36⅜	37⅛	
—	—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77½	80½	+¼
—	—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76½	77½	
—	—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	76¼	77¼	
61⅜	—	L. and S. East., Def. ..	61½	62½	+1¼
174	—	Do., Prefd. ..	65¾	71¼	
—	—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	19¾	20½	+½
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70¼	71¼	
—	—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	70¼	71¼	
—	—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	55½	56¼	
67½	—	Metropolitan ..	42	43½	+½
7⅜	—	Met. Dist. ..	67⅜	68½	+¼
23	—	Southern, Defd. ..	67⅜	70½	
65	—	Do., Prefd. ..	24⅞	25⅞	−⅛
—	—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	65¾	66¾	+¼
—	—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	80	81	
—	—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	75½	76½	
23⅞⅛	—	Underground, £1 ..	84¼	85⅛	
106½	—	Do. Insurse. ..	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
—	—	Do. ..	103¼	104¾	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

66½	—	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	66	68	
—	—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	74½	76½	
91½	—	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	28½	30½	
85	—	B.A. and Pacific ..	81¾	82¾	+½
69½	—	B.A. Western ..	61¾	63¼	+½
189½	—	Canadian Pacific ..	65⅞	67⅛	
75½	—	Central Argentine ..	184½	185¾*	−1
79	—	Central Uruguay ..	73	74	+1
18½	—	Cordoba Central ..	17½	18¼	
25	—	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	18	20	
21½	—	Costa Rica ..	28	30	
79	—	Entre Rios ..	80½	82½	+½
—	—	Do., 1st Cons. Debs.	80½	82½	
35½	—	Leopoldina ..	15	17	
—	—	Nitrate, 1st Pref. ..	35½	37½	+½
16⅝	—	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	7¾	8½	
7	—	San Paulo ..	5	5½	
		United of Havana ..	167	171	+2
			5½	7¼	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ac. of Egypt	7	..	Lloyds, A. ..	65/0	+3d
Alexanders ..	64/0	..	Martins ..	77½	+1s2
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	+1s6	Mers., Ind. &	12¼	
B. of Aust. ..	11⅝	..	Midland, £1	74/3	
B. of Mtl. ..	62	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	95	
B. of N.S.W.	34½	..	National ..	25s	..
B. of N.Z. ..	54/0	..	Nat. D

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 17

Industrial and Gen., 347 50
International Invest., 4½% Pref'd., 74
Investment, 4% Pref'd., 76½
Do., 4% Deb. (1907-10 Iss.), 78½†† ⅛
Lake View, 22/9
London and Holyrood, 117½
London, Deb., 410
Metropolitan, 398½††
Monks, 14/6 15/6
N. York and Gen., 145
Do., 5% Pref., 83 4
Do., 5% Deb., 90
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 113
Omnium, Def., 173
Pyrenees, 4½% Deb., 84
Railway Deb. and Gen., Pref., 82½
Redeemable Securities and Gen., 10/3 10/-
R. Plate and Gen., Def'd., 375
Scottish American, 2/9 3/-
Sec. Guardian, 130 4½
Sthn. Stockholders, 16/4½
Sumter, 5% Pref., 20/6
Stockholders, 5% Pref., 86½
Trustees Corp., 4½% Pref., 86½
U.S. Deb., 248††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance, 620††
Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Deb. "A" 1970-80 (Iss. at 95 £25 pd.), 24¼
Lond. Border and Gen., 4½% Deb., 85‡
Tor Investm., 134⅜
Trust Un., 4½% Pref., 16/4½

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3
Armstrong, Whitworth Securities, "A," -/6¾ -/6¾
Babcock and Wilcox, 54/10¾†† 5/3 5/- 5/- -/6 5/- -/6
Baldwins, 2/9
Brown (John), fully pd., 2/10½
Cammell, Laird, 1/5¼
Clayetts, 6/3 -/11½ -/-
Do., 8% Pref., 20/7½ -/3
Do., 6% Deb., 86½ 7
Cory (Wm.), 58 58¼ -/6‡ -/9 9/- 8/-‡
Dorman, Long, 5/10½‡ 6/- 6/4 5/11¼ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ 6/- 5/9 -/7½
Do., 8% Pref., 9/9
Do., 6% Pref., 16/4½ -/6 16/-
Ebbw Vale, -/8¼††
Guest, Keen, 35/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 21/1½
Hadfields, 7/10½ 8/- 8/- 7/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 70††
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 6/13½†† -/3
Horden Collieries, 18/6†† 19/-
Lambert, 32/9 -/9
Lysaght, 3½% Deb., 103‡ 3 3
Milton and Ashcan, 5/7½‡
Natal Navigation, 13/6‡
Nth. Brit. Locomotive, 5% Pref., 7/3Δ
Ocean and Wilsons, 11/9
Pease and Partners, 2/3†† -/3 -/2½ -/3
Petters, 73½% Pref., 20-††
Powell-Duffryn, 8/7½ -/9
Pref., 26/6
Projectile and Eng., 4/6
Ruston and Hornsby, 4/4½
South Durham, 6% Pref., 16/-
Swan, Hunter, 20/11½
Thornycroft, 56/3 9/4½ -/9 8/11½ -/9 60/-‡ 56/3 60/- 55/7½ 6/6 11½ 60/-‡ 59/4½ 8/11½ 7/6 8/11½‡ Do., 5½ Pfd., 84/4½
Union Steel (of S. Africa), 2/9††
Ud. Staten, 173 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Vickers, 4/11½‡ -/10½ -/10½ -/11¼ 8/13½ -/9¾ 8/- 7/11¼ 8/11½‡ -/12 8/- -/11
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 15/13½ -/11½
Do., 7% Pref., 87/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 98½ 9 8½ 9
Weardale, 16/6 17/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 22/6 3/6
Dorman Long, New 5% Pref'd., 9/3
Dunlop Rubber, 2/10½ -/7½ -/9 -/9-/6
Instone, 7% Pfd., Pref., 17½
N.G. Metal Ind., 4½ 5/-
Settle, Speakman, 61½% Deb., 80½††
Sheepbridge, 11/9 -/3
Skoda Works, 6% Debs., 92¼ 14
Sthn. (Iss. at 95, £65 pd.), 82½ 3 3 3
Tredegar "A" 14/- pd., 7/12
West Canadian Coll., 12/3

MINES

Ashanti, 29/9†† -/3 -/9 -/4½ -/9 -/7½
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free tax), 8/9
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 3/7½ 2/- -/3¼ -/3¼‡ -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 16/9 17½ 17/-
Consolidated, 12/7½ -/9 -/9 -/3‡
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 11½ ⅛ ⅛
Dwaalheuvel, 2/-
Ebor, 2/-
Geduld, 3/-
Geevor, 5/1½
Glen Deep, 7½ Pref., 7/1½ 7/- 6/9¾
Henry Nourse, 1/-
National, -/6
Oregum, 5/1½
Rio Tinto, 34½‡
Rose Deep, del Rey, 17/6††
Tanganyika Concessions, 33/9‡ 2/3 3/9
Tharsis (Bearer), 77/6 8/3¼ -/3¼
Union Corp., 3/3¼ -/9¼ 5/- 5/-
Van Ryn, 7/7½ -/6
Vereeniging, 33/9 -/9
Wahl, 13/6 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Great Boulder Prop., -/10½ 1/-
Lake View and Star, 10/3 -/1 -/3‡ 10/- -/1½ -/4½ 10/- 9/- 6d.
Mount Isa, 18/9
South Kalgurli, 9/11½ -/11½‡
W.A. Oil Areas, 12½% Part. Pref., -/1††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Blackwater, 1/13½††
Broken Hill Prop., -/6
Burma Corp., 11/7½ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/ 9 -/7½
Camp Bird, 2/6‡
Champion Reef of India, 8/6 -/4½ -/6 -/4½
El Oro, 2/- 2/-†† -/3¼
Zinc, Zinc of Australasia, Pfg. Pref., 20/10½‡
Goseng Cons., 9/9
Indian Copper, 7½% Debs., 69¼ 9 70 69¼ 9 9
Ivoh Tin Dredging, 16/3 -/3
Kanunting, 6/-
Kelantan Rubber, 1/2½
Kent, 3/8¼
Lahat, 5/-
Lima Goldfields, -/7½†† -/10½ -/10½ 1/- -/1½ 1/- 1/- 0/11½ 1/1½ 0/10½ 1/1½ -/9¾ -/1½‡ -/9¾ 0/11¼ -/11¼ 1/0¾ -/11¼‡ -/6½ -/9½
Do., 8% Notes, 110½ 11½ 10 10
Malayan Dredging, 17/12½ -/11½
Mexican Corp., 5/3
Mexico Mines, Ltd. (Bearer), 2/-‡
Minerals Separation, 6¼
Mining Trust, 10/-‡ -/1½ -/3 10/- -/4½ -/3 -/1½ 9/6‡ 10/4½ -/8 10/-
North Broken Hill, 37/10½
Nundydroog, 15/10½‡ -/10½
Nyasaland, 2/9 -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ 15/1½ 14/7½ Do., 5% Deb., 98¾
Attock, 25/- 6/- 6/-
Burmah, 82/6†† -/6 -/6 -/6 -/9¾ 1/10½ 2/- 1/6 80/7½ 2/9¾
Do., 5½% Secured Deb., 102¾
Caledon Eagle, 9/9†† -/7½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/6¾ -/6½ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/7½ -/4½ -/9 -/9¾ -/9¾ -/7½ -/8¼ -/9¾ -/7½
Do., Pref. (Tax), 17/9
Kern River, 2/10½‡ 4/- 4/-
Lobitos, 22/6
Mexican Eagle, 11/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/9¾ -/6 -/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 8/3¾
Royal Dutch, 30¾ 15½ 15½†† 15½
Shell, "A" Regd., 89/4½ 90/3 89/4½ 90/3 -/7½‡ 90/- 89/4½ 90/6 90/- 86/3‡ 90/3 85/- 8/3¾ 9/0¾
Do., Bearer, 90-A††‡ -/3 -/7½ -/11¼ 90/3¾ -/7½ 89/6¾ 90/7½ -/11½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 24/6½†† -/10½ 5/- 4/10½ 5/- 4/10½ -/9 -/9¾ -/9 -/9 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Apex, 18/11½ 18/- 17/9 18/11½ 17/10½ 18/- 18/-
Brit. Controlled, 2/3¾ -/3 -/6 -/11½ -/11½ -/22 -/3¾ -/11½ -/3¾ -/6 -/-
Do., 5% Pref., 5/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/6
Creole, 22/6†† -/3
Can-American, "B," 53
Consolidated Storage, Def'd., 2/6
Standard Export, 5% Pref'd., 103½ 3 3 ⅛
Steaua Romana, 1/3¾
Tezaya, 11/- 11½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 43/6 -/9 4/4½ 1/10½ 2/1½ -/11½ 4/6¾
Tst. British, 5/6 -/9 -/3¼ -/7½ -/9
Ural Caspian, -/3 -/3‡
Venezuelan Concessions, 90/3½ "

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 10/3¾‡ -/3 10/-
Anglo-Dutch Plant. of Java, 22/4½ -/9 1/10½ 2/4½
Anglo-Java, 1/4½ -/4½ -/3½ -/4½ -/5 -/5
Dunlop Plant., 6% Pref., 18/3
East Asiatic, 1/6
Java Ud., 17/6
Lond. Asiatic, 2/11 -/11 3/11½
Malacca, 17/6 17/-
Mendaris, 10/6
Neboda, 6/3
Sablas-Nth. Borneo, 4/-
Telogoredjo Ud., 14/-
Ud. Serdang, 2/6¾ -/7 -/7
Ud. Sua Betong, 38/- 7/9 8/11½ 8/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allagar, 1/11½†† -/2¼††
Ampat, 1/7½
Bandar Sumatra, 12/6
Bekoh, -/9
Bidor, 20/-††
British Estates of Java, 1/09¾
Bukit Cloh, 2/6
Bukit Tupah, 6/-
Bulmer, 2/-
Castlefield, 3/6½ -/3
Chevlot, 2/6¾ -/7½ (Correction from *Official List.*—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 2/4¾ not 1/4¾).
Dangan, -/4½
East Sumatra, 1/7½ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/6 -/6¾ -/7½ -/7½ -/6½
Glen Muar Esta., -/4½
Jitra Plantns., -/11 -/9
Kelapa Rubber Lands, -/4
Malaya General, 22/6†† -/6 2/-†† -/6
Malaysian, 15/3 -/3 -/1½
New Bayoep, -/7††
Patani Plant., 1/1½
Peacock and Nilambe, 1/7½ -/8¼
Port Dickson-Lukut, 1/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/7½
Ramboda, -/1½††
Remfield, 8/-
Riverside (Selangor), 7/6††
Straits, 12/10½
Sungei Bunya, 5/- -/9†† -/1½ -/6 -/6
Sungei Puntar, -/6
Talpitar, -/7½‡
Tempeh, -/11¼
Timbang-Deli, -/7
Ud. Tembaga, 1/3½ -/1½ -/1½
Vallambrosa, 9/6

SHIPPING

Argentine Navign., 23/6 -/6 -/7½ -/9 4/- 3/6†† -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/9 4/-
Cairn Line, 5/-
Canard, 19/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/9 -/10½ 20/- 20/- 20/- 19/11¼
Do., 5% Deb., 96¼
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 2/11½ 3/-
Furness, Withy, 34/3 -/6 -/9 5/-
F. and O., 5% Predd., 95
Do., Defd., 45/3 6/4½ 5/9 6/- -/4½ 5/6 -/10½‡ -/9 5/-
Do., 5½% Deb., 1930-40, 101½‡
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/8¼ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ud. British, 7/6 -/7½ -/3‡

TEA AND COFFEE

Amalgamated Est., 5% Pref., 7½⅛ ¾ ¾
Docars, 7% Pref., 10⅛
Doom Dooma, 72/6 -/10½ 3/-
Estates and Agency, 27/-
Goenong, 19/6 19/9
Imperial, 28/1½
Jorehaut, 56/3††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ambhamana, 1/7½
Budin, Estate, 6/3
Deamoolie, 87/6 8/9
Mayfield (Dimbula), 80/-Δ
Travancore, 42/6

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 99½ 1½ 1½ 101 1½‡ 1 ⅜
Do., Defd., 3¼
Anglo-Portuguese, 19/3
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 30½†† 1 1 1 1 ⅜ ¾ 1½ ¼ 1½‡ ¼ ⅜ 1½ ⅜ ¾ ⅜ ½
Do., "B," 17¼ ¼ 17 ¼ 1½ ⅜ ¼ 17 ⅞ 17 18 17¾ ⅞ 18 17½ 18¼ 17½ 16¼
Do., 5½% Pref., 82¼ ¼ 3 3 3¼ 3 2¼ 3 2½ 3 2½ 3½ 2½ 3½ 2½ 3 2½ 3 1¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ ¼
Eastern Exten., 4% Deb., 74¾ ¾
Eastern, 4% Deb., 76 6
International, 42½ ⅛ 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 16/10½
Radio Corp. of America, 84½ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Falkland Islands, Venezuela.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay), Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts)†, Cape Verd Islands, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico (via N.Y. (Columbus)).

9 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay), Brazil (all parts)†, Peru (Iquitos)†, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).

8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination.	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :		
Nelson (Highland Hope)	Sept. 6	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Norte)	Sept. 8	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Sept. 11	8 p.m.
R. Star†† (Avila Star)	Sept. 12	6 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
MacIver (Brittany)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Sept. 18	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	Sept. 11	8 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Sept. 18	8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails†	Sept. 11	7.30 p.m
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Columbus)		
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Norte)	Sept. 8	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
(exc. Para and Manaos) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Sept. 11	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star†(Avila Star)	Sept. 12	6 a.m.
(exc. Para, Manaos) : R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
(Para, &c.) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Sept. 15	8 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec (City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
(Quebec (City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec (City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Manchuria)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
(Exc. Port) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond) ..	Sept. 9	5.30 p.m.
(Exc. Port) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Sept. 12	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	Sept. 6	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.D. (Toledo)	Sept. 8	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Sept. 10	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : R. Funnel (Ascanius)	Sept. 12	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Sept. 13	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERDE IS. : Via Lisbon	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (Br. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Columbus)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Sept. 18	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts)† : Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
(all parts)† : Holt* (Diomed) ..	Sept. 9	9 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Morea) ..	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via 'Frisco (Mauretania)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Martai), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Columbus) ..	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
(S. Marta) : R. & F. (Changuinola)	Sept. 8	9 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : R. & F. (Cavina) ..	Sept. 6	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Patria) P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Columbus) ..	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ancona)	Sept. 9	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Sept. 11	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Sept. 12	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Highland Hope)	Sept. 6	7.30 a.m.
Direct (Orito)	Sept. 17	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : F. & F. (Cavina) ..	Sept. 6	9 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Sept. 8	8 p.m.
Harrison (Inanda)	Sept. 12	7.30 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Brúarfoss)	Sept. 9	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Alaska, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Sept. 15	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : F. & F. (Changuinola)	Sept. 8	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via 'Frisco (Majestic)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Mauretania)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
Fr. pkt.* (Av. R. Carros)	Sept. 17	8 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl) ..	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
(Exc. Port) : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Sept. 9	5.30 p.m.
(Exc. Port) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Sept. 12	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Morea and Mongolia)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Tainui)	Sept. 12	7.30 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Sept. 11	7.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Norte)	Sept. 8	6 p.m.
Booth (Hildebrand)	Sept. 15	8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Diomed)	Sept. 9	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Ger. pkt.* (Columbus)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Paris)	Sept. 11	Noon
Cunard (Mauretania)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant) ..	Sept. 6	7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Sept. 8	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Ger. pkt. (Leopoldville) ..	Sept. 8	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Cabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Campana)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Aba)	Sept. 10	2 a.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Campana) ..	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
Fernando Po, Nigeria, Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Sept. 10	7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia : E.D. (Bassa)	Sept. 11	Noon
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Columbus)	Sept. 6	6 p.m.
(Barbados) : E. & F. (Cavina) ..	Sept. 6	9 a.m.
(Barbados) : Harrison (Inanda) ..	Sept. 12	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina) ..	Sept. 6	9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Sept. 8	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Sept. 12	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. ..	2d. per half oz.	
" Iraq ..	2½d.	"
" Persia and India (Karachi) ..	5d.	"
" India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d.	"

An Air Mail label should be attached.

§ Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Jamaica.

MONDAY, 9 A.M.—To Canada, China (*via* Canada), Jamaica, Japan (*via* Canada). 11 A.M.—To Fiji (*via* Canada), Gold Coast and British Togoland, Newfoundland, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone. 6 P.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (*via* U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Duchess of Richmond. Canada, Shanghai and North China, by st. Milla. MONDAY.—India, Egypt, Sudan, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Ceylon and Australia, by ss. Macedonia. China and Japan (*via* Siberia). Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Lobnitz de Lisle. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Indrapoera. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Windsor Castle. U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, Leeward and Windward Islands, by ss. Paris.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ALAUNIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Plymouth, 7 a.m.
BRANKSOME HALL (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Hull.
CASCASNIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth, 1 p.m.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA (Ellerman), from Australia ; London.
CITY OF LEICESTER (Ellerman), from Malabar ; London.
CITY OF RANGOON (Ellerman), from Far East ; Southampton.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Southampton, 1 p.m.
HOSMOOR BAY (A. and C.L.), from Australia ; Southampton, 8 a.m.
JAMAICA SETTLER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica ; Plymouth, 10 a.m.
KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN (N.R.M.), from Batavia ; Southampton, 8 a.m.
MELITA (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Liverpool, 2 a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN TRADER (U.S.L.), from New York ; Royal Albert Dock. Passengers land 8 a.m.
ANTONIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Liverpool, 8 a.m.
CITY OF DURBAN (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Avonmouth.
FRANCONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool, 10.30 a.m.
LEPANTO (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Southampton.
MANZANARES (E. and F.), from Jamaica ; Garston, noon.
PARIS (C.G.T.), from New York ; Plymouth.
PENNLAND (R. Star), from New York ; Plymouth, 5.30 a.m.
SHROPSHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon ; Plymouth, 4 a.m. Due London, Monday, 4 a.m.
VOLENDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York ; Plymouth, p.m.

MONDAY

DENNIS (Booth), from Brazil ; Liverpool.
MINNEWASKA (A.T.L.), from New York ; King George V. Dock. Passengers land 8 a.m.
REPUBLIC (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth.
WITHEMAR CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

ESPERANCE BAY .. Homeward, 1pft Fremantle 4th.
LARGS BAY .. Outward, arr. Fremantle 4th.

AFRICAN

BARRACOO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. S. Leone 3rd.
BERERY .. .. For Sherbro, left S. Leone 3rd.
HENRY STANLEY .. Fm. Ostd., arr. Sayele 4th.
MACGREGOR LAIRD .. For L'pool, left Duala 3rd.
NEW BRUNSWICK .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Warri 4th.
NEW MEXICO .. .. For Newport N., left Baltimore 3rd.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA .. .. For Constantinople, left Bourgas 2nd.
BANTRIA .. .. For Patras, left Candia 1st.

BEN LINE

BENAVON .. .. For Far East, arr. Shanghai 5th.
BENLOMOND .. .. For Far East, left Hull 5th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AGAMEMNON .. .. For Hong-kong, left Manilla 2nd.
BELLEROPHON .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 4th.
DARDANUS .. .. For L'pool, left Penang 4th.
EURYALUS .. .. For N.Y., left Boston 3rd.
EURYBATES .. .. For Ldn., left Barcelona 3rd.
MEMNON .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Tahu Bar 3rd.
RHESUS .. .. For Au-trlia, left Antwerp 4th.
SARPEDON .. .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 2nd.

BLUE STAR

ANDALUCIA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Montevideo 4th.

BOOTH

BENEDICT .. .. For N.Y., left Para 3rd.
DENIS .. .. Fm. Para, arr. Havre 4th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

DARU .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tenerife 4th.
NEW TEXAS .. .. For U.S.A., left Takoradi 4th.
NEW TORONTO .. For Dakar, ctd. Las Palmas 4th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL For L'pool, left Montreal 4th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Quebec 4th.
EMP. OF CANADA .. Left Hongkong 4th.
EMP. OF JAPAN .. Left Vancouver 4th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. Fm. S'thmtn., due Quebec 6th.
MONTCLARE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. S'thmtn. 5th.
MONTROSE .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Quebec 4th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN KENNETH .. For Sharpness, left A'mouth 4th.
CLAN LENDRAT .. For Glasgow, left Ldn. 4th.
CLAN MACALISTER .. For Ldn., left Algiers 3rd.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON For Calcutta, left Durban 4th.
CLAN OGILVY .. For U.K., left Asia 3rd.
CLAN MACVICAR .. For Bombay, left L'pool 4th.
HESIONE .. .. For Ldn., left Cochin 4th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ALASKA .. .. For Talcahuano, ctd. Callao 4th.
LA BOURDONNAIS .. For Bordeaux, left Vigo 4th.
ROUSSILLON .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 3rd.

COSULICH LINE

VULCANIA .. .. For Trieste, left N.Y. 2nd.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ANTONIA .. .. Fm. Montreal due Greenock 6th, due Belfast 6th.
AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. N.Y. 5th.
FRANCONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., due Queenstown 8th.
MAURETANIA .. For S'thmtn., 260 miles East of N.Y. noon 4th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BRISBANE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Norfolk 4th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ARIGUANI .. .. For A'mouth, left Kingston (Ja.) 1st.
CORRALDALE .. .. For R'dam, left S. Marta 30th.
GREENSBURN .. .. For Bremen, left Jamaica 31st.
MOPAN .. .. For Bremen, left Tela 30th.
MOTAGUA .. .. For A'mouth, left S. Marta 2nd.
NICOYA .. .. For Garston, left Jamaica 30th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BAGDAD .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 4th.
CITY OF ORAN .. .. For Calcutta, left Mersey 4th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI .. For Far East, left Hull 4th.
CITY OF SPARTA .. For Calcutta, left Suez 5th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. For Karachi, left Mersey 4th.

FURNESS LINE

LDN. CORPORATION For Ldn., left Philadel. 3rd.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. Fm. Boston, arr. St. John's 4th.

GERMAN AFRICAN LINES

TOLEDO .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Takoradi 2nd.
USAMBARA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 5th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ADOLF VON BAEYER For Hamburg, ctd. Callao 4th.
HANNOVER .. .. For Norfolk, left Baltimore 4th.
ISIS .. .. Fm. Rio Janeiro, arr. Santos 4th.
LUXEMBURG .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Lisbon 4th.
MUNSTERLAND .. For Dairen, left Singapore 4th.
RAMSES .. .. For Hamburg, left Hongkong 4th.
RHADOLFUS .. .. For Hamburg, arr. N.Y., 4th.
SCHEER .. .. For Hamburg, arr. Yokkaichi 3rd.
SPREEWALD .. .. Fm. V'paraiso, arr. Mollendo 4th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO .. Fm. B. Aires, left Rio Grande 5th.

HARRISON

INGOMA .. .. Left Demerara 4th.
GOVERNOR .. .. For L'pool., left Mombassa 3rd.
LOGICIAN .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 5th.

HENDERSON

BRAMO .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 5th.
IRRAWADDY .. .. For Falmouth, left Las Palmas 3rd.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

SPAARNDAM .. .. For R'dam., left N. Orleans 2nd.

HOULDER

HARDWICKE GRANGE Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 4th.
SUTHERLAND

HOULDER

GRANGE .. .. Fm. Magallanes, arr. Ldn. 4th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA MERCHANT Fm. Ldn., arr. Kingston 4th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

ARCHIMEDES .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. M'video 4th.
BOWELL .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. M'video 4th.

LEYLAND

BARBADIAN .. .. Fm. Kingston, arr. Vera Cruz 4th.
MELTONIAN .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 4th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

AQUILEJA .. .. For Genoa, arr. Suez 5th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LTE. DE LISLE .. Fm. Reunion, arr. M'seilles. 5th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BATOE .. .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Singapore 5th.
KANGRAN .. .. Fm. Falladel., arr. Jacksonville 4th.
VOGLER LAUT .. For Hamburg, left Singapore 4th.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. For Amsterdam, left Singapore 5 h

NELSON

HIGHLAND MONARCH Fm. Buenos Aires, arr. Ldn. 4th.
MERIONETH .. .. For S'thmtn., ctd. L. Palmas 4th.
MURILLO .. .. Fm. Barry, arr. Pt. Natal 4th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

CHICHIBU MARU .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Honolulu 4th.
GENYO MARU .. .. For V'paraiso, left Kobe 4th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. For Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 4th.
KAMO MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 4th.
KAWACHI MARU .. For B. Aires, left Shimonoseki 4th.
MURORAN MARU .. For Yokohama, left Shanghai 5th.
PENANG MARU .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Singapore 4th.
SHINYO MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. 'Frisco 4th.
TAKUYO MARU .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Manila 5th.
TSUYAMA MARU .. Fm. L. Angeles, arr. Yokohama 4th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

DERFFLINGER .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Chiwangtao 5th.
DONAU .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. L. Angeles 3rd.

PACIFIC STEAM

ALMAGRO .. .. For Cristobal, left Guayaquil 3rd.
ORDUNA .. .. For Bermuda, left Havana 3rd.
OROYA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Colon 4th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD .. .. For Ldn., left Malta 4th.
BENDIGO .. .. For Ldn., left Sydney 4th.
KASHMIR .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 5th.
MALWA .. .. For Yokohama, left Penang 5th.
MANTUA .. .. For Ldn., left Kobe 4th.
NALDERA .. .. For Brisbane, left Suez 3rd.
NARKUNDA .. .. For Ldn., ctd. Plymouth 4th.
RANCHI .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 5th.
VICEROY OF INDIA Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 4th.

BRITISH INDIA

GAIROSOPPA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Pt. Louis 5th.
KARAGOLA .. .. For Ldn., left Tangier 3rd.
MANTOLA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 5th.
MARCHIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 4th.
MERKARA .. .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 4th.
MUNDRA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 5th.
NALDERA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Melbourne 5th.
SIRSALLA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Kobe 3rd.
TALMA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 5th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

ROTORUA .. .. Fm. Bluff, arr. Panama 4th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

MATURA .. .. For 'Frisco, left Sydney 4th.

PRINCE

EASTERN PRINCE .. For Trinidad, left Rio de Jan. 3rd.
EGYPTIAN PRINCE .. For Al'andria, left Malta 3rd.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 4th.
PERSIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Middlesbro', arr. Antwerp 3rd.
SIAMESE PRINCE .. Fm. Manilla, arr. Davao 3rd.
SIBERIAN PRINCE .. For Trinidad, left Colon 3rd.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

MADIOEN .. .. For Java, left Hamburg 3rd.
TJERIMAI .. .. For R'dam., arr. Belawan 4th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

OKLRIA .. .. For B. Aires, ctd. Bahia 4th.
ZAANLAND .. .. For Hamburg, left B. Aires 3rd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALMANZORA .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. B. Aires 4th.
ATLANTIS .. .. Cruise, left Hamburg 4th.
DEMERARA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Santos 4th.
DESNA .. .. For L'pool, left B. Aires 3rd.
NARENTA .. .. For Vancouver, left Gravesend 4th.
NEBRASKA .. .. Fm. Pacific Ctt., arr. R'dam 4th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BANFFSHIRE .. .. For Ldn., left Aden 4th.
STIRLINGSHIRE .. For E. Africa, left C. Town 4th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERBEECH .. .. For Newport News, left N.Y. 3rd.
SILVERCYPRESS .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Shanghai 4th.
SILVERFIR .. .. For Calcutta, left Belawan 4th.
SILVERMAPLE .. .. For Rangoon, left Singapore 4th.
SILVERWILLOW .. Fm. Semarang, arr. Batavia 4th.

UNION-CASTLE

CARNARVON CASTLE For S'thmtn., left Pt. Natal 4th.
DUNBRUN CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 4th.
GARTH CASTLE .. For Beira, left Ascension 4th.
SANDGATE CASTLE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 4th.

WHITE STAR

CALGARIC .. .. For Montreal, left Gravesend 4th.
CEDRIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., due Galway 7th, due Queenstown 8th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALCA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 3rd.

MARINE INSURANCE

HIGHER RATE ON THE ASSIMACOS

As a result of further unfavourable news the rate on the Greek steamer ASSIMACOS, ashore south of Silleiro, rose yesterday from 80 to 90 per cent. It was stated that local salvors were sending a representative from Corunna to examine the position, but that the chances of total salvage were considered very remote. The vessel went ashore on September 2, while bound from Barry for Port Said with a cargo of coal. The ASSIMACOS, a vessel of 4,175 tons, owned by M. D. Assimacos, was built in 1907. It is understood that the hull was valued for insurance at about £26,000, and that the cargo would have represented less than £10,000.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
TAITSU MARU ..	Vladivostok for Yawata. Ashore outside Urusan Harbour, Korea	50
SPICA	West Indies and Halifax, Aug. 28, for Quebec. Ashore Cerberus Shoal	50
ASSIMACOS ..	Barry, Aug. 30, for Port Said. Ashore three miles south of Silleiro	90

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ARGINIA.—North Sydney, Sept. 4.—British schooner Arginia (previously reported), got off with assistance and has put in here. She will discharge and dock for survey and repairs. Damaged to a considerable extent.

ASSIMACOS.—Vigo, Sept. 5.—Greek s. Assimacos (previously reported), position to-day, Nos. 1 and 2 water at sea level, engine-room bulkhead no longer watertight, 4ft. water above engine-room platform leaking into tunnel. Chances of total salvage now very remote.

BACCHUS.—London, Sept. 5.—A message received at the Admiralty yesterday from the Admiralty store carrying vessel Bacchus stated that she had a slight collision at 6.40 a.m. yesterday with the steamer Shahristan. The deck plating over the forecastle was slightly buckled, but not seriously. The Bacchus was proceeding on her voyage.

KIRIN MARU.—Yokohama, Sept. 5.—Japanese s. Kirin Maru (previously reported), reported refloated.

MAROUSSIO.—Istanbul, Sept. 4.—Greek s. Maroussio (previously reported), vessel's stern now swung 46deg. to sea, but bow still held on bank.

SAGAMA RIVER.—Buenos Aires, Sept. 5.—British s. Sagama River collided with the dock gates, sustained slight damage.

SHAHRISTAN.—London, Sept. 5.—British s. Shahristan, Clyde for Busreh, was in collision yesterday off Sagres with the Government s. Bacchus. The Shahristan passed Gibraltar at 5 p.m. bound for Malta for survey. The Master states that the damage is not serious.

QUARANTINE NOTICE

A telegram from the Foreign Office dated Sept. 5 states :—Consul-General, Batavia, reports Government of Netherlands, East Indies, declared Mombassa and Bassein infected with plague as from to-day.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the grain charter markets of the North Pacific, Montreal, Northern Range, Gulf, and River Plate were virtually neglected and rates were more or less nominal. In the case of the last-named, however, owners were not open to accept the fractionally lower indications of shippers in view of the very short supply of tonnage known to be available for current month's loading. The Black Sea, on the other hand, was again very active and rates continue to stiffen, especially for early loadings, for which up to 11s. 6d. was conceded basis Continent, with 11s. 4½d. paid for Sept.-Oct. and Oct. The closing tone was firm, with 11s. 3d. asked on this side for early boats. The Danube was quietly steady, and no real attempt was made to enter into further negotiations. Higher rates were paid for parcel space on the liners from Vladivostock, while West Australia repeated 32s. 6d. for Sept.-Oct. shipment to home ports.

Fixtures included :—Black Sea.—Hydra, 5,200 tons, 10 per cent., Cont., 11s. 6d., Sept.; Selvistan, 7,200 tons, 10 per cent., Cont., 11s. 3d., Oct.; Nordvard, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Cont., 11s. 6d., Sept.; Michael L., 6,700 tons, 10 per cent., Cont., 11s. 4½d., Oct.; Delphin, 5,700 tons, 10 per cent., Cont., 11s. 4½d., Sept.-Oct.; Laristan (tanker), 9,000 tons, U.K./Cont., 9s., Sept. West Australia.—Cape St. George, 7,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 32s. 6d., with Indian options. Sept.-Oct. Durban.—Steamer, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 11s., with options. Oct. Cuba.—Steamer, 7,000 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Cont., 13s. 6d., Oct.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ALBERTIC .. .. Fm. L'pool, due Father Pt. 6th.
ALESIA .. .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. N.Y. 5th.
ALTONA .. .. For Sourabaya, left Pt. Natal 5th.
AMERICA .. .. For Hamburg, ctd. Plymouth 5th.
AMERICAN FARMER For Ldn., left N.Y. 4th.
ANGERS .. .. For M'seilles, ctd. Singapore 3rd.
ANTINOUS .. .. For Noumea, left Su

Kent: 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

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Petrol gas; modern drainage; excellent water.

Excellent gardener's bungalow with three bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, &c. Rates, inclusive, £30. Well laid-out grounds with rose garden, kitchen garden, pine woodlands, and eight acres of fields, in all

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THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, ASHTON MANOR.

Modern brick built and tiled Country Residence.

Twelve principal bed, two bath, billiards, five reception rooms, good servants' quarters, offices.

Electric Light; Central Heating; Modern Sanitation; Abundant Water Supply.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS and GROUNDS; GARAGE; STABLING; GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

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NEARLY 10 ACRES.

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PRICE FREEHOLD £4,250 (Reduced from £5,000) For Quick Sale.

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A FINE TUDOR FARM-HOUSE.

Recently modernized; five bed, three reception, bath, &c. Main Water, Electric Light. Garage and outbuildings. Old Tithe Barn.

NINE-and-a-HALF ACRES.

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Room 45, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

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SUBURBAN HOUSES (Continued from Page 19)

KINGSTON HILL, SURREY.

FREEHOLD CHALET-STYLE HOUSE, vacant now; two stories; hall, lounge, 12 ft. bed and dressing rooms; billiard room; three bath rooms; good kitchen offices on ground floor; garage three cars; four stalls; good suite rooms over; garden ¾ acre; old-standing fruit trees, lawns, flower and vegetable beds; hard tennis court; green and forcing houses; no restrictions. Price £5,000 or near offer. To view, 'phone Kingston 0610, or write Box H.643, The Times, E.C.4. Possession on completion of purchase.

KEW GARDENS; favourite position.—Detached HOUSE, five bed rooms, bath, and two reception rooms; walled garden; good order. Immediate possession. Bargain Price for quick sale.—LONGS, Auctioneers, Kew Gardens.

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PURLEY.—A unique little detached PROPERTY, ideal for small family, close station; four bed, bath, two reception, offices; pretty garden of 200ft.; garage. Only £1,350 FREEHOLD.—ALLISON and TARVER, opposite Royal Oak, Purley.

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152, High-street, Ruislip, Middlesex. 'Phone 409. Open throughout week-ends. Have a large selection of delightful PROPERTIES for SALE and HOUSES to RENT, from £60 per annum.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 8s. 9d. (minimum)

RICHARD AUSTIN and WYATT,

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HAMPSHIRE.—Old-fashioned COTTAGE RESIDENCE; 3 bed, bath, two sitting rooms; Co.'s water; independent hot supply; garage, garden, tennis court, and paddock, 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION. £1,200.

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LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties, with full particulars of 150 available properties and particulars of many others, and including a guide to Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE by AUCTION on Tuesday, September 23rd next, (or previously by private treaty), No. 142, Richmond Park-road, PRE-WAR detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; convenient situation; high ground; three reception, six bed, bath, &c.; electric light, gas; fine, well-built stable; greenhouse; exceptionally good garden, over half asphalt tennis court, &c. Illustrated particulars of HANKINSONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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FOR SALE PRIVATELY WITH POSSESSION, CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, adjoining a Common, with beautiful views. The house contains five reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, and four bath rooms; electric light and water; garage, two cottages, stabling.

Beautiful and well-timbered grounds, with tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, meadows and paddock, in all

21 ACRES.

Low price for quick sale.

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ONLY £1,450.

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FOR SALE, charming modern stone RESIDENCE, well-built, in magnificent position with unsurpassed views, two miles from Painswick golf links; good hall, cloak room, three reception, 10 beds, bath; stabling, garage; cottage; electric light, central heating, modern drainage; delightful grounds and pasture in all about 5½ ACRES. Vacant possession. PRICE £3,000. If desired, two further cottages and land available.—Full particulars of BRITTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (U.11.)

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Capital MODERN RESIDENCE, fitted with all the latest conveniences, central heating, electric lighting, and main drainage.

Four bed rooms, bath room, lounge, dining room, and good offices.

Garage; three terraced gardens commanding magnificent sea and land views; ¼ mile from the sea, town, and station. Immediate possession.

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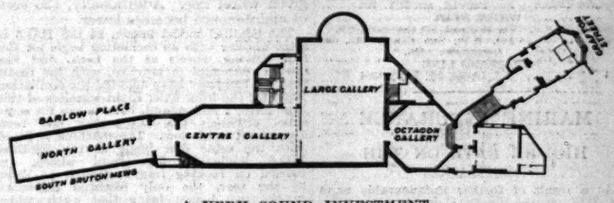

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Approached from North Road, off the High-street, and within ¾ of a mile of Southall Station (G.W.Ry.).

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY

COVERING AN AREA OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

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AVAILABLE BUILDING LAND OF ABOUT 30 ACRES,

planted with fruit-growing trees. In addition are NINE COTTAGES, STABLING, &c., producing about £256 per annum.

WITH THE EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT 60ft. ROAD WHICH IS NOW WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE PROPERTY, THE ESTATE WILL BE OPENED UP IMMEDIATELY FOR DEVELOPMENT.

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS

will OFFER the above for SALE by AUCTION, in ONE or MORE LOTS, at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, 9th OCTOBER, 1930.

Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale of Messrs. T. J. Robinson and Son, Solicitors, 37, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.1; and of the Auctioneers, Leopold Farmer and Sons.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

SEND TANNERY, SEND, near WOKING, SURREY.

FREEHOLD WATERSIDE PROPERTY,

equipped with TANNERY, PLANT, AND MACHINERY.

THE PROPERTY COVERS A SITE AREA APPROACHING 3½ ACRES.

The Buildings CONTAIN A FLOOR AREA OF 16,000 SQUARE FEET.

An ample supply of water is available from Wells, in addition to Company's water.

"TANNERY HOUSE" and "CHERITON HOUSE."

TWO FREEHOLD RESIDENCES WILL BE INCLUDED.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXCEPTING "CHERITON HOUSE."

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Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale of Messrs. Fletcher, Jones and Nicholls, Solicitors, 27, Cannon-street, E.C.4, and the Auctioneers, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

In the centre of the Hertfordshire Hunt, within 10 minutes' walk of the L.M.S. Station, and less than 40 minutes by express train from London (St. Pancras).

"This RESIDENCE occupies what is unquestionably one of the finest positions in the district, 450ft. above sea level on gravel soil. The property is in a perfect state of repair. Should appeal to those seeking a house of character with really good-sized rooms and every convenience installed to reduce domestic labour to a minimum.

Spacious entrance hall with cloak room, elegant oak-panelled lounge or billiard room, 26ft. by 18ft., pleasant dining room, 24ft. by 14ft., dining room, 24ft. by 14ft., seven well-proportioned bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, modern domestic offices. Oak flooring throughout. Electric light, company's gas and water, main drainage. Heated garage for three cars.

THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF 2½ ACRES are entirely secluded, and include two first-class tennis lawns. The whole property has been most carefully maintained and could be occupied without further expenditure.

PRICE £3,500, or, if not sold previously, for Sale by Auction, Wednesday, 1st October, 1930. Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents:—

MANDLEY AND SPARROW, St. Albans. Tele. 1004 (3 lines).

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QUARRY HOUSE, SHERBORNE, DORSET.

TO be SOLD, this beautifully situated FREEHOLD HOUSE, on the outskirts of the town, with an uninterrupted view of the Sherborne Woods, standing in an acre of ground, comprising tennis lawn, rose garden, rock garden, small orchard, small greenhouse and garage. The house is well built of stone with low slate roof and deep concrete eaves, and faces South-East; plenty of light and air. It contains lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, six bed rooms, linen cupboards, two bath rooms, separate lavatory, both independent hot water supply, larder and store room on ground floor; every modern convenience, including electric light, gas, town water supply; convenient outhouses.

Order to view apply BENNETT and Co., Land Agents and Surveyors, Bruton, Somerset.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

UNIQUE OLD HOUSE, thoroughly modernized; exceptionally large lounge (walnut panelled), dining room, five bed rooms (one with oak panelled ceiling), fitted dressing tables and wardrobes; old oak parquet floors; £2,500. Can be viewed by appointment only.—Grantham, White Lodge, Rusilip, or Mayfair 2382.

WILTS, near Savernake Forest.—Small convenient MODERN HOUSE for SALE; four bed, two reception; modern conveniences; 2 ACRES; FOUR ACRES.—Full particulars PINNIGER, Marlborough.

BERKS HILLS ABOVE PANGBOURNE.

WITHIN a short distance of the Thames.—To be LET, or SOLD, QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCE, containing sitting hall, two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, domestic offices; nice garden, orchard and paddock, approximately 1½ acre; estate water supply; modern conveniences. Rent £120 per annum.—Detailed particulars of H. B. BAVERSTOCK, F.S.I., F.A.I., Estate Offices, Godalming.

A BARGAIN, SHOULD BE SEEN AT ONCE.

£1,185 FREEHOLD.—AMERSHAM-ON-THE-HILL, about 400ft. up, in open position; 40 minutes from Marylebone or Baker-street; detached, artistic RESIDENCE with garage and matured garden; three bed, bath, two reception, and offices; electric light, gas and water.—SWANNELL and SLY, Amersham. Tele., Amersham 73.

£120 a YEAR.—Substantially built PRE-WAR TWO-FLOORED detached RESIDENCE, 12 minutes SEVENOAKS Station (35 minutes London); two reception, breakfast, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); beautifully panelled hall with open fireplace and old beams; electric light, main drainage, gas, and water; ¼ acre; in perfect structural and decorative repair. FREEHOLD, £2,650; cash £650, and balance on 6 per cent. mortgage (permanent if desired).—Fern Bank, Riverhead, Kent.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED to RENT Unfurnished, COUNTRY HOUSE in KENT, not too far from town; 10 to 12 bed rooms; suitable girls' school; usual Agency commission.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within 20 minutes of Victoria, Waterloo, or Charing Cross, COUNTRY HOUSE with five bed rooms and three living rooms; THREE ACRES; £3,500. Usual Agency commission.—Send particulars in the first case to J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3 Sloane 6148-9.

ANXIOUSLY WANTED, with possession first week in November, either modern or old HOUSE, but must have fascinating design and ready for immediate occupancy beyond a little decorating; 7-10 bed rooms and 4-20 acres. Within 40 miles of London, but not Essex or East or South Kent. Photographs will be carefully returned, and inspections will not be made without first seeing them.—Apply to Mr. Wellesley-Smith, 94, Baker-street, W.1.

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